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#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1889.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

The Cardinal, Archbishops and Blahops Present a Grand Occasion for Ottawa and for Catholic Education—The Tabaret Statue-Aplendid Eulogy by Mr. J. J. Curran. Q.C., M.P.

### [Condented from United Canada]

We referred last week to the grand gathering at the College Academic Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Out, 9:b, to witness the inauguration of our Catholic University.
Space forbids our giving the speeches of the Very Rev. Father Augier, Provincial of the Oblates; of Mr. E. Beauest and Mr. T. P. Foran on behalf of the Alumni, all distinguished by the company of the c guished by rare eloquence and oratorical affect. We have much pleasure, however, in submitting to our readers a report especially prepared for United Canada, of the Very Rev. Father McGuckin's remarkable discourse on that memorable eccasion. He said :

It is not my intention to detain you more than a few minutes. I cannot, however, allow the present opportunity to pass witheut saying semething about this University. Nor shall I delay you to describe the wenderful progress, both material and intellectual, of this the Queen Province of the Dominion. Its material progress is known to all. The flourishing Universities of Toronto, Queen's, Viotoria and Trinity College, sufficiently show the effects which are being made by our separated brethren to promotelintellectual advancement. As Catholics have done their share to promote the material progress of the Dominion in general and of this Pro-vince in particular, I doubt not that they are also willing to contribute generously toward the success and prosperity of this Catholic University. Here Catholic young men will now be afforded all the facilities and adavantages of a complete University eduction. This institution has long been empowered by the Parliament of the country to confer the highest degrees in arts, law and medicine. but the crowning glory bas been bestowed upon it by His Holiness Lee XIII., in raising it to a place among those great and noble institutions—the Catholic Universities of the world. Hitherto the College of O:tawa has done great and good service to this country, but henceforth we may confidently heps, with the blessing of God, the Catholic University of Ottawa will render still greater and higher services to both Uhurch and State, d particularly to this Province of Ohtario.

vince do not require to be proved. It is needed for the Rev. clergy. No one doubts but the priests of Ontario are as zealous. pious and learned as any others on this continent. But unbelief and irreligion are daily becoming bolder and more irreverent. History is falsified; the sacred mysteries of religion, and the truths of faith are denied and ridiculed; the arts and sciences are employed to overthrow, if possible, all religious principles and even the church of God. Hence priests must become profound scholars in order to be able to refute those false and erroneous teachings, and to discover and expose the enemies of truth. Such priests must have a university education—the ordinary course followed in the Seminary will not suffice Besides, it is high time for Canada to provide for a Catholic English literature. No such literature, as yet, exists, ner can we expect it to come into existence unless we have men who have the time and opportunity to pursue such a course of studies as is te be found only in a university.

The want and usefulness of such an institu-

tion for the Cathelics of this city and Pro-

We want a Catholic university to form eminent men for the bar. It is not aufficient for the Catholic lawyer to be highly instructed in the civil law of the country, he requires also to be thoroughly instructed in the divine law of God. But it is especially in the Catholic University that he can acquire the knowledge which will enable him to detect and confute the designing cophistry of the

enemies of God and of the people.

Nature has made this Dominion a great and rich country; but to make it a great nation we need honest, upright and learned judges and legislators; men able to take part in framing just laws for the State; men worthy of the confidence of both rulers and ruled. Such men are best formed in a Catholic university.

If the clergy and the legislators require a Cathelic University education, how much more so is it needed for those young men who give themselves to the study of medicine and the natural sciences. What havon of Christian faith and principles has not materialism wrought in these sciences? It may be the rough and uncenth materialism of the beginning of the present century, or, the pol-ished and methodical positivism of England, or again, it may be agnosticism so prevalent in many places at present, but no matter what name or title it may assume, there is no one able to banish it from the dissecting room, or from the chemical and physical cabinets, except the Christian teacher. Let our medical men and scientists receive their education in a Catholic University and then men will be treated as rational beings, may, as beings destined to a divine life, the family will be respected, and society protected from a theusand evils which now afflict it. Then Christian principles will prevail, industry, energy and self sacrifice will achieve wonders in the

Now a few words on the claims of this University of Ottawa, on this City and on the

ity of Laval at Quebec. Like that of Laval | bronze and granite, Father Tabaret, who was tor Quebec, this University ought to become the focus of the Catholic intelectual move-ment for Ontario. It is admirable situated to be such a centre, being in the Capital of this The College of Ottawa Celebrates
its Inauguration as a Catholic
University.

The College of Ottawa Celebrates
its Superation as a Catholic
University.

The College of Ottawa Celebrates
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University.

The College of Ottawa Celebrates
magnificent and well furnished public library
and museum, which are constantly being inureased in worth and usefulness. Here sits
the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Dominion and the members of the both Houses of Parliament-the Commons and Houses of Parliament—the Commons and nesday. A Pallior, U.M.I. ; and spain was Senate—spend a great part of the year in our this was supplemented early on Monday midst. It is true this is not the largest city in the Dominion, nevertheless, its population is Superior of College, died of heart disease yes. rapidly increasing.

In concineion, I appeal to all the friends of this Catholic University to work hand in hand together to make it worthy of its name and of the English speaking people of this Dominion. It will neither destroy nor absorb peal to the Alumni to promote the prosperity and glory of their Alma Mater, to the Catholie laity to aid in making it an honor to their holy religion and a blessing to their posterity.

I appeal to the Rev. clergy and most Rev.

Archbishops and Bishops of this Province especially to watch over, protect and promote the welfare of this Catholic University that it may always be a great seat of learning, the school of true Christian science, the strongthis Dominion of Canada.

#### THE COLLEGE BANQUET.

The academic hall of the College of Ottawa presented a gay appearance Thursday evening the occasion being the banquet given by the college in honor of the unveiling of the Tabaret memorial statue. The gallery was set apart for the ladies, whilst the floor of the hall was taken up by nineteen tables. On the stage was placed one long table at which was scated, the Cardinal presiding, Arch-bishops Duhamel and Tache, Bishops Lorrain, Gravel, McIntyre, Rogers, Wadhams, Langevin, Vicar-General Laurent, Sir John Thompson, Hon. John Coatigan, Very Rev. Father Augler, Mgr. Tanguay, Rev. Father McGuckin, Mgr. Marcie, Mgr. Paquet, Mayor Erratt, Hop. R. W. Scott, Judge L. A. Olivier, H Robillard, M.P., McLeod Stew-

art and J. J. Curran, M.P.

Amongst those seated at the other tables
were Mesers. Alex. Robillard, A. J. Christis, Q.C., D. B. McTavish, Ald. Borthwick, Mc-Lean, Crannell, Laverdure, Roger, ex-Ald. Deijardins, Dr. St. Jean, Messre, H. Pinard, E. Pinard, E. E. Perreault, T. P. Foran, W. H. Barry, L. M. Mongomery, Col. Lay, Hon. Ed. O'Sullivan and some four hundred

The tables were elegantly decorated with plants and flowers and the menu was a tempt-

At 7 30 the ladies specially invited by the Alumni Association entered the galleries of words: 'No man can be a great thinker in

### THE TOAST LIST.

Dinner being over the Cardinal proposed the toast of the Pope which was duly honored.

Archbishop Duhamel said that loyalty was one of the principles of the Catholic Church; he therefore had great pleasure in proposing the health of the Queen, the band playing the National Anthem.
Mr. T. P. Foran, of Aylmer, speaking in s

eulogistic speech of Lord Stanley, proposed the health of the Governor-General Dr. MacCabe, who thought that it appear

ed as if they had somexed the United States for the evening, proposed the health of the President of the United States. Mr. L. M. Montgomery, special agent of

the United States Treasury, replied.
Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.O., M.P., proposed
Hierarchy and Clergy, peinting out the many
benefits conferred on Canada by the Catholic prelates from the days of Jacques Cartier

down to the present.

The Cardinal briefly replied in French, and Vicar-General Laurent of Toronto in English.

The Superior-General of the Oblates was preposed by Father Michel and acknowlenged by President Augier and Father McGrath, provincial of the order in the United Stater. Our Logislative Assemblies were given by Father Coffey, who feelingly referred to the benefits conferred on the College by them.

AN APOLOGY FROM THE PREMIER, Sir John Thompson LL.D., replied and stated that he was asked by his own palitical chief to apologize for his absence. He had been travelling a good deal and felt weary, and he thought they should make some al-

lowance for a man of 75.

Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., LL.D., also responded. The learned Prefessions were acknowledg-

ed by Mr. L. Scott, and Dr. Gedin of Holyoke, Mass., who made eloquent replies. Father Fillatre gave the Alumni, which was honored with great colat and knowledged by Mr. J. A. Pinard and Senator Edward O'Sullivan, of Lowell, Mass., one of the distinguished alumni.

The Press was ably responded to by Rev. F. M. Dawson, D.D. Mr. M. J. German proposed the Ladies, who found spensors in Mr. Bouset of Aylmer,

#### and Mr. W. H. Barry. The Statue Unveiled.

Leng before three e'clock on Thursday the 10th, the streets and avenues leading to the College began to fill with throngs of people of every class and condition, eager to witness the peremony of the Tabaret unveiling. Father Tabaret held a large and very warm place in the affections of Ottawa's generous people. The suddenness of his death, cutting him off in the midst of a career of such prenounced usefulness and widespread influence. seems to have endeared him more and more to the population amongst whom his labors The French-speaking population have their University the most abolent, lilusticus, and an electric point of the most abolent, lilusticus, and an electric point of the most abolent, lilusticus, and an electric point of the most abolent, lilusticus, and an enduring monument of labor of love, I am painfully aware I my instantian for each others weakness? Educa by received with approval.

a man, a priest, pioneer and aducationist in the traest and best sense of these titles, deserved that honor. On the 6th of March, 1886, a few days after his sudden death, unable as we were at the time to attend his obsequies we wrote of him:

"Words cannot express the emetion that filled our heart when the following message, fisshed from the Dominion Capital, was placed on Suaday evening last in our hands: Father Tabret died to day. Funeral Wednesday. A Pallier, O.M.I.; and again when terday at one p.m.' The keen sense of low, the prefound feeling of sorrow that agitates us in penning these lines are, we know, felt by thousands throughout this and the ad-joining country, who like us, recognized in the deceased priest, not only a trusted and other Institutions of learning, but it will unchanging friend, but a father whose affec-unify and istrengthen them. I therefore aption was deep and tender. As we pause in eadness to contemplate the suddenness of the blow that has fallen upon the congregation of which he was one of the patierche, the institution of which he was the patron and sweetest glory; the city of which he was se distinguished a citizen, and the cause of educa-tion, of which he was the devoted apostle, we are indeed forcibly and feelingly reminded of the truth, that in the designs of God there is always matter for meditation ever deeper, hold of faith, and one of the principal glories for discovery ever ampler and for admiration of our holv mother the Catholic Church in ever heller. But a tew weeks have passed since we saw Father Tabaret, at the dedication of St. Patrick's Church, Ottaws, and not for years had we seen him so obserful, animated and seemingly healthful. At the solemn opening of St. Peter's Cathedral, in London, on the 28th of June last, he was one of the honored visitors, filling during the ceremony the position of Casplain to the Bishep of Hamilton. But now he is no more. The God in whose service he has so long labored bath in His inscrutable wisdom called him to his reward, and to the decrees of that wisdom we must bow our heads and incline our hearts.

Never again will this worthy, kind and true-hearted priest welcome to Cullege Hall, with plussant smile and hearty greeting the alumni whom he loved and whose course through life he so fondly followed. Father Tabaret, has however, left in the missionary and educational annals of the Dominion a name that will live as long as truth and justice are revered by men. His was truly a mibble character, his a truly illustrious life. In his relations with other men, whatever their position, however unfortunate their lot, he bore in mind that trush enunciated by Carlyle : 'Before we censure a man for seeming what he is not, we should be sure that we know what he is.' And in the great work of Christian edc ation in which his very heart was centered, and his every thought, feeling and sympathy enlisted, he sought to inculcate that which de Quincey has so well put in the banquet hall, being received with pro-longed applause.

Worlds I would be a seed and elaborate questions without being also a great student. Dignity, without being also a great student the scholar love, complacency, the gouleman, the scholar and the priest were in him most agreeably blended. Modesty marked every line and feature of his face. Never subject to false excitement, he was above the deceptive emotions of self glorification. Honors and congratulations which he received served but to remind him of the high duties with which he was charged and, tell him how much from him was expected. His commanding presence, his rare merit, and distinguished services to Church and country marked him in every association, however exalted and every assembly, however illustrious, for respect How applicable to him the lines of Dryden

> Mark his majestic fabric! He's a temple Sacred by birth and built by hands divine : His soul's the deity that ledges there; Nor is the pile unworthy of the God."

At 3 30 o'clock, the hour appointed for the unveiling of the statue, an immense assemblage had gathered on Wilbrod at., immediate ly in front of the college, numbering in all fully five thousand persons. A platform to the left of the pedestal had been erected for the Cardinal and eminant dignitaries in Church and State, and another on the right for the Memorial Committee. Un the former were His eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishops Dahamel and Tache, Blaheps Moreau, Lafleche, McIntyre, Regers and Lorrain, Mgr. Paquet, Mgr. Marois, Mgr. Touquay, Hon. John Costigan, representing the Ca binet, and Rev. Father Dawson. On the left were Mr. W. H. Davis, Judge Oliver, Father Coffey, M. J. Gorman, Canon Bouillon, Father McGovern, A. E. Lussler, J. A. Pinard, and others. Mr. W. H. Davis then rese and turning to Judge Olivier said:have much pleasure as Chairman of the Tabaret Memorial Committee to hand over to you, as President of the Association from which we received our powers and instruc tions, this statue of the late Reverend Father Tabaret, the result of our joint and harmonious labore."

His Hon. Judge Olivier in accepting the statue, which had just been unveiled amid enthusiaetic plaudits, made a beautiful and touching discourse. His reference to Father Tabaret's sudden death was a few hours afterwards painfully called to mind. He spoke of the bells which en the meurnful 28th of February, 1836, had tolled their funeral notes of sorrow, which the adjacent mountains had taken up and carried off to distant places, little thinking that in a few hours later on the same bells would be send-ing forth their wall of sorrow for himself over the city and its suburbs, the mighty stream at the base of our majestic premontories and the mountains that rise in stately gradation to the northward stretching off to the horizon. When Judge Olivier had concluded his remarks in French and English. Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., stepped forward to deliver what was perhaps the best speech of his life. He said :

bility fitly to perform. The task is as difficult as the eremony that brings us together is imposing. But a few years ago, and we were summoned to weep over our great loss, that had befallen not only she University of Ostawa, but the church and the country as well. We stood beside the bier of our departed and dearly beloved friend and guide. Our grief was too keen for words, and we were mute in presence of so overwhelming a calamity. To-day that is all changed. The scene is not of mourning but of gladness, sorrow has made way for joy, and in hearts that were bowed down with weight of in hearts that were bowed down with weight of woe, there beat pulsations of delight that cannot be controlled. We see in the vast concourse, where princes of the Church are mingled with statesmen of the land, in honor of the memory statemen of the land, in honor of the memory of a good map, whom for years we fondly called father, the augury of the consummation of the noble work to which his life was devoted, and we no longer grieve over the lost friend, but pride in the tribute justly paid to his great name and manifold services. (Applause.) Daniel Webster in one of his speeches said: "A superior and commanding human intellect a tribugate man when heaven your hafes so truly great man, when heaven vouchsafes so rare a gift, is not a passing flame burning bright for a while, and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a spark of fervent heat, as well as radiant light, with power to enkindle the common mass of human mind, so that when it glimmers in its own decay and finally goes out in death, no night follows but it leaves the world all light and all on fire from the potent contact of its own spirit."

(Applause) How true are those words as applia great man whom heaven vouchsafed us; his intellect was superior, but it was not a mer; his intellect was superior, but it was not a mer; blood, in language and religion, and every temporary flame, which, passing away, left schoolboy has memorized the crushing reply of nothing behind; its fervent heat wivided his Richard Lalor Shiel, but if the loss of Ireland's work during his too short life, and his spirit flashes its radiant light into futurity, illuminatng the path his successors are to follow. (Applause.)
The theme to be dilated upon is so vast, the

fruitful of reflection that we must be content to coremony has a meaning far beyond the pre-cincts of our alumni association. Attended by such distinguished marks of sympathy, it inspires Christian teachers throughout the land, and infuses into sheir breasts redoubled courage to carry on the good fight, they have so gallantly waged up to the present time. It offers guaran-tees of security to the State. It gives the greatest promise of future intellectual development of the people, and away across the seas, far from our fair and free land of Canada it waits consolation and compensation to the August Head of the Church, so lately afflicted and humiliated by an inauguration, at the very portals of the Vatican, so different from that we are celebrating to-day in the capital of our p w Dominion. There a statue was unveiled in h wor of the supremscy of human reason, of a protest against authority, as a tribute to one, who discarding the teachings of Christian morality, became the slave of human

considerations it offers are so numerous and

But let me give you the words of the Sovereign Pontiff on the Bruno desecration :

"It was not his noble deeds, his signal services to his country; his talents were to feign, to lie, to be devoted solely to himself, not to bear contradiction, to flatter, to be of a base mind and wicked heart. The extraordinary honors, then, rendered to such a man can have only one sense, one meaning, namely: that it is proper that all life be spent outside of doctrine divinely reasealed, outside of the Christian faith.

"It is painful to state, it is almost a prodigy, that in this holy city, in which God has established the home of His Vicar, the eulogy of human reason in rebellion agains. God should be heard, and that where the entire world has been taught to seek for the pure precepts of the Gospel and counsels of salvation, there, to day, in consequence of a criminal subver-sion, culpable errors and even heresy should "be consecrated with impunity by status." Events have led Us to this point, that We see the abomination of desolation in the Holy Plabe."

Could the Holy Father but witness the ceremony we are now participating in, beneath the shadow of the legislative halls of our country, would it not be balm for his wounded heart and cheer for his spirit so much in need of conso-

The master hand of His Grace the Archbishop of Obbawa has a'ready traced the early life, and subsequent labors, of our illustrious founder. I shall not attempt to emulate that brilliant effort. Let me but mention one little incident, in his earliest career as a missionary, which will reveal to thoughtful minds the secret of his great successes. The parish, if we may so call the vast territory assigned to him in the Ottawa district, was but scantily supplied in those days with elergymen of any denomi-nation. Father Tabaret had too great a soul, and sympathies too embracing, to confine his labors, solely, to those of his own creed. His genial disposition had won the love and coufidence of these outside the pale of his own congregation, and whilst he said mass and preached for the members of his Catholic flock on Sunday moraing, in the afternoon of the same day he, not unfrequently, spoke words of the broadest Christian charity to a congregation composed of men of all sects. (Applause. In that mission hewas beloved by all and, more than once, he was call-ed to the bedside of a dying Christian, who had sent for him, not because he belonged to his church, but because he felt comforted by the presence of one whom all knew was the embodiment of many Christian virtues. (Applause.) He was assigned to take charge of the ollege then in its infancy. It seems but as yesberday, and now what a mighty change !/ The education of youth had for him indescribable charm. He loved his calling, and no sacrifice charm. He loved his calling, and no sacrifice was too great, for the fulfilment of its manifold duties. Why speak of the obstacles he surmeunted, of the trials and tribulations, that would have broken down a less ardent and indomitable spirit? They are fresh in your memories. Let us, consider the intellectual grasp he brought to the work. He admired all that was good and sound and solid in the systems he had followed, but thrown as he was in contact with figi intellects of other denominations, in charge of educational establishments, he never failed to note and even to speak approvingly, of the many good points he found in their methods. He was retiring, and dreaded display, but the many volumes he left, for the guidance of his adaptiate instructors, in the management of this university, show how zealous and indefatigable a worker, and keen discorner he was, for the

ting youth of different races, on how many cocasions did he not point out, whilst praising the noble qualities of all, the blemishes of each which we should strive to, move, yet fortifying these virtues which bleuded together, would, in God's own time, make of Canada a great mation. These were the lessons he taught, and that great teacher, his life and his laborers were the gitte of France to our new country. (Applause.) I am tempted, because I feel the occasion justifies it and certain events now taking place in more than one province of our confederation call for it, to say one word of what we owe to Frenchmen and their descendants in our midst. To day we honor Tabaret, and future generations will continue to honor him, as they will honor Laval and Brassard, Girouard, Ducharme, Labelle and Painchaud. Do those who appear not to realize what we owe to these men understand what the history of Unada would be were it despoiled of the glory that race has shed upou it? Why have recourse to historic lore when contemporaneous his tory furnishes more than sufficient material? What a void there would be in our statement. bip could we not point to Lafontaine, Cartier, Dorion and Langevin. Deprive popular eloquence of Papineau and LS Morin, of Chauveau, Laurier and Chapleau, and should we not lose its brightest ornamenta? Strike from amongst our bistorians Garneau, Bibeau and Ferland and Sulte, how many indefatigable workers and and tell me who are their rivals? Lord Lynd-hurst once said that the Irish were aliens in prestige would dim the glory of an empire on which the sun never sets, what would become of the glory of Canada, were her history shorn of the gallant deeds, of the most ancient half of her people? (Applease) In this in-stitution it was the object of its founder, whilst establishing an English university, that the language and literature of France should hold a prominent place. No words of mine could so well fit the occasion as those of His Excellency, the late Governor-General of the Dominion, when speaking on the 21st May, 1885, he used the following language with reference to that branch of the training in this institution. "The university, by opening its doors indiscriminately to students of both race. by offering them a liberal education from which both have been able to derive so much advan tage, is contributing to the obliteration of the last traces of a rivalry which at the present time asserts itself only in the peaceful competi-tion of civil life-competition in which each

"I recognize, and I do not know anyone who does not, the immense service which the French language has rendered to the literature of the world, the influence it is destined to exercise on the literature of our country and the place it should occupy in any well conceived system of public education."

strives to excel the other in the discharge of its

duty to our common country."

Is there need to speak of the success of the work that speaks for itself in all that surrounds The gratitude of the contributors caused this statue to be erected, but the monument was already here in this magnificent edifice, and the memory of the good deeds done was engraved pon affectionate hearts. blessed by the Father of the faithful, and consecrated to Catholic education in this part of the Dominion. Testimony has been borne to its efficiency, not only by the representative of Her Majerty, but just as efficacionally by the throng of students who flock to its courses, not merely from all parts of Canada, but from many States in the neighboring union. The inture of this seat of learning is henceforth assured, if the ideas of our illustrious founder continue to prevail in its management. To-day we are doing justice to the memory of a great man. I have but one regret, and that is, that this institution does not bear his name, so that those of Tabarat, Laval and McGill might ring harmoniously to-

gether down the echoing ages of Canadian history. (Applause.) No longer shall I detain you with words minadequate to the occasion that brings us together, but addressing myself to the life-like representation of one I knew so well and appreciated so highly, let me say—Most kind and affectionate of proceptors, your old pupil salutes you. He salutes you in the name of the Oblates, whose order you have ennobled and adorned. He salutes you in the name of the alumni of this iinstitution, who cherish your memory with an undying love. He salutes you, in the name of those who are now profiting by the results of your labors and sacrifices, and in the name of future generations of students. who will flock to this university to be trained for the battle of life. He solutes you in the name of all those, and in the name of the peopleof this country in whose memory the recollection of your virtues will ever be green. Most humble and retiring of men, to day you are ex-alted. This monument will crumble away in time, but when it shall have done so another generation will be here to build one, more worthy of commemorating your deeds for the glory of your faith in Christ and the moral and material advancement of the people of Canada, (prolonged applause).
When Mr. Curran had concluded, Mr. A. A.

Taillon, Mayor of the city of Sorel, P.Q., pro-nounced in the Franch language a splendid eulogy on Father Tabaret. Mr. Taillon's old friends all felt proud of his effort.

### WILFUL MURDER CHARGED

Against McDonald, the Alleged St. John Candy Poisoner.

St. John, N. B., October 19 —The jury in the candy poisoning inquest, at 1.30 this morning, returned the following verdict regarding the death of Mrs. McRae :-

Deceased came to herdeath from eating candy apon which strychnine had been placed, which candy had been sent through the post addressed to Rev. Donald MoRae, and received at his residence on Wednesday morning, Oct. 2, 1889; and furthermore, from the evidence which is before us we are of opinion that the said candy was sent by William McDonald.

This afternoon McDonald was brought before

This afternoon McDonald was brought before Police Magistrate Ritchie and formally charged with the murder of Mrs. McRse. During the reading of the information against him McDonald did not appear in the least excited and took the matter quite cooly. He was remanded to jail until Monday morning, when his preliminary examination will begin. The vertice of the coroner's jury was a surprise to him, and when informed of it this morning he got indignant at the charge against him. The verdice, by all who have closely followed the evidence, was general. a worker, and keen discerner he was, for the cause of Catholic education. An ardent lover for the land of his adoption, how often in his exhortations to the students did he not

### FATHER M'FADDEN'S TRIAL

Deliberate Unfairness in the Selection of & Jury-No Catholics Wanted.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17 -The trial of Father Mc-Fadden and others, for the killing of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore, County Donegai, on February last, was begun at Mary-bore' to-day. Considerable trouble was experienced in getting a jury, and the court ad-journed without the jury being completed.

The sturdy farmers of County Donegal in Ireland are evidently in no bumour to be triffed with by the Crown officials who began the prosecution of Father McFadden and everal of his parishoners of Marybero today, and if the Crown atterney succeeds in his evident purpose of obtaining a jury of twelve Protestants it will not be without many unseemly disturbances in the court room. So violent were the protects to day at the action of the Crown in

#### DISSMISSING EVERY CATHOLIC JURYMAN

se fast as he appeared, that the proceeding had to be suspended pending the arrival of a large force of police who had been sent for to preserve order. Two jurymen who had been accepted by both sides were told to stand down when the presecution were informed that they were Catholics and they became so enraged at this treatment that they publish. A platon of constables had to eject them from the court room by force. In the struggle that ancued several hot-headed members of Father McFadden's flock took a hand, and for a time it looked as though a riot would be precipita-

ted under the judge's nose. Another Catholic, when told to stand down, after having been accepted, got very much excited and shouted to the Grown Attorney that Father McFad-had no share in the killing of Police Inspector Martin, for whose murder he stood indicted. He declared that HE WAS PRESENT AND SAW THE BLOW STRUCK

which felled Martin to the earth, and that McFadden bad already escaped from the church and was a mile away at the time. The crown at once ordered the detention of the man as a witness, and though he protested then that he really knew nothing whatever of the diroumstances, he was looked up. It is not unlikely that serious trouble will result if the Crown persist in its course. Word has been sent to all the Casholic farmers about Maryboro that Catholics are being rigidly excluded from the jury and the excitement resulting is at such a pitch that many of those notified will undoubtedly come to town determined to and justice done, A large force of police is already on the way to Maryboro from Dublin, and peacefully disposed citizens look forward with some migglvings to the

### TOPLIFF'S FATAL JUMP.

#### A Young Kingston School Teacher's Sudden Taking off.

KINGSTON, October 21.-Russell Topliff, a Collinsby school teacher, with two other young men, went to Napanee yesterday morning on a freight train. In the evening about nine o'clock they started down the road to meet a freight bound eastward. They intended to jump aboard. Touliff was on the north side of the track and the others were on the south side. The latter failed to make the jump, as the train was moving too rapidly, but as they saw Topliff spring, they came to the conclusion that he had clung to the car and gone on to Colinsby. They returned to Napanee and took the next train. On reaching nome they enquired if Topliff had returned, and learned he had not. This morning the switchman, on proceeding down the track near Napaces, saw the culvert. Reaching down, he shook him and asked him what he was doing there. Receiving no reply, he made a closer inspection and found that the man was dead. The remains were those of young Topliff. The eyes were wide open and staring, and one hand was raised to open and sparing, and the hand was raised the his neck. One leg was cut off below the knee and the other at the thigh, while his head and face were badly bruised. It is thought that he missed his jump and falling beneath the wheels, yer. After the accident he managed to raise himself to a sitting position, in which he was discovered. The injuries were such that he could not have survived had he been discovered. and given medical attention immediately after the accident.

### OVER 1,200 LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 19.—The steamer City of Pekin, from China and Japan, brings an account of a tidal wave in which nearly twelve hundred persons loss their lives and two thousand houses were washed away. On Sectember 11th, the same day Yokohama was so severely damaged by a typhoon, a violent wind and rain storm occurred at Hazugun and Aichikan. By two o'clock the sea had risen several feet above ordinary high tide, and just after nightfall the waves mounted to a great height, washing away the embankments and levelling the buildings near the shore. Shortly afterward a wave fifteen feet higher than the highest of those that had preceded rolled in with a great roar, washing away the remaining portion of the embankment, and carrying with it nearly all the houses of the village along the beach. This was done so suddenly that the inhabitants had no time to escape. At Okudo, all the houses, twenty three in number, were washed away, and out of 90 inhabitants 54 lost wasned away, and out of 50 innabitable D4 1085 their lives. At Jitzuroku, 40 houses were washed away, and 50 out of the population of 250 were killed. At Ikutu Mura 120 houses were washed away, about 20 broken up and 40 of the inhabitants were killed. At Yonhide Mura 35 out of 65 houses were washed away and 628 of the population of 8,000 were killed. At Toba Mura, containing 220 houses and a population of 1,130, 10 houses were broken up and 10 persons perished. In addition to those enumerated 369 bodies have been found and there are yet 280 persons missing.

I have cleaned my mirror, and fixing my eyes on it, I perceive so many defects in myself that. I easily forgive those of others.

We never de very well, except in these cases where if we did otherwise we should deili.-Mde. Swetchire.

His Infamous and Cruel Metheds priests, a very large number of prefessional of Treating Political Prisoners.

Twenty-two Irish Members in Prison—Treated as Common Malefactors for Utterances Not Known Even to British Law as Of-

A book has just been published in London which is attracting wide attention, and. in fact creating a sensation all over Great Britain. Its purport is indicated in the title, which is: "Irish Mambers and English Jailera." The author is Right Hon. George John Shaw Lefevre, Member of Parliament for one of the divisions of Bradferd, York. Coming from such a man the details of the brutalities of the treatment of pelitical prisoners in Ireland are of course noticed, though the same details presented by Irishmen would in all probability be ignored and disbelieved. Though the stery of the British jall torture of patriotic Irishmen is tolerably familiar to Irish Standard readers, they will be glad to have an opportunity of forming an opinion on Mr. Lefevre's performance. We opinion on Mr. Lefevre's performance. therefore present some extracts.

TRISH MEMBERS AND ENGLISH JAILERS.

During the last two years, and since the passing of the Crimes Act in 1887, no fewer than 22 out of the 103 representatives of Ireland in the House of Commons have been prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned, many of them on two, three, or more different occasions, without trial by jury, for offences for the most part newly created by that Act and which are not effences under any existing law in other parts of the United Kingdom and which in all other cases could under the of suppressed branches. ordinary law have been only tried before Of these 22 members only three have escaped being treated during some part, if not the whole period of their imprisonment, as comman criminals subjected to all indignities, degradations and hardships which are prescribed by law for crimes of a disgraceful character. It may be doubted whether ever in the previous history of representative institutions in any part of the world it has occurred that one-fifth of the representatives of a country have been subjected to imprisonment and treated as common criminals for acts for the most part of a distinctly political character, and without criminality in the true sense of the term. More remarkable still is the fact that these members have not been subjected to this punishment by the will of the majority of the representatives of their own country. On the contrary, 86 out of the 103 Irish members have been in hearty sympathy with the actions of these of their colleagues who have been thus imprisoned and punished as com-mon criminals. Nor has the policy been carried out by an overwhelming majority of the representatives of Great Britain or by force of public epinion. It has been by a party vote, and by a majority of English members

only, that these coercive proceedings have been authorized or have escaped condemna-

tion. For the first time in our history, or in

ing and preventing but of punishing the

political acts of a minority of its members. It may be worth while, therefore, for the purpose of making a protest against such proceedings, to examine in detail the cases which have occurred and to discuss in principle the political questions involved in the treatment of each men as common criminals by the light The distinction between the treatment-of political effenders and these guilty of ordinary crimes, degrading in their character, is the Prisons Acts of En and Ireland. These acts prescribed that ersons convicted of sodition or of seditious libel shall be breated as first-class misdemeanante. No discretion, therefore, is left with the judges who have to pass sentences in such oases or with the Prisons Board. The offenders are absolutely entitled to be treated as first-class misdemsanants. It is sourcely necessary to point out the very great difference in the treatment of prisoners who are first-class misdemoanants and of those who have been sentenced as ordinary oriminals. The former are treated with great consideration; they retain their ordinary dress, they are allowed to provide themselves with food from outside the prison, they are permitted to receive their friends without the presence of a prison efficial, they are al-lewed to correspond with their friends, they can supply themselves with literature and writing materials, they can even conduct their business from within the prison; they are simply kept under restraint for the period prescribed by the sentence. The treatment of the ordinary criminal differs in these

1. On entering the jail he is put into a bath, and his hair is out close.

2. He is forced to wear the prison dress. 3. He is compelled to sleep (if sleep be possible to him) for the first month on a plank bed without a mattress, and for the second and third menth of his imprisonment in the same manner for two days a week.

4. He is fed on prison fare, which for the first menth is very insufficient for a man in good health, and even after that is very meagre and unpalatable.

5. He is required to pick a certain amount of cakum every day.

6. He is compelled to take exercise in com-

pany with other common criminals. 7. He is compelled to clean out his cell. 8. He is deprived of the means of occurre

ing his mind by reading or writing. The only books allowed him during the first month is the Bible. 9. He is not permitted to correspond with

his friends.

10. He is not allowed to receive visits from his friends and relatives, except after long intervals with very close restrictions, and even then the interview must be in the presence of a prison official.

To these is added "hard labor" when the sentence se directs it: It cannot be doubted that to educated men, and to men who have lived a life of the most modern case and luxury, many of these prison rules as to the treatment of common criminals are extremely severe. It will be seen that all these indignities and hardships which distinguish the treatment of the common criminal from that of the first class misdemeanant have, with rare exceptions, been inflicted upon the Irish members and others convicted under the Orimes Act. Many of these members, in the early days of convictions under this Act, took issue with the prison dress as the symbol of all the other indigninities. They protested against such treatment and resisted to the point of compelling the prism efficials to carry out the prism rules by force and personal violence. Others have not entered into a struggle with the prison staff, satisfied with the public protest made by Mr. William O'... Brien, M.P., Mr. Hooper, M.P., Mr. Sheehy, pinned to hi M.P., Mr. Carew, M.P., Mr. Mandeville and Suspended."

ethers. In the individual cases subject to this policy, let us consider the nature of the acts for which effenders have been imprisoned and treated as common criminals. They include 22 members of Parliament, about 18 men, editors of newspapers, lawyers, respectable tradesmen, and well-to-de farmers, some 1600 men of the classes of tenant farmers and laborers, and some few women and children. A large propertion of the cenvictions have been in connection with writings in the press, with speeches at public meetings, with the holding of meetings, with being members of the National League, and analogous acts. Such offenders would certainly not be treated as common criminals in any other country in

Earope. In Ireland, also, it is equally lawful to repert the proceedings of similar meetings held in districts net proclaimed, although the speeches may be of identically the same character as those made at meetings in districts where the League is proclaimed. It was only to be expected, then, that the editors and owners of newspapers would make a vehement protest on behalf of the freedom of the press and for the right of reporting proceedings. The Government commenced its action in this direction by prosecuting Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., then Lord Mayor of Dublin, editor of the Nation; Mr. Hooper, M.P. for South-east Cork, editor of the Cork Herald; Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland; Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., editor of the Kerry Sentinel, and Mr. Walsh, editor of the Wexford Reople. Several other persons, editors and owners of newspapers, were also prosecuted about the same time for the same offence, and on being convicted were sentenced to imprisonment as common oriminals. The imprisonment of their editors and owners | the Long Sault, where was fought by Dellard had no effect on their publication. Mr. T. D. | and his brave companions the battle that Sullivan, while in Kilmainham prison, pro-posed to edit his paper as usual, but he was removed to Tullamere gaol so as to make it impossible for him to do so. His newspaper, hewever, continued to report the preceedings

CATHOLIC FAITH.

A True Incident of Border Life in New Mexico.

The power of the Church is grandly shown in the following incident, which took place during a term of court the writer attended in Albuqerque, New Mexico:
A young Pueblo Indian had killed a mem-

ber of his tribe, and was on trial for the cripe. The mether of the murdered boy was called to testify. As she stood upon the witness stand it would be difficult to imagine a more weird and uncerthly appearance. She must have measured nearly six feet in height, but extreme age had bent the broad shoulders and the long, bare, lank arms and coarse hands told of many a year of weary toll. something like forty. Established on a thou-Her face was haggard and cadaverous, and the scanty gray hair straggled over her brow and almost hid the vivid gleams that fitfully parted from her deep-set dark eyes. The house was full of spectators, and a metly group of Indians, dressed in tawdry finery, lounged around the door.

Done Jesse Sens., the interpreter, rendered her evidence in to English for the court and jury. On being sworn, and she understood the obligation well, she refused to testify

the history of any country, has a penal law although repeatedly urged to do so. been passed and put in force in its severest When saked her reason for refu When asked her reason for refusing, she form by a bare majority of a legislative as- said that the Padre had instructed her to forsembly for the purpose not merely of restraingive all her enemies, that she forgave the
ing and preventing but of punishing the prisoner and could not swear against him. On being assured that it was not a violation of her obligation as a christian, and being ordered to testify by the Judge, she reluctantly proceeded to do so. When she had concluded she arese, and raising her long beny hands, she exclaimed in a voice which was selves. They are obliged to content them-tremulous with emetion, "Juan," you killed selves with a heuse which labors under the my boy, but God says I must forgive you, and threefold inconvenience of being a mere frail of past experience in this and other countries, | my boy, but God says I must forgive you, and I do. I shey his will." As she stepped down make-shitt, altegether unfit for their manner from the stand, a dead silence reigned of life, and madequate. Built to accommethroughout the court, and I could not help date temporarily 25 at most, it should, under thinking that the good Padre, who sat among existing circumstances, ledge 40. Worse thinking that the good Padre, who sat among existing circumstances, ledge 40. Worse venture to proceed to this extremity, in the the Indian children, must have felt that his still, several of the poor brothers on account face of public epinion, yet there can be no

> Within a day or two of the above touching event, a withe mother stood in the same place, testifying against the alleged slayer of her son. On the conclusion of her vidence she arose and horified the poople by launching a torrent of blasphemous curses at the unfortunate prisener, who bent his head and bore the storm in silence.

> > "IF A BODY MEET A BODY."

If a feller catch a feller carrying off his wood, should a feller whale a feller if a feller could !-Germantewn Emperium. If a body catch a body stealing his old rye, should a body kick a body till a body cry !-

Cincinnati Inquirer. If a body spy a body creeping round his lot, should a body treat a body to a lead of shot!—Norwich News.

If a bedy catch a body stealing his Express, shouldn't a bedy seize a bedy and try te get redress ?"-Petersburg Express.

If a body wants a body his store to patronize, shouldn't a body pay a body money to advertise?-Lynchburg Express.

If a body see a body appropriate his hat should a body kick a body just for doing that ?—Star.

If a body catch a body stealing of his chickens, should a body lick a body like the very dickens !- Center Damocrat. If a body catch a body stealing all his corn,

should a body make a body wish he wasn't

born !-- Janesbore' Gazatta. If a body spy a body "toting" off his goose, should a body flog a body like the very deuce?—Mount Vernen Star.

If a body ask a body to take the country news, should a bedy to a bedy say, "I beg you'll me excuse?"—Rome Journal.

If a body catch a body stealing his umbreller, should a body smash a bedy on a body's smeller !-Sothern Recorder. If a body catch a body playing of his wit,

should a body tell a body he had better

IN DAKOTA?

quit !—Advocate.

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

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALN's Butternut Pills.

There is grim humor about some of Judge Lynch's executions. A bank president made away with all the funds under his charge and then posted on the door of his institution, "Bank Suspended," That night he was in-terviewed by a number of depositors, who left him hanging to a tree with this notice pinned to his breast : "Bank President THE TRAPPIST IN CANADA.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. To one familiar with the early history of Canada, her woods and streams teem with song and story. Canada's early martyrs were as hely and true as any that ever went to a flery death, or oried, amid the liens of the Flavian Amphitheatre, "Morituri Jesum Salutamus;" her soldiers as brave as any who have fallen upon the storied fields of history. Much of the land, not a few of its institutions may, perhaps, be commonplace enough to-day; but in the hearts of the descendants of the hardy voyageurs-about whom yet lingers semething of the grandeur of the old nobility—the memory of her heroes is green; sad methers-than whom neither Rome nor Sparta produced truer or noblermay be found, who still tell their children of priests who won souls to God where the arrows of the Indians were flying thickest; of the brave men who fenght for their country, and died with the ever-blessed name of Mary upon their lips; and they instinctively lower their voices as they speak of the youth-Dollard-who yielded up his life when it was brightest, slaughtered by the cruel Irequels
—a sacrifice freely offered that the people of Canada might live. Wonder not, good reader, I recall such memories, writing as I do of an Order which is the personification of selfsacrifice, the field of whese lahors overlooks

In the Dominion there are at present two houses of the Trappistine Order: an abbey at Tracadie, Nova Scotia, and a monastery at Oks, P.Q.

saved infant Montreal from utter annihila-

The latter, to which I intend to confine my remarks, was established in 1881. Its designation is Notre Dame du Lac, and is one of the many offshoots in Europe and America, of the Grand Order of Citeaux, the monks of which redeemed, and, it may almost be said, civilized Europe in the Middle Ages. Children of St. Robort de Molesmes and of St. Bernard; exiles from France by oppressive decrees; they are here to tocher Canada with an institution which has given the Church thousands of saints and argiculture remarkable progress and development.

of Canada. Their manner of life, so proverbially austere, naturally inspired some hesitation among Canadians; but the ice, soon broken by one recruit after another, has resulted in swelling their number to-day to Co. deux Montagnes, ... amidst, one might say, an unbroken extent of "the forest primeval," the hardworking monks, by sheer dint of labor, industry and self-denial, have managed to make a home, rude and luadequate indeed, yet, with the blessing of Divine Providence, instinct with hope and the elements of progress and prosperity. Notwith-standing all the formidable difficulties which contronted them eight years ago, what with the labor of their own hands and such other assistance as they could procure, they have succeeded in clearing from six to seven hundred acres of woodland, and put some three hundred acres thereof under cultivation. Basides building large stables for horses and cattle they have built a mill, a carriage house, a large piggery, and a house for machinery and agricultural implements. In short everything is provided for but the religious themmake-shitt, altogether unfit for their manner is by no means free from serious dangers in slowly but surely of all vestige of real inde-this severe climate. But how can it be help-pendence. ed? To rest or remain in this state is impossible. Something must be dene, and in time too, to meet and foster the many vocations the Holy Father to the condition of tions for a religious life among the people, but which, as things are, the means of the house being so small, cannot be encouraged; in fact, there is at present no alternative but to pitifully but helplessly regard such vocations, at all events until a more generous Cathelic sentiment will hasten to the aid of the Trappist Fathers of Oka, and, above all, materialize in the previding of adequate means—a real Monastery—one worthy of the

Catholicity of Canada.
In Europe, almost all the great historic monasteries were reared by the aristocracy. Still more recently, in Belgium, a country like our own, enriched by agriculture and commerce, a wealthy citizen has erected in thanksgiving to the Almighty for having bountsously blessed him, a magnificent abbey in which the zeal and piety of the children of St. Benedict find a fitting sphere. Would to God that some one of the many wealthy Cathelies of this "awest Canada of cura" would be moved by the happy inspiration to fellow his example to some extent at least, and so enable this emimently deserving, but struggling, monastery to carry on its work in a manner worthy of the Order and Catholic Cenada 1 The blessings promised by St. Benedict would be certainly his, and thus for some temporal sacrifices, an eternal treasure would be laid up in Heaven. More :-- such benefactor or benefactors would participate in a large share of the prayers, in the merits of the facts and other good works of the good brotherhood, even to the death of the last religious of the megastery of Notre Dame du Lao.

Nor can the statesman and politician re-Canadian farms would bloom like so many gardens. True friends of the country-pat-

nal with some more interesting details teachancient and historic order.

VIATOR,

# JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

# CRUCIFIXION.

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



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eplendid Holiday present. We are the largest manufacturers and dealers, and ship to all parts of the world. If you wish to know how to order, how to conduct Parlor Entertainments for pleasure, or Public Exhibitions, etc., for MAKING MONEY, send us your name and address on a potaticate, for MAKING MONEY, (naming this paper), and we will mail you our 152 PAGE BOOK FREE.

THE ITALIAN PENAL CODE.

Archbishop Corrigan on the Pope's Position.

The first public American utterance on the Italian Penal Code, which goes into effect next January, is embodied in Archbishop Corrigan's Pastoral, read in the New York churches last Sunday. We append excerpts therefrom:"Without dwelling on the wrongs perpe-

trated in the violent occupation of Rome in September, 1870, the memory of which is still fresh in our minds, let us turn our thoughts to one or two facts of recent occurrence in the pontificate of Pope Leo XIII. Elected to his high office in a most critical period of the Church's history, he has succeeded, unharmed and defenseless, in winning from the civilized world a new recognition of the inherent strength of the Papacy, and has again brought out in strong relief the immense moral power which belongs, as of right, to the successor of St. Peter. His great gifts of mind and heart, his vast erudition, his long experience of men and affairs, his consummate tact and prudence, ought to make him pre-eminently successful in extending the olive branch of peace. After acting as the arbiter between Spain and Germany, in the affair of the Caroline Islands, the Holy Father, on the approach of his sacerdotal jubilee, intimated in his Eight years age last first September, six Trap Allocution of May 23, 1887, his desire of plate pitched their tent on the hospitable soil establishing satisfactory relations with Italy, Allecution of May 23, 1887, his desire of the land of his birth and of his special predi-

lection." The pastoral then calls attention to the royal sanction of the new Penal Code, which was promplyated on June 30 of this year, and which goes into effect on the first of January, 1880. This new body of laws legislates with marked discrimination against the clergy, especially by making it impossible for them to advocate the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, without danger of pecuniary fines and morisonment.

After quoting the sections of the code referred to, and comments upon them made by more Catholic writers, the Archbishop continues :-

" Hence, on and after the first of January next, any Bishop or pastor of souls in Italy, who dares to address his Holy Father, is subject to fine and imprisonment. Comment is superfluous. By royal sanctien, might be-comes right. Justice, honesty, sincerity sink

to the level of words without meaning. "If the Hely Father be relegated to the condition of an Italian subject, the next logi-cal procedence would be to still further re-strict his personal liberty whenever he his voice in protest against the which have been heaped upon him , and as, for the strongest reasons, the Roman For the strongess reasons, and remaind the use of the guessiy have the Pontiff cannot cease to protest, his life would learned the use of the guessiy have a different to a virgin by revelation, and propagated it almost the control of the control is hardly probable that the Government will teaching had borne a good fruit in the heart of these limited means are obliged every even- reasonable doubt, from facts censtantly rest that poor, bereaved Indian mother, ing to sleep a mile away from the community, curring in Rome, that it is its settled detera matter which involves great hardship and mination to deprive the Sovereign Pontiff

simple Bishop of Rome, so that having no juriediction over the Church at large, there may be no grounds of his claim to temporal sovereignity. . . . All Christian anti-quity proclaims the world-wide spiritual jur-isdiction of Peter and of Peter's successor. Every Catholic is bound to admit this pri macy of the Apostolic See as an article of faith. Now, while the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom may devise many ways of securing the perfect liberty of the Pontiff, despite all human opposition; still, as far as human prudence can determine, and as things actually exist, temporal sovereignty is the most natural means, and indeed, humanly speaking a necessary means of securing the good government of the Church.

Romant'c Career of a Passionist Father.

Rev. Father Fidelis and Edmond, Passionists priests of wide-spread reputation, have returned to this city for a brief visit after many years of missionary work in the Argentine Republic, South America. The history of Father Fidelis, whe is a convert to the Catholic Church, is highly interesting. His name in the world was James Kent Stone. He is the son of a New Ecgland Episcopal clergyman. He is a graduate of Harvard and of a Garman moiversity. At the beginning of the war young Stone returned to the United States. He became a private seldier, and for bravery was promoted to the rank of Captain. After the war he became an Episcopal clergyman and gard with indifference an order such as that was successively President of Kenvon of La Trappe, whose beneficial influence on and Hebert Celleges. In the Episthe neighboring farmers is noteworthy for copal Onuroh hes received the title of many miles around, in stimulating them to Doctor of Theology. The anneuncement of greater industry and to adopt more scientific his conversion to Catholicity caused quite a methods in the cultivation of the soil. It sensation. After being received into the goes without saying that at this particular Catholic Church, James Kent Stone's great WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND juncture in our country's history, every en-ambition was to become a member of the IN DAKOYA? of the very severest in the Catholic Church. tors of the soil as well as every inducement of the very severest in the Catholic Church, held out to the youth of the land to stay home. As his health was not very robust at the time and work their farms. If the majority of the he was advised rather to try the Paulist comyoung men of Canada remained home and munity in this city. He accepted the adworked half as hard as they are compelled to vice, and after going through a course of de after they go abread, the majority of our theological studies under the direction of Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewitt, the present Superior of the Paulists, he was ordained riots—can therefore readily realize sue wisdom and policy from a progressive and pat-dom and policy from a progressive and pat-riotic point of view of extending, tangibly and opportunely, a helping hand to this community of true agriculturalists.

Paul the Apostle in 59th street. After spounding six years with the Paulists Father Fidelits joined the Passionists. Eight years ago he, Father Edmund, who is now with him in this city, and Father Olement, who is dead, went to the Argentine Republic to make a fondation of their Order. Their ing the system and modus vivendi of this labors were severe and arduous, and it is believed that Father Clement succumbed to exago now numbers twelve Fathers and four

is attached a novitiate. There is a second establishment at Salta, where the Fathers have a prepatory school, in which they train boys for two or three years with a view of making selections of caudidates for their Order. At present Passioniat monasteries are being founded at Carmen de Areco and Valparatso, Chill. Father Edmund whose family name is Hill, is an Englishmen, the son of an Anglican clergyman and a convert to Catholicity. He was educated at Cam-bridge University. He was a member of the Paulist Order before he joined the Passionists. -The Freeman.

#### The Holy Rosary.

The word resary is first found in Thomas Cantipratanus, who wrote in the latter part of the thirteenth century. The original meaning is very doubtful. Some writers hold that it means Mary's ross-garden. It was also called "Pealterium Marianum." because of the number 150. Oathelies in many parts still speak of a pair of beads, thus preserving a pure and ancient mode of speech, "pair" meaning "set," as in a "pair of organt," ic. -a set of organ pipes, or, in other words, an organ. The practice of using beade, etc., as a help to memory in reciting a set number of prayers, is not dissinctively Christian, but it has long existed in the Church. Paliadius, a writer of the fifth century, tells us that the Egyptian monk, Paul in Pherme, put 300 pebbles in his lap and flung away one as he finished each of the three hundred prayers he said. The English Synod of Calcythe ordered "septem beltidum Paternoster" to be sung for a deceased bishop. The meaning can only be conjectured. But Spelman's surmise that it means belts or circles of Pater is plausible. William of Malmesburg says that Godiva who founded a religious house at Coventry in 1040, left a circle of gems strung together, on which she used to tell her prayers, that it might be hung on a statue of the Blessed

From the eleventh century the Bollandists predaced instances of a fixed number of Aves addressed to the Blessed Virgin, Herrimannus, at the close of the century, mentions a person who recited 60 Aves daily; the monk Albert, who lived about 1005, said 150 every day; so did St. Agbert, who died in 1140. Early traces of something carrespon ding to be ads can be found and the use of 150 Avestraced back farther than St. Deminio's time, but no instance presents itself of 150 Aves, much less of 150 Aves and 15 Paters said on beads before the lifetime of that saint. The claims that Beds or Peter the Hermit instituted the Rosary are now generally discredited. The common stery that St. Dominic during the Crusade against the Albigenses, has been accepted by later Popes, viz.—Leo X, Pius V, Gregory XIII, Sixtus X, Alex. under VII, Innocent XI. Clemans YI. under VII, Innocent XI, Clement XI. This belief rests according to Benedict XIV.on the traditions of the order. No contemporary writer venches for it, but the Dominican Friar Nicolas in 1270 gave to B. Carietina a Pater noster, "Qued personaliter iv annus portaverat." Dominicans, too are represented on a temb of Humbertus Delphinus, who became a Dominican about 1350, with resaries in their hands, so that the resary in the strict sense cannot be much later than the time of St. Dominic. But of course the Ave of these days was not identical with the modern form. It was simply "Hall Mary, full of Grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thon among women and blessed is the fruit of of thy womb." Further, the great Domini-can writers, Quetif and Echard' show that the meditation over mysteries is much later than St. Dominic. It began with a Dominican, Alanus De Rupe, born about 1428. According to Benedict XIV, a confrateralty of the rosary at Pracenza was indulgenced as carly as 1254 by Alexander IV. The living Rosary. in which fifteen persons units to say the whole reserv every menth, was approved by Gregory XVI.

THE RENFREWSHIRE WITCHES.

Ghostly and Supernatural Pranks. OTTAWA, Oct. 17 -Queer things have been

enacted within the past day or two, so the neighbours affirm, at the house of George Dagg, situated in Clarenden Front, Renfrew County. Some mysterious agency is charged with causing no end of mischief in the house and surroundings; in fact, so frequent and annoying have the pranks become that Mr. Dagg went last week to consult Mrs. Barns, the "witch" of Plum Hollow. The witchery, or whatever it may be, commenced on exhibition day, when, it seems, the good woman of the house had a misunderstanding with a boy named Dean, who was then working at the place. The boy went away and the fun commenced. The glass of the windows was de-molished, a fire started in the gable end of the house which it required four pails of water to extinguish. Again another fire was Montreal. observed on the wall inside, in a gummy knot hole. This was put out, and several burnt matches were found on the floor beneath. A dress belonging to Mrs. Dagg, which was hanging up, caught fire and was partly cen-sumed. A fire originated in the bed on which the inmates of the house were sleeping. Fires also started in other parts of the house

THE STRANGEST PART OF THE AFFAIR is the miraculous removal of articles from one part of the house to another. A spinning wheel upstairs was taken apart and the portions placed in apposite corners of the room. An ink bottle, looked in a cupboard, changed its location and was found on a table in the out house. It was restored to its place in the oupboard, and the latter was watched by one lieved that Father Clement succumbed to ex-haustlen, brought on by the severity of his duities. The community counded sight years out house. The boy Dean was taken into custody by Constable McNellion Thursday Aim at perfection in everything, though in lay brothers. At Buenca Ayres have been and brought before Mr. James Robertson, J. When are teeth like verbs ! Will most things it is unattainable.—Chesterneld. erected a chapel and a monastery, to which P, on Friday, charged with being the author regular, irregular, and defenive P.

T, on Finday, charged with being the author to the state of the state

during a time so short that those within had

hardly time to go out of one apartment into

of the mischief, but the same evening of hi or the misunes, but an arrest, Mr. Dagg returned from Plum Hel-low, where he learned sufficient to convince him that young Dean was Innecent. He at him that young Dean was innecent. He accordingly appeared before the magistrate and withdrew the charge. The bey says he has not been near Dagg's since abow fair night, when the tricks began, but has since during the interval since been engaged with Olmstead of Litchfield. Dagg says he was told by the old lady at Pinm Hellow that the mischief is being done by a woman and her mischief is being done by a woman and her two children, through the medium of "black art," and that it is to cease in November,"

### A Diabolical Outrage

OTTAWA, October 15.—Yesterday the mayor of Hull, Mr. Dorsonnens, who lives on mayor of mun, but, but a but on the house was astonished to find that the verandah was smeared with coal oil. A bottle filled with the same inflammable mixture stood with a fuse same musmulable The latter was partially burnt, but had apparently become extinguished before reaching the oil. The mayor noti-fied the police, of the discovery, but they have obtained no clue to the perpetrater. The scheme appeared to have been carefully hat for the morest and and are the morest and are the morest and are the morest and are the more and are the planned, and but for the merest accident might have succeeded. The results would have been most serious. The building is of

#### Recent Converts.

An English Protestant lady, Mrs. Hartgett, has become a Catholic. The two Countesses Loriger, the neices of the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, bave been received into the Church at Copen-

hagen. The late Archbishop Ullathorne, of Eng. land received into the Church seventy five Protestant elergymen, who, in a worldly sense, had everything to lose and nething to

Mrs. and Mr. Henry Lewis, of New Bond street, London, have become converts to the Catholic Church, and received the Sacrament of Confirmation, at the hands of Cardinal Manning at the Cardinal's residence.

Ameng the numerous adults who were confirmed during Archbishop O'Brien's tour in Nova Scotia were twenty-seven converts, whe had been prepared and received into the Oatholic Church by Rev. Father McMens. min.

Bishop Chas. Gordon, S.J., who was conseorated Aug. 15 for the See of Jamaica, arrived in New York lately in company with Father Martin Parker, once an Angli-can clergyman but now a priest of the Society of Jesus.

It is Well to Remember

That slander, like mud, dries and falls That to wait and be patient seethes many a

That all are not princes who ride with the

emperor. That correction is good when administered in season. That you will never have a friend if you

nut have one without failings. That the roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brew of those whe plack

That a man who cannot mind his ewn business is not to be trusted with the business of ethera.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Astrologer-" Come in. You are a business

Astrologer—"Come in. You are a business man. I see. The stars tell me that you expect to add to your fortunes shortly. Your shoughts are entirely on money. Am I not right, sir?" Caller—"Well, yes; that is——"
"I thought so. I never make a mistake. The money you are looking for you will receive. There will be no trouble about it; no delays of any kind. One dollar, please. Always come to me when you want advice. Everything I touch turns to gold."

procery store around the corner, and I would like you to pay this bill, three weeks overdue." "Ahem! Please call again."

## PROFESSIONAL PRIDE.

Oltizen (to Uncle Rastus] -"What are you doing those days, Uncle Rastus?" Uncle Rastus — "Teatricals, boss." Citizen— "Theatricals?" Uncle Bastus—"Yes, sab; I'm boss scene-sbifter at de Union Testre, Dat am a very 'portant possissun.' Citizes

"'Is is, indeed. How do they get along when you happen to be sick or away?" Under Rastus—"Dey manages to pull through all right, kase you see I'se got foah under-

AN UNDESIRABLE SUITOR.

Young Widow-"Yes, it is true, Mr. Slowtellow has been very attentive to me lately, and he is certaintly very interesting. So you used to know him?"

Friend-"Yes, indeed. Knew him and his first wife, too. He courted her nine years before marring her." Walting Maid-"Mr. Slowfellow is in the

Young Widow (savagely)-"Not at home." FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Klins Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial

Arch St., Phila. Pa. AN APT PUPIL.

bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 531

"Suppose you were to see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what would you call that?" said a teacher to a plough-boy pupil whom he was examining on miracles. The mune, please sir." "But suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what would you think?" "Please sir, I should think it was time to get up."

TO THE DEAK.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 28 years' standing by a simple remedy.
Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street,

### WHAT TO SAY.

It is related of a certain minister of Mais, who was noted for his long sermons, with may divisions, that one day, when he was advancing among the teens, he reached at length a kind of resting-place in his discourse, when, pausing take breath, he asked the question, it And what shall I saw more?" A voice from the congregation earnestly is sponded, "Say Amen !"

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE

SOTA AND DAKOTA

Has reached the front rank as the most productive grain raising region on the continent. Soil richer than the valley of the Nile. Single countries raise millions of bushels of grain yearly. Single stations ship from 300,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain oach year. Abundant pportunities still open to the homesecker. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St.

When are teeth like verbs !- When they At

The state of the s

A Conversion of More than Common Interest.

The Story of Paul Feval-How Faith Conquered in a Crucial Struggle with Bensationalism

. [The Month.]

When we hear the word "conversion," ens of two things immediately occurs to our minds. Elther we suppose it to refer to a turnick from Protestantism to the Church, or we read it with a smile as being phraseology appertaining to those semi-hysterical scenes among a prowd of Salvationist or Baptist agitators, who have shouted or wailed themselves into a semblance of flotitions repentance. But among Catholic nations, this word and the event which it signalizes, is recognized as a sail agree to seemine bourgon of each gal experience. It means that the lax, the careexperience. It means that the lax, one care-less, the unpractising Christian is brought. perhaps by a sermen or a book, perhaps by some serrow or trial, perhaps quite directly some seriow or strate, permaper during seul longing for him to lead a new life of penitence and

A CONTERSION OF MORE THAN COMMON IN-TRREST.

So, too, we have perhaps been sometimes So, too, we have perhaps over somewhat the moment of which we write he stand con-puzzled by the expression fratres conversias the moment of which we write he stand con-describing one portion of the inmates of a describing the stands of this change in describing one polyton as of this change in of the most successful novelists of the day, a monastery, simply word that modern heresy favorite at Court, a contemporary and almost the meaning of the word that modern heresy has brought in. We find it hard to realize that this name is given to those who have entered on the higher life at a comparatively late period of their lives instead of being brought up to it frem their childhood. In the same way it sounds strange in our ears to hear a Cathelic, an ordinary man of the world (who would, at any stage of his career, world (who would, at any stage of his career, probably have asked for a priest were he in probably have asked for a priest were de in danger of death, and whose children were of a devout and loving wife; and being brought up religiously) speak of his first communion had, up to this own sudden conversion on such day and at time, been his last—the only story in France!

True, his works had never been tainted with a man of the world self-recorded and as immorality and uncleanness which has a self-recorded. France abound in such examples, from La-cordaire, with his il est probable qu'un jour je serai Chretien, and with his grand apostolate afterwards, down to Henry Lassers, struck down at the feet of Jesus and Mary by the light of the Grotto of Lourdes, and recording his testimony in a work which has done much to propagate devotion to Mary Immaculate.

A PARISIAN OF LETTERS IN HIS HOME.

A man in the prime of life, full of youth and vigor, and with the somewhat pensive studious air ?of the successful journalist and author, sat, leaning his head on his hands before a wellworn ecritoire covered with before a wellworn ecritoire covered with books and papers, in his comfortable study, quiet and alone. It was midday, the hour his bed on the following night, and he had when in French families, all, young and old, assemble for the first time to partake of the substantial "breakfast" which takes the place of an English lunch. His children, eghit in number, swaited the father's presence six of them being hearty schoolboys and schooldis, just at home for the midday meal from their caspective convents and colleges, and doubtless forming a lively chorus to the clatter of plates which a trim Parisian bonne piled at the head of the table.

FACING FINANCIAL RUIN.

Finding that he did not appear, the mother who was a sweet, gentle woman, left the room, and went to her husband's study. down and looked him in the face. "It is true, | so." he continued, softly.

"Yes, it is true." "Ah, they want to make some changes in nothing yet to day. your manuscript? Never mind, what does it

"It is not that," he answered, forcing himself to speak, "it is . . . that we are rained!" And taking her two hands in his, he told her what had come upon them. How, having imprudently, ne doubt, placed the whole of his capital in a foreign security bich yielded high interest in order to meet growing expenses of their children's edudation, he had that very day received the news which came upon numbers of French and English investors like a thunderbolt, that " Ottoman bonds' were waste paper . . . and they were paupers !" For a moment she turned pale as she faltered out, "the children!" Toen faith rose supreme, and sinking on her kness she whispered, "Will you pray with me!" He arose and folded his hands mechanically, thinking, if indeed any tangible thought took words in his half-stunned brain, "If it can de no geod, at least it is no harm," while she recented alors "Our Father," the "Ave Verum" and " Sal-

ve Regina." Then, before rising, she threw her arms round him and kissed him, with so contented a face that he felt half aggrieved, and wished he had not been "so complaisant" as to yield to her request. However, they went down stairs together, and one of his little girls running up to him, laughed out, "Oh, father, you are making a face just like what I make

when I am going to cry !"

The children went off to school; the father est on, thinking, thinking, in that desolate blankness of utter dispair over what was to come next. They were living in comfort, not to say luxury; children at expensive schools, well trained servants, a handsomely-furnished heuss, and income of about £3,000 per annum earned by his pen, and by the labor of years; and now all, all was gone at one blow!

THE FINANCIAL RUIN WAS COMPLETE. Bye-and-bye his wife returned to him, and sitting by his side began to question him.
"Have you any work to do?"

He shock his head sadly. "Shall I ever Work again ?"

"Then if it does not vox you, dear, tell me

a little more. Bow much have we left-at least, about how much ?"

"Nothing—absolutely nothing."
Nothing left ! they could scarcely realize the fact. Let any of my readers picture it to themselves. A well furnished house, a staff of servants, a family of children, everything

which is embraced in the term 'current expenses," the mere easy the circumstances. the greater the blow, all this . . . . to come suddenly to full stop, in the very steam and every-day routine of life. Perhaps in years to come he might regain some few thousands by unremitting toll, but in the meanwhile what; And here his wife's soft wisper fell upon his ear, "There is a God who sees the wound of thy heart." But that wound was as yet too recent, the blank too dark, to accept of such

for this last hour ? Indifference, itself, may be, and often is, the most certain of damuations !"

At last, when his fevered brain, which seemed as if it could not feel the want of God, yet could not rest without Him, wanting all every project of hope, the words escaped him,
"What would you do in my place?" She
answered swiftly and decidedly, "In your
place I should go to confession?"

A NEW STRUGGLE OF FAITH WITH SEKSATION-ALISM.

that see had along been praying that he my o might make a good confession, and ever, ago fearing the effect of too much argency, her confessor had advised her not to mention the subject without grave necessity. But he was as yet reluctant to take this decided step, which meant taking a stand on Ged's side. He had come from Breton home, and from parents who were not only plous but saintly in their lives; and the home of childhoed was filled with such an atmosphere of holiness that once, when he was in trouble, he acknowledged that he dared not go there, knowing that he should hear only of God. And he had left that home as a youth, with. out fame or fortune, thrown himself into the great vortex of Parisian life, and won gold and renewn by years of hard work and unremitting devotion to a literary career. At the moment of which we write he stand conrival of Dumas, Hugo, Flaubert, and the rest, at least regards popularity, his works translated into twenty different languages and running through hundreds of editions, and his income from this source alone aver

a man of the world, self-recorded, and as immorality and uncleanness which has made such surely possessed of more than common the very name of "novel" in France a thing and surery possessed of modern to be doubted and feared; still they would interest. The religious biographies of modern to be doubted and feared; net have received the acclamations they had done but for a certain harmony with the provailing tasts of the time; and for the novelist to be a Catholic in anything but name was to condemn himself to obscarity and contempt. His confrores treated his lack of violent irreligion with indulgence, "hecause," they said,
"he was a Breton," and Brotons always kept some remnant of faith, even involuntarily; but he knew, when the saving of years had been swept away at one blow, that his only means of making such a fresh start in life as to keep his bead above water was to pander to the popular taste more than he had hitherto done, by a more interesting style of writing strength enough to cast it from him, although, and this added poignancy to the sting, he had lately learned from his pub-lisher that his old powers of fascination were growing feebler and unable to cope with the growing taste for prurient sensationalism.

THE MEMORY OF HIS CHILDROOD'S HOME. At length, in an undecided and fluctuating state of mind, he went off to talk to the good Jesuit who was one of the heads of the school where his beys were being taught, and confessor to his wife; and to tell him the painful news of their ruined fortunes. They talked, and the priest knew instinctively that the hour of grace was come. "Tell me "Are you not well dear?" was her first the story of your first communion," he agestion; then, as he did not answer, she sat said to him; you have often promised to do

"Oh, not now, Father; it is too late; see, it is nearly our dinner hour, and I have exten

"Nevertheless, stay with me," urged the priest; "you shall have some food l here. "Oh, nonense!" laughed his visitor.

The priest still signed to him to stay, mur-muring as if to himself, "It is the day—and the hour."

"I sm a prisoner, am I?" smiled Feval; moving towards the door.

His questioner made way for him slowly and relucantly; then, as his hand was on the door, unable to repress the rising emotion, the priest burst forth: "The hour is past and gone! Lat me clasp cur hand, at least, for if you go now you will never return. I have prayed to your dead, and they have not heard me." Then holding his hand in a despairing clasp, he continued: "I was wrong to ask you for the story of your past life. . . . I knew it already,"

"Impossible !" said Feval, and in spite of himself he turned back and began to question and talk.

THE GRACE OF CONVERSION COMES TO HIM AT LAST.

The memory of his childheod's home and, above all, of his first commucion, were things so cherished by him that he never bore an allusion to them. All the first fervor of those wondrous days when he had for the first day knelt before the altar, all the tender plety of sisters and mother, the manly sanctity of his devoted elder brother, about whose name many tenching memories circled. which we cannot enter upon here; all this explained to those who knew the fact, that when this recent friend, belonging to this new modern , middle-aged Parisian life, suddenly uttered names from the dead past, the armor of reserve in which Feval had se rigorously clothed himself was broken through, and when the priest spoke of one who had left them to enter the religious life, . "her name is Mether St. Charles, but in the world she was called Mdlle Clemence Loirier."

"Clemence !" he cried, "Charles ! Charles ! Charles !" And scarcely knowing what he did, a burst of tears choked his voice, while the good priest, helding up his crucifix, cried' "Behold the God of Love! the God of Sacrifice ! Behold, the God of Charles, whom Charles strove to imitate ! My son, go down on your knees l"

"I did not kneel, I fell down," he relates, "with a great sigh of relief as though a burden was being lifted from me." The priest pointed to a prie-dieu in the room, and, as he knelt beside it, recited in his name the Confiteor, which the penitent had forgetten and could not repeat. Then give yourself to God with all your heart."
"With all my heart I desire to belong to God, Father," repeated his penitent, slewly

and reverently as a vow.

It was all so simple, so child-like; a prodigal son returning to his Father in heaven; and when, radiant with joy, the good priest consoling words. As he afterwards said (of himself, in words which every one of us may well pender, "I was living; that he also he words, the absolute state of the promptest, she shepherd's veice golaw of God," living; that he words without precocoupying myself about God to be the occording myself about God to be said of myself about God to be the occording myself about God to be the sancture.

The occording myself about God to be sanctured to be sanctured to be sanctured to be said to the real catate, lean and the occording myself about God to be sanctured. This with the words, "I love God. I will on which he had so long propared, in which he had so long propared, in the patient drink considerable. It is one of the promptest, easily obtained emetics knewn. Brance, a second to myself be important to the promptest, easily obtained emetics knewn. Brance, a suddent stroke of spepless in the promptest, easily obtained emetics knewn. Brance, a suddent stroke of spepless in the promptest, easily obtained emetics knewn. Brance, a suddent stroke of spepless in the promptest, easily obtained emetics knewn. Brance is conding to the promptest, easily obtained emetics knewn. Brance is the promptest, eas

cause it is not open to remorse. I was quite wife's arms and whispered in her ear, "It is at ease there, outside Ged, nothing tempted dene! I leve Gud. I belong to God!" One is reluctant to break the spell of that first ory of supernatural gladness which bind these two hearts still more closely in one, to each for this last hour? Indifference that may be heart at ill more closely in one, to each other and to the Indiate Heart of item. other, and to the Infinite Heart of Love. But his own words flow on irresistibly, thought upon thought coming awiftly and awestly atill.

"What a contrast between the night and yet could not rest without Him, wanting all the preceding one! I had Jesus reconciled else, had unavailingly reviewed and rejected. at my bedside, and I confided to Him, with

Then came his confession and communion the second communion of his life; and after ALISM.

It was not a new thought this, that the deak, he wrote upon the half filled page these watchful wife thus councilated. He knew words: "This unfinished page is written by

my other self, it seems to be a hundredy cars ago " I cannot finish it." And with these words he closed the eld

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW LIFE. And what of the new life which dawned on that eventful afternoon, when the ray of grace so effectually touched his heart? From he successful novelist and courted dramatist, Paul Feval became the night errant and chosen champoin of Catholicity for the next ten years, developing new fire and elequence in the defence of the Jesuite, the priestheod, the various topics and difficulties of the day, and above a'l, of his beloved devotion to the "Saore Cœur." He revised and republished his former works, destroying as far as possible the old editions lest they should do harm, and that he might gain nothing himself by process, he refused to benefit by the sale of the loose sheets, which were sold as usual to tobacconists and other shops for wrappers, but gave every sou to the poor. Indeed, he gave the first fruits of every payment in harity, and the whole proceeds of one of the most successful of his pamphlets to the buildicg fund for the great National Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre.

AIDING THE SHRINE OF THE SACRED HEART.

A touching passage occurs in this same pamphlet, which, giving as it does expression to what we may also term a new phrase in almegiving, we cannot refrain from reprodu-

"A fortnight age I was finishing this book, when I learned from the triumphant clamors of some anti-religious papers that the subscriptions to the Van National were steadily decreasing. The thought then came to me to write this \* \* with a view of making an offering to the Sacred Heart. And, as I wrote, another thought came to me ; I

duced no less than seventy thousand france for the benefit of the rising Eglise da Sacre Conr—a magnificent result for a brochure sold at twenty-five cents per copy, but counted as little by him who wrote that "The sacrifice of the drop of water or the mouthful of bread, offered by the poor, is of untold value indeed, but the rich man cannot get off so easily; his effering must cost him dear, and moreover must bring to himself as little glory or benefit as possible."

And to those who feared that the building might be destroyed and their werk wasted, he oried, "If you fear lest the sanctuary should fail, give all the more, give profusely, give wildly, and be glad if you give wildly, \* \* and be glad if you may even pour out and lose your gits, like the Magdalen, who, as Jesus said, held the better part !"

HOW HE HEARS OF LOURDES AND LA SALLETTE. Yes, it was ne half-hearted conversion, this about three months ago. Neither Mrs. place of am. French maids is out av of the eager and enthusiastic nevelist. He Mitchell, nor Mrs. Rogers, as widows, can athoy! " accepted smilingly, even joyfully, the many slights and sneers which as a matter of course probation will be at once invested with the greeted his changed life, and seemed almost habit of the order. The order of the Visitato invite comment and condemnation from his former associates. Une day, meeting one of these, he told them that he had now become a practical Catholic.

Well. I am hardly surprised," answered his friend, "for you are a Breton, and that explainskit. You have an archemological heart attracted by the things of the past, and you cling to your ancient God as you do to your ancient king \* but at all events you will never fall so low as to believe in La Saliette and Lourdee, and what they call the

How often the same words have been said to many a convert! In this instance, however, they had a totally contrary effect on the hearer's mind from anything his question-er had anticipated. Feval had led so purely a secular life that he had never, save as a La Sallette; but when he went home that night he said to his wife : "Tell me, you know all about such things, what are Lourdes and La Sallette? She opened her prayer book and took therefrom a picture of Mary, with her face hidden in her two hands, weeping—Mary weeping over France!
"There!" she said, "it is that!"

The thought here hinted at was fellowed up in fullest dovotion? Lourdes and La Sallette, to which " ne could not fall so low," became names of love and veneration to him, while the devotion to the Sacred Heart touched still more nearly the close of his life. He was asked to join a parochial pligrimage to the provisional chapel of the great National Sorine which was to be built at Montmartre, and after the ceremony of presenting an ex voto, Feval was introduced to its first chaplain, the Rev. Fere Herve, who, seeing his eyes wet with tears of emo-tion, begged him to write an account of the proceedings for a Catholic paper. He sent a glowing one, and his name being divulged in a footnote, proclaimed to the whole world that Feval, the novelist, was un conveiti.

### REMOVING TO MORTMARTER.

From this time until the day of his death, the Church of the Van National was his joy and his devotion. He made offering after offering to its building fund, wrote eloquent appeals on its behalf, and lefs the house in which they had installed themselves on their reverse of fortune to take up his abode nearer the shrine of his devotion, at the feet of the hill, that he might give himself the "mortification" of a daily ascent, and not too near, because "he was not holy enough" for a closer approach. Here he penned the articles and pamphlets which vied with Louis Veuillot's stirring distribes from week to week, he received the little ceterie of friends, Chinchelle, Bene, Veuillet, Buet, who still remained to him, and here, while at work on the last of his becks, a grand design, entitled Les Peres de la Patrie," in which he pro pesed to sketch the lives and work of all the great founders of Christianity in France, a Investmen

When writing an article for the press, Whether proce or verse, just try
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words, And let it be crisp and dry; And when it is finished, and you suppose

The Illustrated Catholic American

In the last two weeks the attention of the public has been attracted to the number of ladies who have announced their intention of forsaking the world by entering the convent deors thrown wide to receive them. It is somewhat strange that among these are two widows, past middle age, who have spent their lives in the midst of the gay world, who are now within the cloister walls. One will take the black veil at the end of her probation, and the other has entered to live among the gentle nune, and discover whether her vocation lies in that direction.

tioned ladies, is the widow of Mr. Ned Mitchell, and has one child, Miss Mary Mitchell, who was educated in the Sacred Heart Convent at Nashville, and who became so enamoured of the life of a réligiouse that three years ago she joined their order, and is now two sisters, Mrs. General Barney and Mrs. Haliburton. She does not come empty-handed to the home of her choice as the first Vespers and ends at sunset on the Feast itself. known as Mme. Mitchell. Last October Miss said to myself that, according to the word of handed to the home of her choice, as she has this world; therefore I determined to make a twofold offering, first of the payment which I should receive for my work, and then of two the state left by her husband, which will all probably be denated to the Sacred Heart. While in the world she led so satisfy and beautiful a life that she was called "Saint Theresa" by those my eternal recompense in the next most intimate with her, and her sudden de-world, so that I might thus win the right termination to leave them was a mainful blow termination to leave them was a painful blow to say to others, 'You have given, give yet to those who loved her best. Mrs. Mitchell is a fine-looking woman, over 50 years of age, It was this "twofold offering" which prowith hair as white as snow, and a lovely, placid countenance. The pathos of the situation lies in the fact that at any time her beloved daughter may be separated from her by an order to join some branch house. Often when the Superioress General of the order is visiting a convent of the order, as she is standing at the door at the departure, bldding good bye to those about her, she will turn to one of the nuns and say, "Mother, take off your apren and come with me." The servant of the Church obediently complies. enters the carriage, and probably never sees

Another widow, Mrs. Julia Rogers, widow of the late Dr. Patrick Regers, one of the pioneer physicians of St. Lauis, has just gone into the Visitation Convent for the purpose gittin-ski along now, Mary, me jewel-ski?' of trying the life there, and if satisfied with Mary—"Sare of m doin foin. But plan her experience of conventual life the will en- | for language is that y'r spakin !" take the white veil, but at the end of their tion seems one particularly suitable for widows, as it was founded by a widow, Madame Frances de Chantal-the mother of eight children-under the direction of St. Francis

CARGO OF WHITE SLAVES.

Indios.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- The steamer Athon from the West Indies, arrived to-day and brings further news of the Navassa riots. The Atnes stopped at Navassa on the 8:h inst. All the negroes who were on the islands are prisoners on the United States ship Galena and the brige Romance and Alice, which have passing allusion, ever heard of Lourdes and been chartered, and they are now on their way to this port, where the prisoners will be arraigned before a United States commission-136. The families of most of the men reside

> The Athes brought as passengers from Port Simon twenty-one victims of "Liverpool Jack." About two years age they were snipped from the city by Fitzpatrick, and now come back penniless after intense suffering and hardships. Christian Zeller, one of Liverpool Jack's victims, who boarded the Athes at Port Simon, died on board and was buried at sea. Albert Cruger, still another, was carried to the Castle Garden hospital upon the arrival of the vessel. His constitution has been completely undermined through lack of nonrishment. The men state that there are still 200 of Fitzpatrick's victims at Port Simon and in the vicinity, and that many others died from hardship and expesure,

CANADIANS IN CAVALLER COUNTY,

The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavaller County, Dakota, is surrounded by theusands 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., Sz.

THE WRONG PASSENGER.

Mrs. Society-"I wish you'd run down to the drug store and see if they won't cash a check for you so we can go to the opera.

Husband-" Wait a little. I'm very

the turn table, and had plenty of reom."
"I get a seat, as usual, but gave it up to Mrs. Muggins, who come in later. "Mrs. Muggins! Oh, hew foolish you the patient drink considerable. It is one of are ! Don's you know I never associate with the promptest, easily obtained emetics known.

ADVICE TO AUTHORS.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether witty, or grave, or gay.
Condense as much as ever you can.
And say in the readiest way;
And whether you write on rural affairs,
Or particular things in town,
Just a word of friendly advice—boil it down.

For if you go splurting over a page, When a couple of lines would do, Your butter is spread so much, you see,
That the broad looks plainly through,
So when you have a story to tell,
And would like a little renown, To make quite sure of your wish, my friend boil is down.

It is done exactly brown,
Just look it over again, and then—boil it down

For editors do not like to print An article lazily long, And the general reader does not care For a couple of yards of song. So gather your wits in the smallest space, If you'd win the author's crown, And every time you write my friend—beil i

WIDOWS WHO ENTER CON-VENTS.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Mrs. T. C. Mitchell, one of the above men-

Terrible Sufferings of Laborers in the West

er. The number of prisoners is placed at in Baltimore.

DAKOTA.

tired; stood up in the street car ali the way "I thought you always boarded the oar at

there is \$30,000 liabalities known and it is estimated that there is \$20,000 given or enumerated. As far as can be estimated the nominal assets are \$7,000. The debts of the inselvent are principally due to farmers in amounts from \$1 to \$6,000, but residents of Whitby, Oshawa and Toronto are also creditors of the estate. Several widews are left penniless by the failure. The heaviest individual is Principal Kirkland, of the Normal school, Terente. McGee was solicitor for the Dominion back, but it is not known how the bank is affected. Mayor McGee's conduct is just as much of a puzzle as the disappearance

#### Misery in Labrador.

of the funds. He says nothing and gives no

information.

QUEBEC, October 17 -- Captain Lemay, of Point E quimanx, has arrived in town on the steamer Otter. He is sent by Monseigneur Bosse, mi-sionary Bishop of Labrador, to represent to the local Government and His Eminence Cardinal Tascheroau the state of misery in which the Labradorians are, Usually about twenty-seven schooners return every season to Point Etquimaux with loads of fish, which enable the Labradorians to live to comparative abundance, but this year only four returned and out of these two were only a quarter loaded, so that the greatest misery prevails on the Labrader coast and the popula-tion is doomed to certain death if no help is brought them. Hon. George Dubamel, who has visited that quarter this summer, will take the necessary steps to help in some was way the hunger besieged Labradorians, and His Eminence will, no doubt, recommend his discome to subscribe to the funds.

Plenary Indulgences for Servite Churches.

It is not generally known that the privilege of a Plenary Indulgence similar to that of the Portiuncula has recently been granted to the Churches of the Servite Order. By a Rescript of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, or the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, dated January 27, 1888, at the request of the late Father General of the Service Order, his late Father General of the Service Order, his Holiness Leo XIII., granted to all the Churches attached to the Monasteries or Convents of the Order, or belonging to the Third Order, or in which the Confraternity of the Seven Dolors is canonically erected, a Pienary Indulgence to be gained by the faithful of either sex as many times as they shall visit any of the above Churches or Chapels, on the third Sunday of Sentenber and whall thereis was many according to September, and shall therein pray according to the Sovereign Pontiff. The Indulgence is ap-plicable to the Holy Souls in Purgatory, and, of

Why Will You?

Why will you keep caring for what the world says? Try, oh, try to he no longer a slave to it! You can have little idea of the comfort of freedem from it-it is bliss! All this caring for what people will say is from pride. Helet your flag and shide by it. In an infinitely snort space of time all secrets will be divulged. Therefore if you are misjudged, why trouble to rut courself right? You have no idea what i great deal of trouble it will save you. Roll your burden on Him, and He will make atraight your mistakes. He will set you right with those with whom you have set yourself wrong. Here am I, a lump of clay; thou art the potter. Mold me as thou in thy wisdom wilt. Never mind my cries. Cut my life off-so be it; prolong it-so be it. Just as thou wilt; but I rely en thy un-changing guidance during the trial. Oh, the comfort that comes from this!—Gen. Gordon

WHIMS OF FASHION.

French Nursemaid-"An' now-ski are ye Mary-"Sare of'm doin' foin. But phat

ter as a postulant. She, to has passed over 'Its Rooshan, Mary. Rooshan nursomaids fifty years in the world and lost her husband is in fashion now, an' its practioin' for a new

Recollect that a great part of the actions of every day, when narrowly looked into, are neither good nor bad in themselves, but only in relation to the persons who do them, and the circumst\_nees or motives under which they are done.—Cardinal Newman.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-

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

MERE LUCK.

Mrs. Blinks (acidly)-"Mr. Jinks be gan life as poor as you did, and now he's rich enough to buy you out a dezen times over.

Mr. Blinks (calmly)-" Yes; Jinks Is lucky fellow." "Huh! Luck! I don't believe luck had

anything to do with it." "Oh, yes; he told me himself that he owed everything to his luck in getting an economi-

A DELICATE ATTENTION, TRULY.

To commemorate the preservation of the Russian imperial family on the occasion of the Borki railway accident, the Emir of Bok-hara has decreed the total abolition of the use of torture in his dominions.

WASTE OF TIME.

Philadelphia Fox Hunter-"How long does it take to get to Culcago? I've a great notion to go to the Chicago meet."

Ordinary Citizen—"What's the use? The Chicago meat comes to us."

SHORT AND SWEET.

She-"Did your uncle leave you anything Henri?" He-"He did." She-"Henri, I am youre," He—"He left me his blessing."
She—"Henri, I am not youre."—Boston Courier.

A TOUGH OF NATURE.

Mr. De Pink (reading)-"A Hartford dog has been taught to wait at the gate for a postman and carry the mail into the house. The other morning there were no letters, and, as the carrier passed without stopping, the dog jumped from his place and savagely attacked the carrier."

Usually when any toreign or poisonous matter has been swallowed, the first step should be to produce emesis. If you have no syrup of ipecac in the house, add a little mustard and salttolukewarm water and make

# **EVERYBODY**

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT.

MARGUERITE CHARTRAND, file mecure et usant de ses droits, of the Village of Cotean St. Louis, in the District of Montreal,

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

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

GEO. H. KERNICK,

Deputy P.S.C. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME MARIE-EUDOXIE CHOQUET, Plaintiff.

JOSEPH EPHREM JACQUES.

Defendant An action for separation as to property has

peen instituted. Montreal, 10th October, 1889.

> ETHIER & PELLETIER, Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
No. — DAME ELIZABETH GUERNON, Flaintif; va.
FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTIZEAU, carter, of the village of Cole St. Louis, District of Montreal, Defendant.
An action in separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintif.

An action is separation as to property has been in attituded by the Plaintiff.

MERCIRE, BRAUSOLRIL,

CHOQUET & MARTINRAU,

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1859.



"Best enre for colds, compl. consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a fares bottle sent prepare

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

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

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

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CALESMEN WANTED

to canvas for the sale of Nursery Stock Steadyemployment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers' Co., Colborne, Ont.

## GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the matural laws which govern the operations of digestion and untrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which noay save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fast that by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." — Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water of milk old only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: By a thorough knowledge of the matural laws

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homosopathic Chamists, Loudon England.

WANTED, An intelligent, middle aged person, as working house keeper, in a priest's house. Good reference required. Address, "Housekeeper," office of TRUE WITNESS.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells, Catalogue with over 2300 testimonials. No Daty on Church Betts.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



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

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

WEDNESDAY......OUTOBER 23, 1889

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Ost. 23. St. John Capistran THURSDAY, Oct. 24. St Raphael. FRIDAY, Oat. 25, SS. Crispin and Crispin-

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, St. E zaristus. SUNDAY, Oct. 27, St. Frumentius. MONDAY, Oct. 28, SS. Simon and Jude. TUESDAY, Oct. 29, St. Narolssus. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, St. Marcellus.

#### Italy.

The Italian Prime Minister has been making a speech, intended to strike terror into the bears of His Holiness, and as a menace to the friends of the Holy See at home and abroad. The leader of the Italian Government has been aroused into making this violent declaration by the attitude of the Catholic world towards His Holiness, and the many marks of sympathy that have been given of late, relative to the sad position in which he is placed. Signor Crispi is, no doubt, greatly annoyed, because the Pope adheres to the statement that he is a prisoner in the Vatican, and still persists in honor. urging upon the civilized governments that he has been unlawfully deprived of the patrimony of Peter, a legacy left for the preservation of the independence of the Papacy by pious gift.

Admitting in his speech that the Papal Crispi goes on to state that its absorption by the present Kingdom of United Italy is a fait of still more vigorous treatment. Catholics the world over, whilst deploring the present condition of the Head of the Church, can afford to and foreboding as it has been, again and again, "Lady Kildare." in the history of the persecutions of the Papacy. More than once, aye, many times, the Pope has actually been driven from Rome. The triple crown has, on many occasions, been snatched nangper after another; but from quarters. where, according to mere human calculation, the least aid could have been expected, that aid was forthcoming, and the Pope has returned in with satisfaction :triumph, to resume his seat on the throne. having seen enemies, as compared with whom Signor Crispi and his associates are as very pigmies, scattered and annihilated.

of the Pope is one of sorrow and humiliation; but a day of reckoning is at hand. Things cannot remain as they are, and despite the big as Mr. Curran—men who, by their high attain-words of Signor Crispi, Catholics throughout ments, brillancy of mind, and recitude of purthe world will continue to protest against the spoliation that has been committed. Uneasy lies, and shall continue to lie, the head that wears the illegitimate crown, and notwithstand. wears the illegitimate crown, and notwithstanding the prophecies of the enemies of Christ, succor will come to deliver the august Head of Christendom from his present thraldom, and, once more, reinstate him in the possession of that patrimony wrenched from the hands of Pins IX. by the robber king, Victor Emmanuel. and his Garibaldian satellites.

### The "Mail's" Misrepresentations.

The Toronto Mail in a recent article headed "The latest explosion," says :--

"The other day Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. made a speech at the Ottawa University in which he stated that the unveiling of the statue of an ecclesisatic, which he and others had come to witness, would help to comfort the Pope for the outrage perpetrated upon him by the recent erection of a monument in Rome to Giordano Bruno. The Ottawa University, by the way, was merely a sollege until the Pope by a rescript conferred university powers upon it. Non-Catholic colleges have to apply to the Legislature for such powers."

The statement which we have italicised clear. ly indicates to what wretched straits the anti-Catholic press is driven in its attempt to find grievances. It is only a short time ago since a very respectable body of Protestants, the Anglican Synod, made a laughing stock of themselves by protesting against the changes made in the cath of allegiance administered to public officials, contending that they had been made to suit the scruples of ex-Lieut. Governor Masson. It turned out that the reverend gentlemen were protesting, not against the Dominion Parliament nor the Legislature of Quebec. but against Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, who had made the change years before Mail discovering another mare's-nest. The Ottawa University, it says, was merely a college until the Pope, by a rescript, conferred university powers upon it; and, in order to arouse ill-will and fan the flame of fanaticism, -it goes on to allege that non-Catholic institutions have to apply to the Legislature for such powers, thereby leading its readers to believe that Catholic colleges have not to do the same.

gone through all the prescribed forms of the secular fell almost to his shoulders, as he enlegised law required of all universities in the Dominion. The institution was originally known as the Bytown college, and incorporated as such in 1849 by the old parliament of United Canada. In 1866 it was created into a university under the name of College of Cttawa by the same body, and in 1885 its charter was further amended at Toronto by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario. It is impossible to believe that the Mail is so ignorant as not to know the facts just institution of yesterday. It has made its mark | kindred, will bring forth a rich harvest in the as one of the prominent educational establishments of the country, and the fact that it has their sales along the St. Lawrence !" enjoyed the privileges of a charter for several years, and has sent out some of the leading men of the country, cannot have escaped the knowledge of the staff of one of Canada's leading newspapers. There is only one explanation of the conduct of the Toronto journal, and that is to be found in its blind hatred of everything Catholic, which causes it to make the most reckless statments, founded or unfounded, it matters little, apparently, provided they have the effect of embittering Protestant sgainst Catholic, and hastening the day when Confederation, in which the Church enjoys her treaty privileges, may be reduced to its original fragments.

### The Tabaret Statue.

The action of the Alumni of the University of Ottawa in erecting a magnificent bronze statue to the memory of the late Rev. Doctor Tabaret, founder of the institution, is deserving of the highest praise. We are happy to remark that the Irish Catholic graduates of the college have had a noble share in this work. The eloquence of Mr. J. J. Curran, our popular member, which will be found in another column, speaks for its- Mahon having gene to the United States some elf. The munificence of Mr. William Davis has already been mentioned and deserves to be long remembered. We deem it but right to say a word specially in praise of Mr. W. H. Barry, the talented and promising young barrister of Ottawa, to whose real and indefatigable exertions, from first to last, the success of the enterprise is largely due. Well may the University of Ottawa look with pride on many of the men she has sent forth, and her Irish Canadian contingent deserve a first place in the roll of

### A Narrow Escape.

On Wednesday last we were visited by what might have proved a disastrons conflagration. Thanks, however, to the coolness of the fore-Monarchy is the most ancient in the world, man of our composing room we are enabled to present this issue to our readers. An incipient fire, which at one time threatened to destroy accompli, and that His Holiness must submit to the entire building, was fortunately discovered the present order of things, be content with his and checked in time, not however, before several lot, and the scant security the Italian Govern- valuable manuscripts were rendered unintellig. ment can afford him, or suffer the consequences [ible. Among other losses sustained, and one which we can not at the present moment replace, was that of our serial "The Two Brides." begun in lest week's issue. We have, however, trust to Divine Providence to bring things back | endeavored to the best of our ability to over to their rightful position, and will continue to come, this temporary loss by presenting to our express their sentiments of devotion to the kind subscribers in this issue the opening Holy Father. True, the present aspect is far | chapters of what, we feel, will prove a highly rom cheering, but it is, by no means, so dark entertaining and interesting novel, entitled and religious institutions, and to whose

### Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P.

We have great pleasure in reproducing the from his brow and placed on the head of one following from the columns of our valued contemporary the Catholic Record, of London, Ont. The friends of Mr. Curran, who are legion in the Dominion, will peruse the following lines

"A beautiful and soul-stirring oration was that delivered by Mr. J. J. Ourran, M.P., at the great demonstration held in Ottawa last week. Mr. Curran has indeed reason to be rigmies, scattered and annihilated.

Proud of his Alma Mater, and the good Fathers

Froud of his Alma Mater, and the good Fathers

of the University of Ottawa have equal cause to be gratified when they reflect that owing largely to their teaching and example they have sent into the turmoil of every day life such man

### Reminiscences.

Looking back on the past of St. Patrick's Church, we, of the older generation, can recall many a scene of rare interest, in which the actors, long since dead, are on many accounts memorable. How they rise like shadows from the gray mist of years, awakening crowds of memeries in which the young of to-day have little share and could with difficulty realiza.

St. Patrick's Church was still in its first vears when the dread calamity of the "Ship Fever," as it was called, fell heavily on Mont real. Not alone the Irish emigrants in the "Sheda" at Point St. Uharles, but many of our citizens were its victims. -- amongst others. James Mills, the deservedly popular Mayor of that fatal year of 1847,-but very many religious, chiefly Grey Nuns, of which noble Sisterheod thirteen died in the service of the plague-atricken emigrants.

A number of pricets, nearly all Sulpician, also died during that awful visitation, and amongst them was Father Morgan, one of the first Irish priests who ministered at the altar of St. Patrick's church. Father James Mo-Mahon was stricken down by the terrible malady and his life was for some days deof St. Patrick's. Then it was that Father Connelly, still affectionately remembered, the then pastor, anneunced to the people, one dismal Sunday, while his voice was chokin the Imperial Parliament. Now we have the ling with emotion, that as he was new left alone to minister to the spiritual wants of for a small amount. the people, certain rules, which he indicated, must be observed in regard to the slok calls alas i se numerous.

Somewhere about the same time, the venerable Father Richards came from the Seminary to preach to St. Patrick's congregation, and, in the course of his sermon, took occasion to that Catholic colleges have not to do the same.

The dread mortality amongst the diocese in order to become Archbishop of Torner to be diocese of Lonwhilst having the great privilege conferred upon poor Irish emigrants at. Point St. Charles. of being one of the three Catholic Universities No one who heard him then, dear, hely old ally pleased by the Pope and endowed by man! can forget how the big tears rolled names a new bishop.

His Holiness on the continent of America, has down his aged face and his long gray hair the mintly virtues of the humble dead "Oh! my beleved breathres," he esid with thrilling ferver, "Weep not for them, although they were of your ewn blood, the exiled children of your own land, for they truly died in the peace of God, and the sentiments of faith, of picty, of patience, of resignation, with which they bore their cruel sufferings, and died in a strange stated. The University of Ottawa is not an land far away from their homes and their after time and Cathelicity will spring from

> There were few dry eyes in the church when these burning and prophetic words were uttered. It was but a few days after when the venerable preacher was himself stricken down by the fell disease which had already carried off so many of his reverend brethren, and he speedily sank beneath it-atill another martyr of holy charity.

> Then came the time when, in the direct need of the congregation, four Jesuit fathers from New York, arrived to fill the places of the priests who had so nobly fallen at the post of duty, and the older members of the congregation still remember the kindly ministrations, the fervent zeal of Fathers Yellier, Do Merle, Driscoll and McDonald, all of whom are long since gone to their eternal reward One of these, Father Du Merle, S.J., became another viotim to the fever-already begin-

ning to decline in the city. The next scene in the eventful drams was the arrival of Fathers Dowd and McCulla from Ireland, when he was installed as paster of St. Patrick's-Fathers Conolly and Mctime before. From then till now, Father Dowd has kept the helm with a firm hand and has proved himself, indeed, a leader in Israel. Long may he be spared to the people he loves so well and for whom he has done such great things in the long lapse of years since he came among them in the prime and vigor of his days!

Another interesting eccasion was when His Eminence the late Cardinal McClorky, even then Archbishop of New York, occupied the pulpit of St. Patrick's, and in the course of his eminently beautiful discourse, paid a high compliment to the zeal of the pastor and the charity of the people in the eraction of the noble institutions of charity which he saw grouped around St. Patrick's Church, dwelling particularly on the schools, the strength and bulwark, as they are the pride, of a Ostholic Church.

Then again we heard from the same pulpit, the late Bishop Rapp, the great German missignary Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio, pay a glowing tribute to the fervent zeal and increasing generosity of the Irish race, giving as a striking illustration, the thousands of Irish laborers engaged in the construction of railroads throughout his immense discosse, who had dene so much for the erection of churches charity he had never appealed in vain.

These are but a very few of the recollections of other and still more trying days, associated with St. Patrick's church, which, did space permit, we could multiply to any ditant.

### LITERARY REVIEW.

The National Magazine for November will contain among other articles "Comparative Philology," by Professor de Schele de Vere, Ph D, J U D, of the University of Virginia; "Political Science," by Professor Raymond Mayo Smith, A.M., of Columbia College, and "Shakespeare," by F.W. Harkins, Ph.D. Chan-cellor of the new National University of Chicago, whose instruction by mail and University Extension System for non-residents, now meet ing with such favor, will also be explained i this number. In future numbers will appear Symposium comprising articles by prominent scholars and statesmen giving their opinions on leading questions, such as "Darwin's Theory,"
"The Chinese Question," "Socialism," and
"Should Immigration be Restricted?" Pub. lished the first of each month, at 147 Throop street, Chicago. Subscription price, \$1.00 a year. Sample copy 10 cts.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for Novem ber is particularly interesting. The leading article answers a question often asked by Protestants and others—"What do the Catholics Want?" The papers—Canada and Her Neigh-bor—is continued. L. W. Reilly tells the rea-son why men don't read our Casholic papers. James Riley gives a second letter telling about James Kiley gives a second isoser teiling about what he saw and heard in the old land. Agnes Hampton tells of the Divinity School of the Catholic University. R. F. Farrell answers a writer in the New York Sun—" Historicus." William Collins has a story in verse, The Green Brace of Tyrone, a story of Hallowe'en. The Hundreth Anniversary of Archbishop Carroll. The late Pastoral of Cardinal Gibbons is also given, together with twenty-nine articles, and as many different subjects. The juvenile department, illustrations of the Angelus, Brother Patrick, and Archbishop Carroll. Price, two dollars a year. One dollar for six months. Address Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass. t, illustrations of the Angelus, Brother

### Burned to Death.

AILEA URAIG, Ont., October 20.-Rober Morton, a farmer living about a mile east of here, had his barn, outbuildings and their contents, which consist of over a thousand bushels of grain and his season's crop of hay, entirely consumed this morning. His son, six or seven years old, was also burned to death in the barn. It seems he and his brother, ten years old, were playing in the left of the barn, and when the fire started the oldest got down the ladder and called for the other to come, but the little fellow spaired of, though it pleased God to spare could not get down for the flames, and, although him to the grievously afflicted congregation the older, oblid ran for the father, before he could get there is a spread so that he could get there is a spread so that he could not get to his assistance. The body was found afterwards at the other end of the barn terribly mutilated, the head and legs entirely burned away. It is supposed the boys were playing with matches and set fire to the hay. The loss of property will be heavy, as the build

### Bishop Walsh Resigns.

WINDSOR, Ont., October 19,—The bishop of the diccess of London and council, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, Dr. O'Comor, of Sandwich College, and others met at the pastoral residence, Windsor, yester day and Bishop Walsh resigned the mitre of the

### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Home Gleaned from all Qu sers of the Glo.

In the first half of last month 84,030 pilgrims

There are now over eight thousand elergymen

There are no lewer than eight French dioc

A new thursh, estimated to cost \$50,000 is to be erected shortly in Oil City, Pa.

The magnificent Catholic Cathedral at Hong Kong, in China, holds 4,000 people. There are now 318 pricets in the Chicago archdicoses, an increase of 16 over last year. The only novitiate for Jesuits in the South is situated at Vineville, a beautiful suburb of

Archbishop Flood, of the Port of Spain, was received by the Holy Father in private audience on the 2nd inst.

The Capuchin Fathers of Constantinople bave just completed the building of their new

His Holiness, Leo XIII., has lust convoked a General Council in Japan. It will be held in January of next year.

It is expected that Bishrp Wigger will blees the new "Leo House," New York city, for German immigrants, November 1st.

The Right Rev. Uolin C. Grant, Catholic bishop of Aberdeen, died on September 26. He had held the bishopric only a month. Archduke Eugene, the father of the queen re-

gent of Spain, has for some time been studying beology in the seminary of Olmutz. The corporation of Waterford, Ireland, have conferred the freedom of the city on Archbishop Oroke. No date has been set for his acceptance

Rev. Father Davin, the Catholic priest who was so noted for assisting the sufferers by the Johnstown flood, is dead. He died in Denver,

In England the two dioceses of Liverpool and Salford contain about 500,000 Catholics, or one-third of the entire Catholic population of the

On the morning of the 8th, Sister Mary Nerinckx, of the Loretto Order, died at St. Mary's Academy, Denver, Col. She was 23

Mrs. Holland, the wife of the Very Rev.

Francis Holland, one of the Canons of Canter-bury Cathedral, has been received into the Catholic Church. Three Catholic Indian chiefs, including Red Cloud, will be at the Catholic Congress in Bal-timore next November to represent the Catholic

aborigines of America. The sanctuary of Our Lady of Einsiedeln, Switzerland, was visited last year by 200,000 pilgrims. There were 147,000 Communions and 19,000 Masses at the shrine.

Cardinal Manning says that "Drink lays the seed of a harvest of disease, and that it slays from 60,000 to 121,000 people in the

United Kingdom every year." Rustem Pasha, the Turkish ambassador, is a Catholic, descended from one of the old Ohristian families of the Levant. He has been spend-

ing the autumn at Kastbourne. The Catholic Tieses, of Wellington, announces the reception into the Church of Mr. W. A. Gordon Macpherson, M.A., Edinburgh University, who is traveling in New Zealand.

The Very Rev. Sebastiano Martinelli, who

was the novice-master of Prior Glynn, founder of St. Patrick's Church in Rome, has been elected General of the Augustinian Order. The little band of devoted missionaries at dolokai now number nine. The Rev. Fathers Wendolin and Conrady, Brothers James and Joseph, laymen and five Franciscan Sisters.

In several parts of Georgia, in Macon, Augusta, etc., the public schools are taught by the Sisters of Mercy, to whom the salaries of ordinary teachers are paid by the school board. The various nationalities are represented in

the Milwaukee Oatholic parochial schools as follows:—German, 3,899; English speaking, 2,788; Pclish, 2,698; Bohemiau, 272; total, The King of Samos has written to Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, thanking him for monetary assistance given, without distinc-

tion of creed, to the sufferers by the recent hurricane. The Church of the Sacred Heart, New

Haven, Conn., was consecrated on Sunday week by Rt. Rev. Bishop McMahon. There are at present five churches in Connecticut to be consecrated. Captain Kane, of H.M.S. Caliope, the hero

of the Samoan hurricance, is not only an Irishman, but also a Catholic. Two of his cousins are priests, and another is Chief Justice of the Niger Protectorate.

The former Jesuit novitiate at West Park on the Hudson has been secured by St. John's College, Fordham, as a villa for its students. The new two-years' course of ecclesisatical engineering is just mangurated.

A new Catholic hospital has been opened in San Francisco, Cal., and placed in charge of the religious of the Franciscan Order. A wealthy and charitable Irish Catholic lady has donated the requisite building and grounds.

St. Joseph's school Cincinnati, O., has sent out the large number of 37 priests; St. Francis' school, Cincinnati, sent out 30 priests; St. Paul s Cincinnati, 16; St. Mary's Cincinnati, 14, and other schools similar results.

A new association of pious women has been organized in New Orleans. It is called the Daughters of St. Margaret, and has for its object the giving of an outfit to poor children who are about to make their first communion.

Cardinal Haynald, the Archbishop of Kolocza, in Hungary, will shortly celebrate the 50th anniversary of his ordination; he has set saids a 400,000 florins for the foundation of nious and charitable institutions on that occa-

It is reported that Mr. Addis, formerly Father Addis, priest of the Catholic mission at Sydenham, whose secession caused a considerble sensation some time since, has returned to the Catholic Church, and is at present on re-

The Monastery at Wincanton, England, has just been rebuilt and opened after a period of 845 years, since it was closed by the so-called Reformers. There were swenty-six converts confirmed on the occasion of the inauguration ceremonies

On the 15th, Rt. Rev. Bishop Keane, Rector of the Catholic University, with other clergy-men, called on the President and invited him to attend the opening of the Catholic University on the 18th prox. The President accepted the invitation.

A Renter's telegram from Sydney announces the death of a Catholic missionary priest, who was also a distinguished man of science. Father Julian Tenison-Woods—one of the converts
whom the Oxford Tractarian Movement brought

The Mexican Episocpate have dispatched to the Holy Father a telegram expressing their collective protest against the insults and outrages offered to God, to religion and especially to the city of Rome and the Huly Father by crection of a monument to the exercable memory of the apostate Giordano Bruno."

Another Monsigner has been added to those of the United States in the person of Rev. Thomas Griffin, rector of St. John's church, Worcester, Mass., who received the insignia of the office on Wednesday. In the Pope's letter it was stated that the honor was conferred in recognition of Father Griffin's zeal in the cause of religion and of Catholic education.

Wendelin also works in the leprous colony in company with Father Conrady, who has been suddenly attached by sickness and will com return, there will then be three priests left for the care of the lepten, thus affording one example of the decessed Father Damien.—Der Wahrheits

The death is announced of Mgr. Allard, O.M.I., formerly Vicar-Apostolic of Natal. Mgr. Allard retired to a house of his Order in Rome, and the Holy Father appointed him Committee of the Propaganda, and Titular-Archbishop of Taron.

The county Kilkenny, Ireland, has produced seven brothers, all of whom are over six feet in height and all massively proportioned, without heigh and all massively proportioned, without heing corpulent. All of them have become zealous Catholic priests, and are serving in vari-ous missions in both hemispheres. The tallest, David, is six feet four inches, and the least tall of them is six feet two inches.

The late Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, bishop Derry, Ireland, by his will leaves the residue of his estate and effects to his executors in trust for the Roman Catholic Semmary of St. Columbus. Derry. After payment of his just debts and funeral expenses, he has bequested £100 to the Society of Rt. Vincent de Paul for the poor of Derry, and £100 for strictly religious

The emperor has created Prince Augustus of Saxony a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The prince is the eldest son of Prince George of Saxony, and heir presumptive of the Saxon throne The Order of the Golden Fleece, of which the emperor is chief, and which is re-stricted to Catholica, now numbers seventy-nine knights, including twenty-two Austrian

Archbishop Ryan, of Poilad Iphia, in a pas-toral on the Roman difficulty says it is not a operation of mere temporal power, but of apiri tual independence of another's tempural power. The Pope, he feels sure, would prefer the plea-sures of the Vanican library to those of a Royal court, but he feels it is his duty to his sublim office to lift his voice in defence of the liberty of the head of the Church.

The General Chapter of the Franciscans was held on Thursday, the 3:d inst, in Rome, unheld on Thurslay, the 3rd inst. in Rome, under the presidency of Cardinal Simeoni, Protector of the Order. Father Louis of Parma, Provincial of Bologna, was chosen to be the new General of the Order. Twelve Definitors and ninety-eight Provincials from all parts of the world took part in the election. Very Rev. Father David, O.S.F., represented the British provinces. provinces.

It was hoped that the Mexican governmen was allowing the laws against the religious Orders to fall into desuctude, Unfortunately this is not the case. Three Jemits who were giving a mission to the miners of the La Lag mining districts were arrested some weeks ago. These arrests have been followed by the impri somment of four other Jesuits for preaching t the Indians in the same district, and of the Cure of La Lux for having offered them hospi

The Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth is an order recently introduced into the United States for the Polish Catholic actools. Their first house was founded in Chicago, Ill., in 1855. first house was founded in Chicago, III., in 1855. They have now two convents and schools in that city. Recently they have been introduced into the parish of the Sacred Heart, Scranton, Pa., by the rector, Father Sniguraki. The Order is composed mainly of Polish ladies, and the Mother House is in Rome. Mother Mary Loretts of the Presentation, is Provincial of the Order in America.

When the allocution of his Holiness was read at the Oratory, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, on the 15th ult. His Eminence, Cardinal Newman, whose physical weakness had prevented his reading is for the congregation, said:
"Since last Sunday I have had the opportunity of reading the authoritative document which the Holy Father has sent us from Rome; and I and Luly Fauner has sent us from Kome; and I have been inexpressibly shocked to be informed of the infidel declarations brought to our notice in them as preached in the holy city. As I have not the vigor and the force to bring them before the minds of my people, I am obliged to rely on what is left to me still as a means of expressible my harms at what I am a still as a means of expressions. lug my horror at what I read. Sympathize with me then, my dear children, if my words require to be patiently listened to by the hearers, and pray God to make up for me in your hearts, in the grave interests of the Church, hearts, in the grave interests or suc Charles, then went out to the road in front or suc much what is wanting in my words on this occasion. I have the awful but necessary task of bringing to see it asybody was coming, and, finding the coast clear, I went to the corn crib and got the coast clear, I went to the corn crib and got the coast clear, I went to the corn crib and got the I cannot be wrong in this judgment, since I club, which was pure of a fluit, and then went have learned that the enemy of mankind—the into the house softly and put the club in my have learned that the snemy of manking—the have learned the snew of th

### Rev. Father O'Donnell's Return.

Rev P O'Donnell, of St Mary's, Craig street, returned on last Wednesday, hale and hearty, street, as the his trip to Europe—the bearer, also, of many spiritual favors obtained in person from the Holy Father for St Mary's congregation. On Sunday, High Mass was celebrated at St Mary's by the rev pastor, and Fr. O'Donnell preached to a large congregation relating his visit to the Shrine of Loretto. The Holy Name Society turned out in full force.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Anecdotes of Archblibop Lynch. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Reading over "Anecdotes of the late Archbishop Lynch," in the True Witness of 16th October, reminds me of an incident that occurred in the month of September or October about twelve or thirtsen years ago. His Grace was on a visit to Quebec, and at the same time was there, also on a visit, Mr. Peter O'Leary, of London, England. Mr. O'Leary had had for some time the idea of the erection of a monu-

circulars were sent explanatory of the project and requesting their at endance to meet His Grace in the Archiepiscopal Palace on a given

day.
Unfortunately a state of feeling then existed in the congregation of St Patrick's—the Irish parish, which one hates to recall, but which, no doubt, together with most inclement weather, for it poured rain all day, prevented more than a mere handful from being present. Those present, however, found the Archbishop enthusi-

present, however, found the Archbishop enthusiastically in favor of the movement, but nothing more ever came of it; and more's the pity!

I never can forget one incident of the meeting. One of the speakers happened to use the term "the year of the famine." At once His Grace took exception to the term, and pronounced the use of it "an insult to the Almighty." "No," he said, "there was no famine, there was lots, and to spare, of provisions in the country; it was no famine, it was the neglect of the Government."

A word now as to the projected monument

A word now as to the projected monument itself. The line laid down was the formation of an Association with branches throughout Canada and the United States for the collection of the necessary funds and the election of trustees with Archbishop Lynch as chairman. mission for the erection of the monum mission for the erection of the monument on the highest part of the south-west point of Grosse Isle; and it was claimed that as well as being a tribute to the memory of the dead, it could also be utilized as a beacon, by day and by could also be utilized as a beacon, by day and by night, for the safe navigation of the St. Law-

### AN INCREASED MAJORITY

For the Conservative Candidate in Richelies Source, Qua, October 18.—At last the agony is over and the county has remained true to its Conservative traditions by electing by the handsome majority of 294 votes Joseph Aime Massua, Seignior of Sh. Aime. Both parties had secured the services of their ablest organizers and both lent their surength for the fight because they were fully aware of the importance which would be attached to the result of this election owing to the great questions upon which the electorate had been called upon to give a verdict of their votes. Hon. J. A. Chaplean and a host of M.P.'s ably assisted the local Conservative committee. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Beauchanin, had also Mr. Laurier and several friends from Montreal and Quebec, who came to lend him a helping hand. Below is given a detailed statement of the last reports received of the majorities with a comparison of the majorities of the 1887:—

rel	le. Ladouceu	r. Matree. Be	auchemin
	56	****	73
. Robert	17		28
. Aime	76	43	
Louis	67	27	••••
L Ours			****
	Ā.	****	14
		99	••••
	64	45	
Anne	38	55	••••
Roch	38 29	37	••••
. Joseph	30	81	****
	32		****
. MINICEL	22	22	****
_		-	-
	44 286	409	115
Majority fo	r Mr. Mass	me. 1889	
Majority fo	- Mr. Tabe	1887	5

ELASTIC ROYAL CONSCIENCES

A Crown Reconciles Them to Any Creed.

Increase in Conservative majority.... 236

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The report which is again current that the Czarwitch will marry a sister of the German Emperor is not credited, partly bethe German Emperor is not created, partly necause of the religious differences existing. The wife of the Crown Prince of Russia must adopt the crabodox faith, through German Princesses have made no difficulty of this when the have made no difficulty of this when the Russian throne was in question; still those who have contracted such marriages were not of the Royal or Imperial family. Russian opinion abows none of the toleration in this respect, which has been customary in Greece. In the Royal Chapel at the palace at Athens, which in King Grenge's reign had been devoted to the Lutheran ritual, to which faith his Majesty is athached, there are atill visible marks upon the attached, there are still visible marks upon the walls of its prior dedication to the Roman Ca-tholic Church in the days of King Otto. The coming marriage of the Duke of Sparts, how-ever, will land the color of truth to the current report, as it is understood that Princess Sophi will conform to the Orthodox church, and it is settled by the constitution that children of the marriage are to be of the national faith. One of the great questions of the future will be whether the Orthodex church shell be centered in Russia making the Czar its head, or be strictly national in the countries professing that faith. The strong feeling of the Greeks is, and be, to preserve and extend the national character and control of their church.

### A YOUTHFUL FIEND'S CRIME.

An Eleven-Year-Old Murderer of his Father and Mother.

DUBUQUE, Ia., October 21 .- The district court of Clayton county has adjourned, and the grand jury has returned an indictment against Wesley Elkins, the 11-year-old boy who cruelly mur-Elkins, the 11-year-old boy who cruelly murdered his parents last July five miles northeast
of Edgewood. There was no evidence against
him excepting his own statement in writing
over his signature, which is as follows: "I was
sleeping at the barn and I wanted to get away
from home. I had run away from home a number of times, but they brought me back. I
thought I would kill them, so I went up to the
house just before suprise on the morning of
July 16, and went softly into the house to see if
my parents were asleep. I pecked into their my parents were asleep. I pecked into their

face and fired. I immediately went back for my club, knowing that I would not have time to load the gun. I got the club, and when I got back to the door mother was upon the floor and stopped over, doing something. I thought per-haps she was looking at father, who lay on the front side of the bad. I struck her on the head as she was stooped, and she straightened up and fell backward on the bed and over father. I then got up on the bed and struck her a great many times on the head until I thought she was dead. Then I heard father make a noise in his throat and I struck him two blows on the head that smashed the skull. I then took baby and bitched up the horse and started for granps s. Nobody helped me in any way, nor told me kill them. I did it all alone."

The boy is a very intelligent little fellow only weighing 73 pounds, and is very fragile look

## Mr. Balfour's Excuse For Defeat.

MANCHESTER October 20.-Mr. Balfour's thief secretary for Ireland, in a speech her last night, denied that home rule was the real motive power in deciding the recent elections. he said, could give the movement a greater impetus than could His Grace of Toronto.

The good Archbishop on being consulted fell in with the idea at once, and it was arranged that a deputation should wait upon him to discuss the project. Accordingly, Mr. O'Leary and the present writer prepared a list—a long and comprehensive list—of the more prominent of circulars were trying to the Ancient Caria—i could not believe the permanent power would be secured by a party that

### The G. O. M. Will Speak Out.

LONDON, October 20.—The suddenness of Mr. Gladatone's appointment to address a meeting at Southport next Wednesday has surprised the Tories, who had been led to believe that the iberal chieftain would make no more speeches during the Parliamentary recess, and they are not at all pleased at the announcement. Mr. Gladstone's ready acquiescence in the plans of the managers of the meeting is probably due to his intention to avail himself of the first legiti-mate opportunity available to execute Mr. Chamberlain and answer the charges of the Unionist leaders. The latter will hold a conference in London on Tuesday.

He Wanted a Catholic King. BERLIN, October 20.-While Prince William of Wurtemberg was driving to church at Lud-wigsburg to-day he was fired at by a man named Klaiber, who, upon being arrested, exclaimed:
"It is high time Wurtemberg had a Casbolic
King!" The Prince was not hurb. The wouldbe assassin is supposed to be deranged.

Father Burks was riding one day in Dublinon the top of an omnibus and reading his breviary. A theological opponent got on and thought to read Father Tom; a lecture. "The Lord tells us, sir," he said, " that when we pray we should not be as hypogrates, who love to met at the pastoral residence, Windsor, yester day and Bishop Walsh resigned the mitre of the diocese in order to become Archbishop of Toronto. An administrator for the diocese of Lononto. An administrator for the diocese of Lononto day and Bishop walsh resigned the mitre of the diocese of Lononto. An administrator for the diocese of Lononto day and Bishop walsh resigned the mitre of the diocese of Lononto diocese in order to become Archbishop of Toronto. An administrator for the diocese of Meeblin, is about to follow the example of Tather Damien and set out of the Hard when Therefore, who love to be imported, one from each of the Frovinces of Ireland.

A Belgian priest, Rev. Valentine Franz, of Ireland.

Willebrock, diocese of Meeblin, is about to follow the example of Tather Damien and set out of the Hatle of Tathe

### HAPHAZARDS.

There is an old claim, with which we are all familiar, that before the penal laws deprived them of the means of cultivating arts, literature and sience, the Irish led in the race of scholars, and that Ireland was the home of learning in the West. We have all heard this, and heard it so often without contradiction, that we have taken it for granted. But in these sceptic days proof is required whenever a statement is made, and we now want the proof that, before the baneful coming of the English, scholarship fourished in Ireland. Well, not only does the proof exist in some latent way, but it has been brought to light, made so public that all who run may read it, and been published over here than the proof exist in some latent way, but it has been brought to light, made so public that all who run may read it, and been published over here chant, the harmony of the whole almost forcing on us that it was the work of an inspired comin Canada by an Irish-Canadian, who is not selfishly satisfied with well-merited honors won for himself in Canada, but insists that all shall honor the old race and the old land from which he comes. The Hon. Senator Murphy has given to the Canadian public the following letter, in which he establishes that the country of our forefathers had in the middle ages a cultivated literature of its own far in advance of the rest of Europe. Without permission I steal the Hon. Senator's letter from the Montreal Star of the 16th inst.

THE BOOK OF ARMACH.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries :

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

In answer to the enquiry of the seven (7) students of St. Mary's College, in a recent number of the Star, viz.: "What is the Book of Armagh"? I submit the following extracts from the "Account of the Facsimiles of the National Manuscripts of Ireland, Part 1," by J. T. Gilbert, Erq., F. S. A., M. R. I. A., published lately, and from other authentic sources, "The Book of Armagh is now defective at the commencement. It contains 221 pages vellum commencement. It contains 221 pages vellum MS. Its first surviving portion is occupied with notes in Latin and Irish on St. Patrick's Acts; a collection styled "Liber Angueli," relating to the rights and prerogatives of the See of Armagh; and the confession of St. Patrick. These are followed by St. Jerome's letter to Damascus, Eusebian canons, and preface to the New Testament; interpretation of Hebrew names; gospels of Saints Matthew, Mark, Luke and John ; epistles of St. Paul, moluding that and John; epistics of St. Faul, including that to the Lacdiceans, with prefaces, chiefly by Pelsgius; epistles of Saints James, Peter, John and Jude; Acts of the Apoatles, the Apocalypse; and life of St. Martin of Tours (St. Patrick's unde) by Sulpicius Severus. It contains drawings of the evangelistic symbols; the spring latters are colored black sails. contains grawings or one evangelistic symbols; the capital letters are colored black, yellow, green and red. At the end of the Gospel of St. Matthew the scribe Ferdomnach records in semi-Greek characters that he finished the writing of this Gospel on the festival of St. Matthew, A.D., 807. The whole work was not been as the state of St. Matthew, pleted before A.D. 812. Ferdomnach, author, or scribe, of the book of Armagh, died A D 844, as ascertained by the Right Rev Dr Graves, Protestant Bishop of Limerick. The Greek characters on many pages of the book of Armagh, says Mr Gilbert, are interesting literary relics of the beginning of the ninth century (807-10) in which Joannes Erigens appears to have acquired in Ireland a knowledge of the then little studied Greek language. This en-abled him to translate for Western Europe the Greek writings attributed to Dionysius Arciopagite, which gave an impulse to the study of mystic and scholastic shealogy."

A remarkable specimen of the skill of the scribe appears in folio 103 of the MS., the central portion of which is written in the

hape of a rhombus or diamond in semi-cursive

The Book of Armagh is referred to by St. Bernard in his life of St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh. It was considered so precious that it was preserved for ages in a silver shrine, which was lost, but in later times it was preserved in a leather case of beautiful workmanship. This venerable book was taken to London about A D 1681, when the keeper of it, being much in want of money, sold it for £5 to a Mr. Brownlow, of Armagh, in whose family it remained till 1853, when it was purchased and presented to the now carefully preserved. Archolshop Uesner published in 1663 extracts from the Book of Armagh; Sir James Ware refers to it in 1656, also the learned Dr. O'Connor, and copicus extracts from it have been translated and published by Sir William Betham, M. R. I. A., in his learned work, "Itish Antiquarian Researches," It has also been referred to be other antiquarian. to by other antiquarian writers as a work of great antiquity. A few years ago facsimiles of the Ancient National Manuscripts of Ireland were photozincographed by command of Her Majesty Q teen Victoria by M r-General Sir Henry Jr.nes, R E., editoria T. Gilbert, Egg., M. R. I. A., wer i and many T. Gilbert, office. plates from the Book of duced by this process, were reprodueed by this process, with "Rac similer" from the magnificens was k of Kells, The Cathach, The Books of Dimma, Mulling, MacDurnan, and many others were reproduced in all the wonderful beauty of design and in all the gorgeous colors of the originals, which must be seen and examined to properly ap-I may add that I have in my posses sion the full series of the reproductions referred to above, and will have much pleasure in showing them to the "seven students" of St. Mary's college or to any others desirous of

EDWARD MURPHY, 836 Dorohester street, Montreal. P.S. Considering that the learned Archbishop Useher, Sir James Ware, Charles O'Connor Sir William Betham (Ulster King at Arms) and other learned men wrote on, and quoted largely from the "Book of Armagh," it is surprising that the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica knew so little about that great work, although the "fac similes" of Irish MSS, were issued some years before the present edition was com-menced. Chambers' Encyclopædia (1881) is entirely silent on the existence of this book. The volume containing the fac similes of the "Book of Armagh." the Book of Kells, etc., was issued by Government in 1874.

examining the reproductions of some of the most beautiful as well as the most ancient manu-

scripts preserved to the present day, some dating as far back as the fifth century.

### BLESSING OF A BELL

### At Ste. Redemptour, Vaudreuli.

Chateaubriand said "That charity was a well of abundance placed in the path of life." This the bell of the church above referred to, which took place in the new and flourishing parish of Ste Redempteur on the 17th ultimo.

The lively faith of the people united them in large numbers on this occasion to welcome His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, then on his Pastoral visit.

At ten o'clock the worthy prelate made his solemn entry into the sanctuary of the church. accompanied by Rav. Abbé Chevrefils, C. S. V. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Abbé Rouleau, who captivated the congregation by the charm of his eloquence, poetry and faiththose twin sisters united by the finest feelings of the human heart and was the ruling theme of the discourse in which the magnificent in petrosity of the true crator held us spall bound. The disquent preacher pictured to our imagination! in periods of a beautiful word painting Faith in her most glowing mature, and reacher and fear est, decorated with palm, and Poetry surcouncil by floral decorations harmonizing with the ideal and spectic in the soullimity of that Baith that never dies reminding us of that shall not enter into it.

Antique expression of Job stabathe flow of thands upon them, He blessed them."

speech from the reverend gentleman's lips was like strings of pearls. He finished one of those discourses which leaves a lasting impression, and in which Religion, Falth, Poetry and Common Sense are so beautifully blended that the miseries of the earth are forgotten.

He requested the benediction of His Grace Archbishop Fabré, who then arese and blessed the assemblage, animated by the most pleasing smollen.

emotion

The ceremonies of the benediction of the bell then began in all the impeating grandour and nystery. The organ gave forth its most joyous melodies, and the parish choir, aided by Rev. Abbé Chaput and led by Mr. J. B. Charlebols, the harmonious head of Rigard chair, treated

Everybody was joyous and in their boliday humour in our nice little church; the officiating prelate and the people deeply engaged in prayer lent a holy fervor to the scene not easily forgotten, and was a good type of the unction an depth of devotion which accompanies all our Catholic ceremonies. You would think it a meeting of the members of a large Christian family, meeting under the happiess circumstances to do honor to the head of the family.

After the benediction His Grace, the clergy and the sponsors evoked the sacred chimes of the bell and deposited their generous offerings.

The bell was given the name of Mary Rose Edward Damase.
The Rev. Abbe Piché then invited the spon-

sors to dinner at Mr. Sabourin's. The menu was elaborate and fluttering to the palete and the fruit delicious. Such profusion and taste is not often so well blended in our roral convi

"Rare suavis ador dulcis in ore sapor." This, aided by a generous wine, equally the product of the locality, and served in beautiful crystal goblets, and the thanks tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Sabcuring for their splendid hospitality, brought one of the most pleasing souvenirs to a

After dinner His Grace Archbishop Fabre left for Rigard; the clargy, the sponsors and the other visitors took their leave at the same time, all leaving an everlasting souvenir of their liberality and the polite attention and respect-ful deference at all times brought to the surface in the most unmi-takable manner by the visits

of His Grace the Archbishop.

It would be very thoughtless on our part to forget that we were honor-d also by other dis-tinguished visitors. Amongst the clerky were the Revs. Abbé Chevrefils, Martin, Rouleau, Coderre, Joly, C. S. V., Durocher, C. S. V., Sauriolles, Chaput, Piché. The sponsors were:—Mrs and Mr Lapointe, MRP. Leby McChe Magne of the particle

MPP; John McCabe, Mayor of the parish, and Miss A Merriman; Mr and Mrs D Mongenais, Mr and Mrs E Lalonde, Mr and Mrs C McGreevy, Mr and Mrs A Phaneuf, Mr and Mrs P Kelly, Edward McCabe and Mrs Mary E Burke, P Leppen and Mrs Sarah Burke, M and Mrs Brazeau, Mr and Mrs A Seguin. Mr and Mrs N Chartrand, Mr and Mrs E Coal, Mr and Mrs F Adam, Mr and Mrs M Aubry. Mr and Mrs P Monaghan, Mr and Mrs W Farmer, Mr and Mrs Lortie. Mr J Monaposit and Mrs Verney, Mr and Mrs Raby, Mr and Mrs Terneus, Mr and Mrs P Vachon, Mr and Mrs J Sabourin, Mr and Mrs X Brazeau, Mr and Mrs J Sabourin, Mr and Mrs J Sabourin, Mr and Mrs J Sabourin, Mr and Mrs J Laframboise, Mr and Mrs P Laframboise, Mr and Mrs J B Gareau, Mr and Mrs J A Allard, Mr McKenzie

### DEATH OF PORTUGAL'S KING. His Son, the Duke of Braganus, Succeeds

Lisson, Cotober 19.—The King of Portugal who has been ill for some time, died to day. His death occurred at 11 o'clock this morning. The Duke of Braganza, eldest son of the King, who succeeds to the throne, will assume the title of Carlos I.

The Premier this afternoon waited upon Don Carlos and presented the resignation of the cabinet, which the King declined to accept. cabinet, which the King declined to accept.
The elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies will proceed to-morrow. Fixed before the death of King Louis, there is now no time to library of Trinity College, Dublin, where it is postpone them. The Queen was present when now carefully preserved. Archbishop Uesher the King died and kissed her husband's corpse. She then embraced Don Carlos, saying :- "I bless you as monarch, I hope you will prove as good a king as you have always been a son."
Libnon, October 20.—The new king has issued

a programation in which he promises a faithful observance of the political institutions of the country and says he will follow the example of his father and try to merit the affection of the people. He swears to maintain the Catholic religion, the constitutional laws and the integrity of the Kingdom. He declares it to be his pleasure that the present ministers continue in

The election for members of the Cortes to-day were peacetul. The returns indicate a strong

Government majority.

The funeral of the late King will take place in the Royal Pantheon, probably Saturday next.
On Monday night the body, accompanied by
the royal family, will be taken to Belem, where
the remains will lie in state in the monastery of the church of St. Jerome. A deputation from the German regiment, of which the deceased was honorary colonel, will attend the funeral.

Owing to various rumors the royal doctors have advised that press representatives be in-vited to view the body of the king before it is embalmed. They declare that no amputation was performed and that there were no signs of

Louis Phillippe Marie Ferdinand Pierre D'Alcontara Antoine Micael Raphel Francois D'Assise Jean Jules Augusts Volfondo de Braganza Bourbon, the decased King of Portugal, was born in October, 1838. He succeeded to the throne on the demise of bis brother, Pedro V., November, 1861. He married, in 1862, Pia, the youngest daughter of Victor Emmanuel, then King of Italy, by whom he had two sons, Oarlos, who succeeds him, born in Sections at 1862 and Alfonse, bows in July September, 1863, and Alfonso, born in July, 1865. Dom Luis was a great admirer of Shakespeare, and published in 1877, a translation into Portuguese of "Hamlet," He followed this in 1880 with a translation of "The Merchant of Venice," and in the same year completed a translation of "Richard III." A second edition of his "Hamlet" was issued in 1880, and in order to prevent its reprint by an unscrupulous Rio Janeiro publisher, who made quite a sum by issuing a cheap reprint of the first edition, His Majesty presented the copyright and the second and new edition, and of all his transla-tions of Shakespeare, to a Lisbon charitable

LONDON, October 20.-A Lisbon correspond magnificent thought evidently filled the hearts of the sponsors on the occasion of the blessing of the bell of the shurch above referred to. which with almost heroic resignation.

## Little Children,

Our Divine Redeemer seems to have had a particular fondness for children. The first to be accorded the high p ivilege of dying for Him were the Innocents so ruthlessly slaugh-

tered by the cruel Herod. And we have also the Saviour's word for it, that unless we all become as little children we shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven. More particularly, however, is His favor towards them shown by the beautiful incident, recited by St. Mark. Chap. x., v. 18, 14,

15, 16 :--And they brought to Him young children, that he might bouch them. And the disciples rebuked those that brought them.

"And when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said to them: Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of God.

"Amen I say to you, whosever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child.

EUROPEAN.

During his visit to Berlin the Czar gave 100,000 marks for the poor of the city.

The Russian warship Naser Ed-Din, has be sunk at Batoum and all her crew periahed. Baron Fitzgerald, a Lord of Appeal-in-Ordin-ary in Ireland, died in Dublin on the 17th in-

MADL Three thousand of Lord Londonderry's miners at the Silksworth colliery, Durham, have

struck.

At a reception given by the Democratic Club of Palermo, Premier Crispi declared that peace was assured.

The coming Royal wedding at Athena will be

celebrated by a general amnesty of prisoners, over seventy in number. The Austrian Lander Bank, conjointly with German banks, has loaned the Bulgarian Government 25,000,000 france.

Capt. Rizal and his crew of 11 men, on the German bark "Duphel" sailed from Liverpool 98 days ago with a cargo of salt.

The French Government will support M. Floques for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. He will probably be elected. Sergeant Nagues has been sentenced at Paris

o imprisonment for life for offering to sell a Lebel cartridge to Count Von Mol.ke. General Ignatioff has arrived at Rome on a niesion from the Russian Government to the

Italian Government and the Vatican. Vice-Admiral Bartach has written an article advocating a ship canal to Berlin. It is said Count Von Moltke approves the project.

The French Government has imposed prohibitory duties up to 100 per cent. on imports into the French possessions on the Gold coast. The German Anarchists, Kempf, of Wursem berg. Schmidt, of Bades, and Pueschel, of Hamburg, have been expelled from Switzerland.

An election was held at Paris Wednesday lass to fill sixty vacancies in the municipal government. The Kepublicans secured 49, winning 11 seats.

M. Naquet has gone to Jersey with addresses of devotion to General Boulanger from the French National Committee and the Deroulede League.

The Tribuna of Rome says that the Italian Government has just placed orders for fifty million carridges supplied with the new smoke less powder.

It is understood in London that the entire plant of the Brush Electric Company has been sold to the Thomson Huston Electric Company for \$3,250,000.

During the passing of the Czar through Stettin the railway station was closed and tra-ffic was stopped in the adjoining streets, which were occupied by troops.

The Sultan will present to the German Emperor, during his visitat Constantinople a sword with the hilt and sheath covered with brilliants, and to the Empress a diadem with a centre stone weighing fifty carate. Advices from Constantinople say Prince Dol-

gorouki, before his departure from Sofia, had a conference on behalf of Russia with Regent Stambouloff on the subject of expelling Prince Ferdinand from the Bulgarian throne. The Sultan of Zanzibar has given British consui a written promise that all

children born in his dominions after January shall be free. This is the greatest concession Mussulman Prince has ever made to a Eurooean. The French Cabinet has expelled M Laisant, the Boulangist deputy, from his position as an officer of the territorial army. He recently declared he would not take

the field for France under the present Government. The London Post, commenting on the project of the formation of a Zollverein of the American nations, says England, by reason of her possessions of Guinea and the Falkland islands is herself a South American power and would be entitled to see that nothing is done lending to oust her from her mercantile supremacy.

As a passenger train from Mons, running at Brussels on Wednesday last, the engineer applied the brakes to slow up. The brakes did not work and the train dashed into the station and against the buffers at the end of the track. A number of carriages were wrecked and thirty persons injured.

The steamer Malta, belonging to the Cunard Steamship Company, with eighteen passengers bound on a pleasure trip to Italy, went astore at St. Just, near Land's End, during a fog. All on board landed safely, except one of the stockers, who was drowned. The Malta is a brig-rigged, iron screw steamer of 2132 tons. She was built at Glasgow in 1865. She is a total wreck.

General Ignatieff has arrived at Rome on a mission from the Russian Government to the Italian Government and the Vatican, Civitta Cattolica announces that the Vitican, being weary of the attacks made upon it, has collected all the diplematic documents relating to the Italian Government's manceuvres to vio-late the rights of the Papacy, and that in de-fence of those rights it is intended to publish the documents mentioned should the Pope deem such a course necessary.

The Pope on Thursday last gave audience to a party of French pilgrims and delivered an address to them. He appeared feeble and his voice was almost inaudible. In his address he urged the necessity of religion for the masses, and said the Papacy was a protector of the working classes. He also advised the formation of a workingman's society for their mutual advancement and advised masters to be kind to their workmen and workmen to be obedient to their

### AMERICAN.

Three cases of smallpox have been discovered in Buston.

Several portions of Minnesota are suffering from water famine.

General Hippolyte has been unanimously elected President of a Hyti.

A moulder's strike is in progress at Pittaburg, Pa., for an increase of 10 per cent. Well poisoners have been at work in Alta mont. Iil. One person has died and others are

Mrs. Lydia Drake died at Rockford, Ill., Sunday, aged 97. She was a descendant of Sir Francis Drake.

The "Angelus" came across the ses to New York as common freight, but it was insured for \$120,000. It is to be placed on exhibition abortly.

The crew of the fishing schooner Quilp, Cap. John Flanders, Arthur Borden and Samuel Peckham, were drowned while trying to reach Cutty-hunk harbor, Mass.

The New York Times says the American coton oil trust will go out of existence in less than a formight and will be converted into an ordinary business corporation. It has been practically decided that eleven secured in the Oronin case un-

less the defense choses to exercise one or more

of its remaining peremptory challenges. An oil well was struck outside the city limits at Chartress, Pa., Thursday night, It flows at the rate of 1000 barrells a day. It will open up a large amount of new territory. H. B. Shaw & Co., commission merchants and importers of dry goods, New York, have assigned. Liabilities, \$70,000, due mainly to European manufacturers; assets not yet

Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer of the At the criminal court, Quebec, Thursday, the Irish National Land League, and Colonel John grand jurous in their report to the court express. Atkinson, of Detroit, state that their mission to led sheir sympathies towards the victims of the England is to see and confer with some of the late catastrophe and said they honed the Fadarat leaders of the League in Ireland and England, but the Cronin case had nothing to do with the

Ga , on Thursday last. He was ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

A coloural status of Leo XIII is to be executed in the new Catholic University of America as executed by a leading native soulptor. It is the gift of Mr. V. Louba's, of

The senior class of Harvard college has eleced Clement Garrett Morgan, a colored man, as class crator. The election was hotly contested, but Morgan received a substantial majority, about 270 men voting.

It is understood at the Capital that the Lom Hoi, or Red River, of China has been opened for trade, and that foreign goods imported by this route will be liable only to 70 per cent. of the regular coast import duties.

As a meeting of the barbed wire and nail manufacturers at Pistaburg the price of barbed wire was advanced 5 per cent, and wire nails from 7-to 8 per cent. Nunety per cent, of the manufacturers in the country were represented.

By the breaking of a scaffolding on a new stand-pipe in course of erection for the Bethle hem. Pa., Water Department eight men were thrown forty feet to the floor. One was killed iussantly and several others are not expected to recover,

James G. Blaine, jr., has confessed judgment to Dr. Foster C. Fuller, for \$329,65 in the New York Supreme Court. The action was brought to recover payment for professional services rendered to the defendant's wife and child between June 1st and Nov. 1st 1888.

Hon. M. Stottenberg, private secretary and stenographer for Alexander Sullivan, was arrested in Chicago Thursday evening for alleged complicity in the jury bribing in the Cronin case. It is believed that Stottenberg acted as the confidential agent or messenger to John Graham and Fred Smith, who were arrested few days ago for jury bribing.

Owing to the depressed condition of the coal rade, the following collieries of the Philadelphia & Re-ding Coal and Iron Company have been temporarily suspended: North Franklin, Bear Valley, Monitor, Reliance, Bast, North Ashland, Shenaudosh City, Bear Run and Tun-nel Ridge. These nine collieries employ nearly 2000 men and boys.

James W Doherty, secretary of the company says the cause of the accident on the Mount Auburn Inclined Plane Railway, way a piece of iron not more than an inch long that becam lodged in the cut-off valve. It was found by men who took the machinery apart. How it came there no one knows. By occuying a space required for the rod to move in, it so disarrang ed the machinery as to render it impossible for the engineer to shut off the steam.

Mrs Effie J Scholl was found in her house a Turnhin, Cal, with a frightful cut on her throat. Near her were her two children, a boy aged tive and a girl aged three, also with their throats cut. She had murdered her children and attempted to kill herself. It is believed she will recover. She was divorced from her husband three years ago, having the possession of her children awarded her. Recently Scholl entered suit to gain the custody of the children and this was the cause of the crime.

#### CANADIAN.

Snow has fallen in the North-West, near Rat Portage. There was a deficit of \$300 in connection with

the Central Canada fair at Ottawa. The jury in the Hicks murder case at Toronte on Saturday returned a verdice of not guilty against the prisoners.

The Government steamer "Newfield" started out for the Bay of Fundy to lay a cable connecting Long and Briar Islands.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of London, De-Walsh, has resigned his See in order to accept the vacant Archbishopric of Toronto. The Royal Gazette, Nova Scotia, has an announcement that the Merchants Bank of Hali-

fax purposes to increase its capital by \$100,000. A Leamington, Ont., despatch says there is but one case of smallp x on Pelee Island, that of Dr. Synder, and his is a case of the mildest type, and he is rapidly convalencing.

playing with matches and set the hay on fire. The man named Clute, under arrest at Brock-

ville, charged with bigamy, has, it appears, an other wife in Nova Scotia, he having victimized a young lady in Little River, Cumberland Co. Senator Hardisty's funeral at Winnipeg was largely attended, especially by the Hudson Bay officers and prominent persons, among whon were Sir Donald Smith, who arrived with Lady

Smith from Montreal. Professor David Honeyman, curator of the Nova Scotis Museum of Natural Science, dropped dead on the street at Halifax Thursday afternoon of heart disease. He was the greatest living authority on the geology of eastern Nove

Scotia and Cape Breton. The Assembly of the North-West Territories opened at Regina yesterday. It is expacted that an important amendment will be made to the ordinances and that the separate schools, dual language and the liquor questions will be brought up for discussion.

While four or five youngaters were returning to Cornwall, Oat., in a boat from hunting one of their number, Daniel Doyle, was handling his revolver when it accidentally went off, the ball parsing into his body and through the

heart, killing him instantly. Twenty one new post offices have been estab lished throughout the Dominion up to October 1. Five of these are in Quebec, seven in Ontario, two in Nova Scotia, four in British Columbia and one each in Manitoba and the North West Territories. One office in Ontario has been closed.

A motion was presented to Mr. Justice Casault in the Superior Court, Quebec, Thursday, for an order of imprisonment against the Recorder for contempt of court in not making a return to a writ of certiorari, issued at the instance of Adelaire Laflamme and Marie Daigle, two women whom His Honor had condemned to \$100 fine or six months for being no better than they should be. Judge Cassult took the application under advisement and will render judgement on Monday next.

Francis Lobb, 46 years of age, brother of ex-Alderman Lobb, shot himself through the heart at Toronto, Thursday afternoon. He leaves a wife and six children. He was the oldest employee in the Treasury Department, having bee there nineteen years. Latterly he had been the chief of the rent and taxes division of the de partment. For some time past he had been in ill health and had become melanoholy in consequence. This is the only reason for the tragedy.

Mayor Robert McGee, engaged in the real estate, loan and investment business at Oshawa, Ont., has failed. Already there is \$30,000 liabilities known, and it is estimated that there is \$20,000 given or enumerated. As far as can toms and for one month and a half could not be estimated the nominal assets are \$7,000. The sleep on account of terrible sufferings and durdebts of the insolvent are principally due to farmers in amounts from \$1 to \$6,000, but residents of Whitby, Oshawa and Toronto are also creditors of the estate. Several widows are left

penniless by the failure. The speech from the throne at the opening of the Territorial Legislative assembly at Regins, Wednesday, was read in English only by the Governor, Royal. His honor referred to the immense and continually increasing ranching interest in the west and opening up the northern country by the railways which would effect an astonishing revolution. The schools in the territories showed a great advance, there now being 146 schools, attended by 4.574 pupils,

late catastrophe and said they hoped the Federal Government and the corporation of the city of Quebec would move in aid of the surviving Copyrositution to unit and a month and a m

visits. A prominent Nationalist states that the cause of the and of the National League in America.

General John F Hartraft died at Moreistown.

Bir Adolphe Caron has give to Quebec, where be will be joined by Sir John Thompson, Hor. Mackensie Sowell and Hon. John Haggart, the ministerial party having in contemplation an inspection trip over the Quebec and Lake Sa. John Railway.

John Railway.

Mr R. G. McConnell, of the Geological Survey, has returned to Ottowa from his impaction of the region between the Prace and Athabaska Rivers. He commenced about 300 miles north of Calgary and extended his operations for some 300 miles further north to the vicinity of the Termillion. The embraces an area of 30,000 or 40,000 equare miles. Very little of this tract was ever explored befor by white men. A great deal of it is good farming land, but muskege and ewamps abound, making it unfit for settlement. for settlement.

#### Misspent Evenings.

The boy who spends an hour of each evening lounging idly on the street coroners, wastes in the course of a 5-mr three hundred and sixty-five precious hours, which if applied to study would familiarize him with the rudiments of dmost any of the familiar sciences. If in addition to wasting an hour each evening he spends ten cents for a cigar, which is usually the case, the amount thus worse than wasted would pay for one or more of the leading periodicals of the country. Boys, shink of snew shings. Think of how much time and money you are wasting, and for what! The gratitication afforded by the lounge on the corner or the cigar is not only temporary but positively hurbid.
You can't indulge in them wishout seriously injuring yourselves. You acquire idle and wasteful habits, which will cling to you with each succeeding year. You may in after life abake them off, but the probabilities are that the habits thus formed in early life will remain with you to your dying day. He warned, then, in sime, and resolve that as the hour spent in idleness is gone forever, you will improve such passing one and thereby fit yourself for usefulness and happinees.

#### Pope Leo and the Working Classes.

Rome, October 20.—The Pope to day gave sudience to a party of French pilgrims and de-livered an address to them. He appeared feeble and his voice was almost insudible. In his address he urged she necessity of religion for the masses, and said the Papacy was a protector of the working classes. He also resterated his protests against the attitude of the Italian

Government toward the Papacy.

The Popp advised the formation of an association which shall be devoted to securing the material welfare of workmen by procuring increased facilities for lator, inculcating principles of economy and defending the rights and ligitimate claims of workmen. He expressed the hops that governments everywhere would treat the working classes with kindness and endeavor to restrain tendencies toward luxury and an undue desire for wealth. He advised masters to be kind to their workmen and workmen to be

obedient to their masters.

The Pope remained seated throughout the reception. He will say Mass for the pilgrims to morrow, but it is reported that the proposed private receptions to the various groups will be abandoned owing to the Pope's feeble condition.

#### The Power of Marv.

In the life of the great French prelate, the late Mgr. Dupanloup, is read the following. It gives us what came within his own experience of the Hail and Holy Mary:

"There are moments in a priest's life when s certain grace lights up the soul, and leaves an infinite assectment which one can never forget. One day I had one of these revelations. It was the death-bed of a child who was very dear to me—a young girl to whom I had given her First Communion, I had the habit of always recommending to my children fidelity in one powerful prayer—the Hall Mary; and this child, who was then

only twenty, and whose marriage I had blessed the year before, had been faithful to this practice and said her beads daily. The daughter of A little boy named Morton, six years old, tice and said her bear's daily. The daughter of was burned to death in a barn, near falsa Craig, one of the most emment marshals of the Euron Saturday. He and his little brother were pire, adored by her father, mother, brothers, and husband; rich, young, beautiful enchanted at having just given birth to a son—well, in the midst of all this happinness she was to die, and it was I who was to break to her the

> "I wend in. Her mother was weeping, her husband in despair, her father broken hearted— even more than the mother; for I have often remarked in great sorrows that a really Christian woman bears her anguish better than the bravest warriors. I starcely knew how to be pravest warriors. I starcely knew how to be gin to speak to the poor, little dying wife and mother. To my utter surprise, she met me with a bright smile on her lips! Death was hastening on. She knew and felt it. And yet she smiled, though with a certain sadness after a moment, although joy floated above it. I could not help exclaiming, "O my child, what a terrible blow!" But she, with an aggree which moves me aven now when with an accent which moves me even now when I think of it, replied: "Do you not believe that I shall go to heaven?" 'Yes,' I replied 'I have the firmest hope that you will. 'And I,' she answered quickly, 'am quite sure of it.' What gives you this certainty:' I excalimed. The advice you gave me formerly. When I made my First communion you advised us to say the Hail Mary every day, and to say it well. I have obeyed you; and for the last four years I have said the Rosary every day of my life, and that makes me sure of going to heaven. 'Why?' I could not help adding. 'Because I can not believe, she replied, gravely-and the thought has been present to me ever since I knew I was to die—that I have for four years said fifty times each day, Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sin

she will pray for me and conduct me to heaven! These were her words and then I saw what I can never describe-a really beavenly death. I saw this frail and tender creature, suddenly carried off in the flower of her youth, from all that makes life dear to one-leaving father, mother, husband, whom she adored and who equally adored her, her poor little baby boy, so dear and so carnestly wished for—all this, I say, she left, not without tears, but with a kind of radiant serenity; consoling her parents, en-couraging her poor husband, blessing her little child, and in the midst of embraces which vainly strove to keep her on earth, seeing nothing but heaven, speaking only of heaven, while her last eigh was a smile, as if she already beheld the eternal beautitude."

ners, now, and at the hour of our death, and that she will abandon me at the last. I feel sure that she is near me at this moment; that

I, the undersigned, berewith declare that my son Joseph, when six years old had an attack of sozilet fever, and on Dec. 22, 1886, was taken with St. Vitus Dance in its most horrible symping the whole nights laid awake, screaming and

lamenting.
Under the treatment of Father E. Koenig of this city, he has fully recovered and he is now again attending at school.

With great pleasure and grateful heart I give this testimony.

GEORGE HARRED. Ft. Wayne, 1nd., Oct. 7, 1887. Subscribed before me and attested by Rev. Pastor of St. Mary Church.

J. H. Occhtebing.

All she wanted.-Miss Godelphin-"Now, what would be your terms, Mr. Jones, for giving me a conce of tay a dozen lessons in painting?" Jones Well, frankly, Miss Godelphin, I'm afraid it's too late in life for you to begin, to start a career of art, that is, if you wish to take it up seriously." Miss Godel-phin—"Oh, but I don't. I only want to learn enough to be able to teach."



BEAUTY Skin & Scalp RESTORED \_iii by the 💥 CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the Curacuaa Remenus in their mar-rellous properties of cleaning, purifying and beauti-ying the skin, and in curing terturing, defiguring, tching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and b ocd, with loss of hair.

CUTICIRA, the g cat Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, exter-nally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Partifer, internally, one every form of skin and blood statues, from plinple to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuncura, 75c; RESOLVEST, 81 50; Soar, 35c. Prepared by the Polyma Duco and Curancas Co., Roston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Dise ses."

267 Pimples Elackheads, chapped and oily skin 182 267 prevented by Curicura Soar 182

Dull Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses instant'y relieved by the COVICURA ANTI-PAIN PLANTER, the only pain-killing planter, 30c.

BEGGS HAS TOLD HIS STORY

Of How Confu was Condemned to Death by Clan-na-finel camp to -The Uniweky Number 13,

Chicago, October 21,-Ab at three weeks ago Lawyer Foster went to Judge Lenguecker and told him that John T Beggs, senior guardian of Can p 20, was willing to bill all he knew about the real and removal of Dr Cronin, without any condition as to the State's charge against him. Beggs admitted that he was senior guardian of Camp 20, and in that capacity appointed a committee to try Cronin. Beggs says he was not present at any of the meetings of the trial committee and knows nothing of the evidence introduced against the murdered man. Beggs was also the chief centre of the inner circle of Camp 20, and in that capacity presided at the meeting at which the frial committee re-ported, finding Cronin suilty of being a traitor and a spy. Five men were to decide on the manner and extent of the puishment, and execute the punishment at a time, place and in a manner to be arranged by themselves.

Thirteen members were present, including Begge, and all were sworn enemies of the murdered man. Thirteen square strips of white paper were out up and on five pieces were written numbers one to five. The remaining eight were left blank. The ballots were passed around and the members who received the numbered slips were elected to name and inflict

the punishment. No one except the five men knew who the executioners were. Beggs picked a blank ballos and all he did was to announce that the five men chosen would meet together at a certain onwritten law regarding the cupishment to be inflicted on traitors was generally the death penalty, but the nature of the punishment was not specified in the constitution, nor was it obligat ry on any member to inflict the death penalty.

COBBOHOBATED BY A FORMER COMPANION.

James Flannigan, formerly a member of Camp No. 20, corrobrates Captain Thomas F. O'Connor's story about the trial committee, Early in February, shortly after Le Caron had testified before the Parnell commission, was the testified before the Parnell commission, was the time of the meeting of Camp No. 20. Junior Guardian Andrew Duggan charged that Dr. Cronin was an intimate friend of Le Caron, and, like him, was a spy. In fact, he charged that all doctors were spies and traitors. Captain O'Connor defended Cronin, and said the only reason he was denounced was because he had accused a leading member of embezzlement. Beggs took a hand in the row and said Oronin was a traitor, whereupon Dan Coughlin moved that an investigation committee be appointed, the motion being seconded by saloon keeper Tom Murchy. It was the night of May 3 that Andrew Foy, who was an enemy of Dr. Cronin, asked if the secret committee had reported, and was told that it had. The next night Oronin was naurdered. It is believed a written report was made on the subject, but nothing is known

as to this.

Beggs had nothing more to do with the removal of Cronin after the meeting. He has furnished the State's attorney with a list of the thirteen members present, and says that Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke were among the number. He cannot give the names of the five executioners, because he does not know who

were chosen to do the work. Just before the case against the Cronin consipirators is given to the jury, the State's attorney will ask that the case against Senior Guardian John F Begge be mulle prasequied and the defendant allowed to go free. This will be done in return for valuable information by Beggs to the state. The senior guardian has told all he knows about the consipracy, and though his information has been of great cenefit to the state, it shows that he is guildless of the crime with which he is now charged. Begga

will not take the witness stand for the state.

Queer Patriotism. The following oath of the American Alli-ance (another name for the Patriceic Sons of America) has special interest at this time. We leave our readers to ponder over it and draw

their conclusions :-"I in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, do solemnly promise, declare and swear, (or affirm) I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and of the State of—I will keep inviolate the secrets of this organization, I will obey its constitution and laws; I will use my best ndesvors to promote civil and religious liberty; I will not knowingly vote for recommend nor appoint, nor assist in electing or appointing a Roman Catholic, nor any person sympathizing with Roman Catholicism, to any political position whatever; and in all my public and political action will be governed by the principles of this order. I will oppose all attempts to use public funds for any sectarian purpose whatever, and will never initiate nor be witness to the initiation of any person to membership in this order, except only in a chartered branch unless permitted by competent authority to do so; I will never reveal any of the signs, grips, words, passwords, or other mysteries of this order, or the names of any of its members, or of its numerical strength to the uninitiated. All this I voluntarily premise, declare and swear (or affirm) without hesitation or mental reservation, or self-evasion of mind in me, whatsuever, so help me God."

She glided into the office and quietly approached the editor's desk." I have written a poem," she began. "Well!" exclaimed the poem," she began. "Well!" exclaimed the editor, with a look and tone intended to annihilate, but she wouldn't annihilate worth a cent, and resumed: "I have written a poem on 'My father's barn,' and-" "Oh!" interrupted the editor with extraordinary suavity, "you don't know how relieved I feel. A poem written on your father's barn, eh? I was afraid it was written on paper and that you wanted me to publish it. If I should ever happen to drive past your father's barn, I'll stop and read the poem. Good afternoon, Miss."

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

REDENIE

For THE TRUE WITNESS.] ERIN'S LAST SIGH.

O, when will my dimmed eyes, sighs Erin, awakin.

Refreshed by the warm ray of liberty's sun?

O, when when will the chalice so bitter be taken.

From lips that have drained of its sorrows so

O, when will my children, whose love and devo-To the faith and the flag I have cherished so At freedom's bright altar, with buoyant emo-Brush off from my pale cheek curs'd slavery's tear?

Very soon will you wake from your lone saddened dream.

Not long can old England, so presperous and

That blooms 'neath the zenith of liberty's beam. Deny its sweet smiles, mother Erin, to thee. Like the soft breath of spring will the glad thrill of juy; The first thy torn bosom for long ages have

high, Shields thy children so proud of their faith and their home.

From the land of the "thistle," the sage "Grand Old Man,"
Whose voice, like thunder, resounds o'er the Warmly linked with thy chiefs in the Parnellite Brings the bright ray of hope to each fond Trish bearth. And thy prelates, so true to their mission of

Guard their flock from each schiam the ages While in liberty's cause will their efforts ne'er . Till each print of the tyrant be swept from thy shore.

Yet awhile may you linger, brave William O'Brien. The victim of laws that cloud Great Britain's name; But the cell where you lay will light liberty's When Balfour the tyrant will cower in his

shame.
Then awaken, O Erin! thy sorrows are past Very soon but the dirge of their wrong will remain:

And again will a glory around thee be cast,
Like the age that has crowned thee with
laurels of fame. JOHN F. MCGOWAN. St. Anicet, Que.

### WAS IT A DREAM.

The Strange Experience Gone Through by a Man and a Woman.

I was the victim of the Brazilian fever and everyone had given me up. I heard the priest say at my bedside that I would not live until morning. I was sinking into a heavy stuper, when the deer opened and a golden-haired woman in a white gown glided in. She carried in her hand a curious porcelain bowl of water.

"Drink," she said, in a sweat voice, hold ing it to my lips. "The doctor ferbids it," I murmured.

"Are you thirsty?" she asked.
"I am parched and burning with thirst," I answered.

"Drink and fear nothing," she said. I obeyed and drained the vessel she held toward me. "Good night and sweet dreams," she added, and glided away as mysteriously as she entered.

The next morning I awoke refreshed and invigorated. I saked to see the young fady whe had waited upon me in the night, but they smiled and said it was a delirious dream. In time I recovered my health and returned to Virginia.

riding past a fine old country house, I saw a lady walk down the path who paused to plok bold who conquer in ether affairs a ross. Her figure was tall, her hair golden, than war. It is related by a famous general her eyes black. Her motions were graceful. With a little exclamation of astonishment, I recognized the lady of my dream, if dream it were. She looked a little older-auy, a good tens years elder-but was etherwise un-

I know not in what words I communicated this fact to my friend, but I know I ended by saying: I must speak to her. She will remem-

My friend uttered an imperative negative. "She would think you a madman," he said. "Come on. You may get yourself shot for staring at another man's wife, They do such things prompt at the South. I will find out who she is if you like."

I sesented eagerly We rode on.
"Talk to me as much as you like," he said, 4 but never expess yourself to strangers. It is possible this lady was in Brazil in 18-and brought you something to drink when you were left alone. In that case a doubt that troubles yeu will be satisfied. You can, with all propriety, call on her and thank

But, though he spoke in this way, I knew he did not imagine it could be so. That evening we smoked our cigars in Colonel L--'s company, and my friend diplomatically introduced the subject.

"That beautiful house with the large garden," he said, "is quite a feature of the place. Who ewns it?"

"A lone woman, widow of Mr. V——," said the colonel. "She was a belle in her girlheod. She might still be one if she

"Perhaps we saw her in the garden," said my . fend, beginning a minute descrip-"Exactly. It was no one else," said the

colonel. My friend paused a moment and then said: "She reminded B. of some one he met in Brazil. In fact he almost believed her the

same person."
"No, no," said the old colonel. "Mrs. V. has never left Virginia. We have known the family since she was two years old. It is only the other day that we spoke of that, and she lamented that she had not

"I felt a pang of disappointment, but found courage to say: "I should greatly like to be introduced to ber." The old celonel instantly offered to intre-

traveled more.

"But, remember," said my friend as we parted, "never tell her of your fancy. It' would spoil your chances with her, and I see it is a case of leve at first sight."

II.

He was right, and I was very fortunatevery happy. I won this beautiful weman's Her fortune I did not want, but it was large. I had sufficient means and could not he suspected of mercenary motives. We were married after a long and ardens weeing

She loved me, but a second marriage seemed their proper places. Never leave things all wrong to her, and it was not until she realized about, helter skelter, topsy turvy never that the had irretrievably given me her hears When you see any article—hoe, shevel, rake, give some other waiter a chance at Mr. Goed-

We decided to cross the coean during our thimbles, pincushons, needles, workbackets, beneymoon. Before we went she showed me kitchen furniture, every article of house-

A Committee to the second of t

beautiful cabinet and took down a china a special place for, and everything in bowl—transparent, covered with flowers and its place. Order, order, perfect order is the butterflies of quaint conventional form. As she held it toward me I saw the leng,

in Brasil !" She began to tremble. Setting the bowl

saide she threw herself into my arms.
"Long age," she panted..." ten years agethought I held that bowl in my hand and bade some one drink from it. It was night. I do not know whether I dreamt or whether I known;

Was mad. In the dead of night I thought a ories for help, resented the little one from immight to rapture thy heart, while thy flag waving voice called to me: 'Save the man who is minent death, then took him home to his set apart for you. Then I arose and asked :

> "There is on our plantation a spring, the water of which is almost magical in its power to ours fevers. I dreamt or thought that seme unseen power led me to this spring. I a medal which bung round the child's neck carried this bowl in my hand. I filled it. "Accept this medal of the Blessed Virgin, Then I stood in a strange room, long, low,

thirsty !' and gave you to drink. "The next morning I could have thought it was all a dream, but that the bewl, still wet, stood at my bedside. Now I have told you this, do you think me mad or superstitions? I have longed so often to tell you but .tom herefi I But I also had my tale to tell-the one I

have told you. We ask each other often : "What was What did it mean? How is it to Whatever it may have been, it brought climate. "If I went to Kaffraria, where us together, and I bless it from my soul, for there is a beautial and a colour of the we are happy as few loves." aries," the invalid said to himself one day, "I might perhaps be of some use." Why to we are happy as few lovers are, my darling wife and I. - Uatholic Columbian

#### A Resolute Purpose. The spirit with which men undertake any

work they have to do has much influence

degree of success they may attain. If they

are doubtful of their powers, weak and uncertain, they invite failure by their timidity. If they are bold, self-reliant, and, above all, tenancious, they may command success. Mere vanity is a weakness, but there is strength in self-confidence. Irresoluteness is the most common weakness betrayed by those who fail in their undertakings. They have not quite made up their minds to accomplish a certain purpess when they begin, and the slightest obstacle or difficulty in the way is sufficient to turn them from it. They develop this fault at school, in business and social life, but it is when they are at school that the corrective should be applied, for it is then that their characaters are being formed with their good and bad tendencies. It should be the office of a teacher to keep his pupils to a definite purpose, to stimulate their ambitions, promete their self-confidence, and lead them to regard as in some sense disgraceful any failure to reach a chosen end. Every difficulty that seemed insurmountable, but has been overcome by hard work, becomes an encouraging experience when other difficulties are met. On the other hand, if a habit is developed of giving up when obstacles are encountered, each experience of the kind tends to weaken selfconfidence, and fresh difficulties find the victim of such bad training ready to retreat before they have been fairly met. Overconfidence, also, a weakness, especially when carried to an extreme, is preferable to the It was ten years after this illness that, in timid disposition that lives in a state iding past a fine old country house, I saw a of doubt and uncertainly. It is the that when he felt himself almost beaten he reflected that his antagonist, after a hard struggle, must be in as had a way, and that the commander who showed his confidence by first renewing the attack would wio. He erdered a charge and won the day, for his indoment of the situation . was correct. Alchough the analogy is not complete, many of the difficulties under which timid men succamb are like those with which the victorious general grappled. They yield to bold, persistent attacks. These, more over, have direct educational or training value. The labor a student performs in mastoring or trying to master a problem is a species of mental exercise comparable to the physical exercise which an athlete takes to strengthen his muscles and give him such control of them as to promete his skill. It helps to fit him for severer labor, but he cannot persist in it unless he has strong purpose, a cheerful confidence and a determination to succeed. With these qualities cultivated during his school years he is better fitted to engage in the activities of business life. Employers are quick to distinguish between the boy who heatitates to do a piece of work assigned to him and one who, with no greater skill or intelligence, perhaps undertakes it with a confident epirit. They may not think much about the subject, but they instinctively prefer the bold lad, and when new work is to be done or an opportunity for promotion presents itself he is chosen. Thus everything conspires to help along the boy of spirit, enterprise, determination to succeed, and, just as surely, everything conspires to keep back the weak and timid. It is not infrequently the case that a modest, different buy has greater ability in some directions than his rival, but his weak-nesses put him at a disadvantage. If he would apply himself, he might take the lead, but that it holds him back. This reflection should be sufficient to stimulate those who recognize that they have been handloapped by irresointeness or lack of persistence to make an endeaver to shake off the bad habit or weakness. To do this is no easy task, but it may be accomplished if a purpose is chosen well within the powers and followed until success has crowned the effort. Practice of this kind inspires confidence, strengthens the character and develops a good habit in place of the bad. But it is so much easier to do this in the plastic days of youth thau in maturer years, when the cheerful spirit has been weakened by disappointments, that teachers and parents should give special attention to this branch of training and keep children to their purpmes whenever these are found to be worthy and within their powers. The disposition to abandon one pursuit or study as seen as it becomes irksome and to take up another, to be abandoned in its turn, should be resisted, and the principle instilled that success may

About Order.

be commanded by those of resolute purpose,

high spirit and persistence.

Little friends, put things right back inte

her beautiful home and all her possessions. Wifery or husbandry, no matter what it is—
Among them was a store of old ohina.

Suddenly she turned to the shelves of her turn it to its proper place. Be sure to have watchword, heaven's first law. How much precious time is saved (saide from vexation) low-hung, withwashed Brazilian room, successful or the state of the woman advancing toward me. It was her attitude that my will be loste, allp-shed, alatternly habits are formed in childhood, and habits once formed toward me. It was her attitude that my will be loste, allp-shed, alatternly habits are formed in childhood, and habits once formed in childhood. oling for life. Young friends, begin early to "It is true, then?" I cried, "You are the keep things straight in the proper places; woman who saved my life, telling me to drink study neatness, order, economy, sobriety, from that bowl when I lay perishing of fever everything just, hencet, pure, lovely, and of good report.

The Bleesing a Medal Brought.

About forty years age, not far from Hal, a city dear to the Blessed Virgin, a child fell into the river. A passer-by, hearing his ories for help, rescued the little one from imparents, who on hearing of the affliction they had just been spared, could not restrain their tears. They wished, as a mark of grati-tude, to make some present to the kind stranger. The mother then offered him a medal which bung round the child's neck. Then I stood in a strange room, long, low, she said, "and repeat every day, 'Our Lady white; and you—you lay on a pallet of Hal, pray for me!' That will bring you a hot with fever. And I said; 'Are you blessing." The young man smiled (he had ceased to practice his religion), but took the medal as a senvenir. "I accept, it' be said, "to please you. On my word, I will say every day, 'Our Lady of Hal, pray for me!" Some years after the child so happily saved finished his studies at Malines, and enrolled himself under the binner of St. Norbert, at Grimberghen, not far from Brussels. Scarcely was he elevated to the priesthood when he fell into a decline, and the doctors advised, as the only means of averting a fatal ter-

Kaffrarla? Our Lady of Hal was directing his footsteps. Atter the young priest had been laboring on the sheres of Africa for some years, his health greatly improved, he was summoned apon their success or failure, or the relative one night in great haste to the hospital, where a man was reported to be dangerously ill. He hastened there, and, recognizing from the first words of the dying man that he was a fellow-countryman, he speke to I im in his native language. But all in vain; the sufferer refused his ministrations.

With a sorrowful heart the missienary was about to leave him, when, unconsciously, the sick man threw back the badolothes and disclosed a medal hanging round his neck. sight of this encouraged the priest. "What is that?" he said to him. "You love the Blessed Virgin!"—"It is only a souvenir. I happened to save a child from drowning once, and his mother gave me this medal of Our Lady of Hal." At these words the priest started; tears of emotion flowed from his eyes, and, throwing his arms round the dying man, he exclaimed: "That child was myself: Without a doubt Our Lady has sent me here to save your soul from everlasting death, as you once saved me from temporal danger."

Nothing more was wanting: the softened sinner yielded at length to grace, hambly confessed his sine, and died the death of the

## A Pope's Election.

Pope's are elected through prayer and not through politics. Every ballot cast by the Cardinals engaged in electing a Pope is accompanied by the recitation aloud of the following oath as the Cardinal kneels at the foet of the chapel altar, "I call to witness Christ the Lord, who will judge me, that I elect him, whem before God I judge ought to merely a political operation. - Monitor.

### The Foreman's Escape.

We take the following interesting episode of the recent awful catastrophe at Antwerp from the letter of a Belgian correspondent; " Have you heard of the marvelous and quite providential escape of one of the men who were at the cartridge manufactory when the explesion took place? He was the foreman of the establishment, and was at work in his office. Suddenly he heard a loud crash, and was thrown down on his face upon the floor. He was in the act of rising to make his escape, when a voice cried out to him: 'Lie where you are.' Immediately he crouched down again, and, as he did so, the windows were shattered just above the snot where he lay, and projectiles of all serts, any ene of which would nave killed him, came whizzing through the room. A few minutes after wards, quite uncerved by what had happened, he was burrying from the fatal spot, when he met a Jesuit Father who was coming to give what help he could to the poor mangled wretches who were still struggling with death amid the ruins. The foreman fell into the good Father's arms, and in a few words told him the history of his preservation. As you will remember, the accident took place on the first Friday of the present month, and on that day the man who had been so wonderfully preserved had gone to confession and to Holy Communion. A few months refere, during a retreat, he had heard a sermon on devotion to the Sacred Heart, and the great graces which are granted to those who go to Holy Communion on the first Friday of every month. Struck by the preacher's words he had resolved to go to Communion every month on that day. Since then he had kept his resolution most faithfully, although he had to be present at the manniactory at a very early hour, and on the very day of the accident he had been to confession and Communion in honor of the Sacred Heart."

### KIND WORDS.

"He who speaks kind words hears kind echoes." -Proverb.

A gem of thought so sweetly given, Thought breathed on earth conceived in heaven, I long to sing thee far and near— Who speak kind words kind echoes hear. A wise man told us ere he went, That seldom silence we repent; That gentle text is still more dear-"Who speak kind words kind echoes hear." Most sure the proverb speaketh true,
A word of wisdom ever new,
The kindly word, the kindly part,
Awake kind echoes in the heart.

### WORKING A MINE.

Head Walter-" Didu't Mr. Geodheart tip yen just now?"
Walter-"Yes, sah; gub me half a del-

lah." "Well, you wait on that new guest and that the would give me her hand. Plothfork, axe, hammer, tonge, beets or shoes, heart's sable. He lan't more than half Noither of us had ever visited Europe. beeks, elates, penolls, writing apparatus, pins, through yet." The Church and Marriage.

The Catholic Church labours to elevare and canothly marriage. With her, it is a holy Sacrament, to be entered upon with care and proper seriousness. In this the spirit of the non-Catholic world is against her, rendering her task more difficult. Not only do the masses of non-Oatholics refuse to hold marriage as more than a civil contract, or to practically regard it as dissoluble only by death, but many are found to enter upon it with as much levity and unconcern as if it were a matter of mere frolic. The fellowing is an example out of many : "A romantic couple in Indiana were married on horseback in the middle of the road, and then took a gallep into the country in lieu of a bridal trip. The bride, who is only sixteen, suggested the horse feature and insisted that both animals be coal black. There was no opposition to on earth beside the union," Romantic couple, forsooth! Idooy we say. A union entered upon thus Idooy we say. A union entered upon thus frivolously gives atrong promise that some one. She was only a haby when his folly had day, before long, the parties will be cantering up before a divorce court; or, perhaps, gallop away from each other, without even the tearcrops trickled down his haggard cheeks. He away from each other, without even the troubleseme ceremony of divorce. Thank God ! no Catholio priest will ever be found sanctioning such a mockery of solemn and holy marriage,

#### LITTLE GRAVES.

"There's many an empty cradle; There's many a vacant bed, There's many a lonely besom. Whose joy and light have fled. For thick in every grave yard The little hillock represents An angel in the sky,'

### Modesty.

"Who will win the prize?" There was, at one time, a meeting of the Flowers, and the judge was appointed to award the prize of

"Who shall win the prize?" asked the Rose, proudly rushing forward in blushing beauty, in full assurance of its winning worth.

"Who will win the prize?" asked the rest of the flowers, as they came forward, each conscious of its attraction, and each equally sure of receiving the reward.

"I will take a peep at the assemblage, thought the Violet, and not intending to make one of the company, "and see the beauties as they pass."

Just as it was raising its modest head from its humble and retiring corner, and was looking in upon the meeting, the judge rose to tender his decree.
"To the Violet," he said, "I award the

prize of beauty; for there is no trait more rare, none more enchantingly beautiful than modesty.

The Little Company of Mary at Rome.

Says the Roman correspondent of the London Tablet: A good and most important work, which cannot fail to be very interesting to all English Catholics, has been proposed here, that is, the building in Rome of an hospital for English speaking people. Those who know Rome, with its continual influx of English-speaking visitors, understand well the great necessity of such an institution. People of limited means, priests and others, falling sick in a strange land, are often reduced to extreme inconvenience, and it is to supply a long standing need that the hospital is to be built. The English Sisters of the Little Company of Mary whose work in England is known so well, and who have been for some years past established also in Rome, have had or a long time this project in view. The Holy Father has given the work his special blessing, and his Eminence the Cardinal-Vicar, having given the undertaking the highest sanotion and warmest approval, offered for the purpose of building the hospital the plece of ground covering the catacombs of Santa Felicita. The Sisters have collected so far about \$1,000 towards the building, but be elected; and which I shall make good in it has been objected that building over estathe Accessus." To imagine, therefore, that combs being more expensive than building the will of God is not demonstrated in the on ordinary ground, a larger sum must be election of a Pope argues gross ignerance on insured before the work can commence. It the part of those who think a papal election is therefore to be feared that if the good Sisters do not receive some generous aid, this admirable project must either be altogether abandoned or at least deferred for an indefinite period. It is impossible to conceive the great benefit which would accrue to an immense majority of travelers of limited means from such an institution, as well as glory to God and the Church as the dedication of a hospital to Oalvary. But even apart from this it should be to English Catholics no small matter to have a hospital under the immediate patronage of the Cardinal-Vicar, in the charge of the most important catacombs of Rome.

## A "Lazy" Monk?

As an instance showing individual application not rare among monks, we subjoin the icliowing, clipped from one of our exchanges; The most beautiful volume among the half million in the Congressional library is said tr is a Bible, which was transcribed by a n uk in the sixteenth century. It could not be mated to-day in the best printing office in the world. The parchment is in perfect preservation. Every one of its thousand pages is a study. The general lettering is in Gorman text, each letter perfect, as is every one in cold black ink, without a scratch or blot from lid to lid. At the beginning of each chapter the first letter is very large usually two or three inches long, and is brightly illuminated in red and blue ink.

Within each of these capitals is drawn the figure of some saint, or some incident of which the following chapter tells, illustrated. There are two columns on a page, and no-where is traceable the slightest irregularity of line, space or formation of the letters. Even under a magnifying glass they seem flawless. This precious volume is kept under a glass case, which is sometimes lifted to show that all the pages are as perfect as the two which lie open.

A legend relates that a young man who

had sinned deeply became a monk and resolved to do penance for his misdeeds. He determined to copy the Bible, that he might learn every letter of the divine commands which he had violated. Every day for years he had patiently pursued his task. Each letter was wrought in reverence and love, and the patient soul found its only companionship in the saintly faces which were portrayed on those pages. When the last touch was given te the last letter, the old man reverently kissed the pages and folded the sheets together. Soon afterward he died.

A Convict Who Earned His Liberty.

"I've been here eight years now, and I've got three years more to serve. What do I need of money? Send it to the Johnstown Minn.

sufferers."
The sad-faced young man who spoke thus to Captain Reddy, of the San Quentin Guards, says the San Francisco Examiner, wore the regulation striped suit of a convict. He was far from looking the villian that burglars are generally supposed to look. His frank, open complete and large in process. countenance and large, innocent gray eyes were anything but those of a man who had stolen the

property of a follow-being.

Eight years ago Thomas B. Neason was sent to San Quentin convicted of burglary in the

second degree. In a moment of hunger he had robbed a man and had been sentenced for the first tune in his life, his term of imprisonment

first tune in his life, his term or imprisonment being at fifteen years.

Nesson has shown himself to be a good and conscientious workman, with the result that during the last year he has been allowed to work during the day on the prison ground outside the bleak and cherrless walls.

It was while he was engaged in his outside duties a week or two ago that he called attention to himself by speech for the first time since

tion to himself by speech for the first time since he became a prisoner, and subsequently proved that his prisoner's garb concealed the brave

heart of a true man. Neason had been working nearly all the morning silently grubbing in Gen. McComb's vast garden iscing the sea. Resting himself for a moment on the spade he was holding, the convict allowed his eyes to wander across the waters where through the blue atmosphere he saw the Alameda shore, where all that he loved on earth besides liberty were suffering for want

wiped them away, and pulling himself together he was about to resume his toil when far out in he was about to resume his toil when far out in the waters he saw what at the first glance appeared only a black speck. A close inspection, however, showed the form of a man struggling in the waters, trying to right a boat which the cheppy seas had upset. The tide was ebbing swirtly, and even when the man succeeded in righting his frail skill he was without rudder or oar to battle with the current and prevent being sweet into the sea. Again and arm he listle swept into the sea. Again and again the little boat was upset, and every time the unfortunate man lought demarately to right it, growing

weaker and weaker with each effort.

Something had to be done, and that immediately; so, violating the prison rules for the first time, he left the post, running as fast as his legs would carry him toward the guard-post at the prison gates.

Captain Reddy came forward to meet Neacon, who told him of the man's dangers out in the waters. The captain took in the simution at a glance, and with his usual prompt determina-tion without a moment's delay ordered out a guard, who, with Neason, sprang into the pri-son's Whitehall boat. No time was lost, and those who remained ashere cheered the guard and the convict onward. It was a hard pull through the heavy sea two miles to where the drowning man clung hopslessly to the upturned boat, only to be repeatedly washed off by the heavy seas, his strength nearly exhausted

He could not see the boat that was coming to his resone, and in fact it was only once in awhile that the guard who was at the helm as Nesson pulled away manfully, could get a glimpse of

After a hard struggle, their boat half filled with water, the rescuers reached the snot where floated the upturned boat, and to their horror it was seen that the unfortunate man who cluns to it so despairing was no longer there.

A moment before that a great sea had washed over the boat, and the poor fellow had been carried away with it. He's gone under, said the guard.

I'll go after him, replied the convict, casting his striped shirt saids and diving overboard before the guard could encourage or forbid the at

Standing upright in the boat the guard kept s sharp look out for the brave convict, almost re-greeping that he had permitted him to risk his life in such a honeless task. In another minute a hand appeared above the

water's surface, twenty feet away, and Neason's head appeared. Hurry I help! the brave man shouted in a tone that too plainly told his own exhaustion. Without losing a moment the guard seized the cars, and as Nesson was on the point of

going down he reached him Neason secured a firm hold on the gunwale, and with a mighty effort brought to the surface the body of the man he held firmly grasped by the bair.

Keep his head above water, the convict ordered the guard; he may not be dead yet.

The guard readily complied, and Neason scrambled into the boat. Both lifted the apparently lifeless form into the skiff. Nesson was too weak to take the care again

so the guard pulled for the shore as he had never pulled before.

Captain Reddy, from the guard-post, had taken in every detail of the scene, and he was ready with hot blankets, a barrel, and Dr. Du-

rant, to offer whatever assistance quired. An hour later the rescued man had been res tored to life, and the next day he was able to be about. He proved to be a sailer on board the steamboat Relief, which vessel takes from the city the supplies for the prison. He said that he had taken the flatboat and with an impromptu sail had ventured out to spend a plea-

sant hour on the water.

As the "outside men" that night marched toward the prison gate, when the lock-bell tolled, Nesson walken straight to the captain and

handed him \$15. He forced me to take it, captain; here it is, It may do others more good than it can do me. The money was sent to Mayor Pond, who has turned it over to the fund for the Johnstown

aufferera. The details of Nesson's heroic resone of the drowning sailor were related as above to Governor Waterman last week by Captain Reddy and the other officers of the prison who witnessed the deed. The Governor immediately granted Neason's pardon, and the brave fellow is back home in Alameda with his wife and little child.

### A HOME IN THE WEST.

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

### FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

"Isn't it heavenly?" ejaculated Miss Gush, in reference to Miss Pedal's performance on the plane. "Yes," replid Fogg; "it is indeed heavenly. It sounds like thunder."

"I find, Madame," said a young physician, "that your husband is suffering from overwork." "And will he have to give up his place under the government?" she asked, anxiously. "What's that? Is he a government official?" "Yes, sir." "H-m! I'll diagnose his case again. He probably needs exercise."

Wife (proudly, "I made this poundcake myself, John; what do you think of it!"
Husband (critically) "Well, my dear, I
think it will run fully sixteen cunces to the pound.'

Young Wife, "Horrors 1 See here, sir, your dog has run off with a whole sponge oaks I left outside to cool." Tramp : "Don't worry, mum. That dog's tougher than he looks. He kin eat anything."

#### THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION. Thousands of acres of choice free govern-

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

## THE FOOLISH MAN.

He failed and no one was surprised, Because he never advertised.

I allow the Catholic only one right; that, namely, of being better than another man,-Mde. Swetchire,



WHAT A CLERGYRIAN SAYS.

WHAT A CLERGYMAN SATS.

MORRITSVILLE, Christian Co., Ill., Sept. 24, '87.
REV. FATHER KOENIG:—Within the last six years, I had good opportunity to observe the excellent results from your medicine for the curse of nervous diseases—I refer to the case M. Mechon, a boy of fourteen years of age. He was so helpless, that he had to be fed like a baby, and acted like a maniac, he hid himself when strangers came to his house, he laughed or cried, like an idiot, for haif an hour at a time. He was considered by the physicians and other persons to be insang—but I, thinking it to be a nervous disease, advised the use of your medicine, and about six bottles cured him entirely—now he is at work on the railroad.

Another cure of this kind was that of a boy ten years of age, Tom Mahoney from Clurkadale in this county. This boy was so nervous, that it was necessary to hold him fast, when he was brought to me, and now he is entirely well after taking eightbottles of your medicine.

Minnie Falls, daughter of Mr. J. Falls, one of my parishers, was so affected of St. Vitus dance, that her arm, and legs were so uncontrollable that she would scratch holes in her dress within a few days. Eight bottles of your medicine cured her entirely, and is now on the eve of getting married.

A little girl ten years of age the daughter of Mr. Wucherpfennig, belonging to my enurch, had very severe nervous attack, and many physicians failed to cure ner. Upon my advice she took two bottles of your medicine and was entirely cured, is well and healthy to-day.

Another person with falling sickness is Joe Bertmann in this city. He had the first attack in a college at Toutopolis, Ill., eight years ago, which repeated themselves in short intervals until he took some of your medicine. Since four months he has not had any attack and feels perfectly well. but upon my advice is still taking some of your medicine. I am convinced that it is the best remedy for epilepsy and other nervous diseases. It would be a blessing for humanity it this was made better known.

I remain most respectfully yours.

A. TEPPE, Pastor.

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 his direction by the

### KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago

Agents: EDMOND LEONARD, 113 St. Lawrence Main street; B. E. McGalz, 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Craig streets; Picsult & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price, \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

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

REV. L. GEOFFRIOV. C.S.C., Sup.

#### INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whelming popular vote.

Ita MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and central the Drawings themselves, and that the sume are reminuted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our donature attached, in its advertisements.

donatures attached, in its advertisements.

We the understoned Banks and Bankers will pay all freese drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Press. Louisia in Nat'l Bb PIEBRE LANAUX, Pres, State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Grisans Kat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 12, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000,

100.000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Twentieths \$1.

List of Fines. \$300,000

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. \$300,000

1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. 50,000

1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. 50,000

2 PRIZE OF 25,000 is. 50,000

5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are. 25,000

5 PRIZES OF 600 are. 25,000

100 PRIZES OF 600 are. 50,000

200 PRIZES OF 600 are. 50,000

200 PRIZES OF 600 are. 50,000

200 PRIZES OF 600 are. 50,000

100 PRIZES OF 600 are. 50,000

100 PRIZES OF 800 are. 50,000

100 PRIZES OF 800 are. 80,000

100 PRIZES OF 800 are. 80,000 8,184 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,800 Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not estitled to terminal Prizes.

### AGENTS WANTED.

ger for Cuve Rares, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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

or M. A DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONRY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Rote.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, Now Orleans, La.

REWEMBER that the payment of Prize is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights we recognised, in the highest courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or traction of its Ticket BRUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FRES.

Wiles not under the horse's feet. Wile BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER

re. | OO Holly, Mich

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Advice to Young Ladies—A Weman Sexton How some of the Richest Wemen Live-A Popular Pair of Gloves.

The Girl in the Calles Bress.

My lady is baughty and grand, She's a vision of beauty and art, But I fear that her dainty white hand Is softer by far than her heart.

Shall I come as a suppliant near her
To be crushed when my love I confess?

Ab, no I there's a fairer and dearer,
A girl in a calico dress.

My lady has money and style,
She has dresses and gems by the score,
And lovers to strive for her smile,
Besides men and maid servants galore; But my heart sings as loud as a linnet, And all envy I quickly repress, When I hold in my arms just a minute That girl in the calico dress.

My lady is travelled and wise, She reigns at reception and ball, She kills, if need be, with her eyes, But she blushes, I fear not at all. She's a peony proudly aspiring, With no tragrance a lover to bless; But a mignonette sweet and retiring Is my girl in the calico dress.

My lady may freeze when I bow, Or as bright as a hourl may beam I watch not her moods, for I vow That her charms very poor to me seem; For there's never a maid in my story So worthy a prince's caress. And nothing so fair out of glory As my girl in the calico dress.

-George Horton in Chicago Herald.

#### Cracks in Pretty Lips.

The Philadelphia Pocord says :- Early in the autumn the winds that whistle through our Quaker City highways causes fissures or oracks in the lips that are not only extremely unpleasant to look upon but are exquisitely painful, and by touching them with your tongue you intensify the pain very much. Go to the drug shop and get there an old remedy, so eld that it has the charm of nevelty. It rejoices in an overpowering Latin name, but when you ask the druggist for it in English say you want citron cream. Apply this with your fingers or a soft linen cloth, and the cooling and healing result that will follow will convince you that even in medicine sometimes old things are best.

#### Advice to Young Women.

It is the duty of every woman to be a true lady. Brazen boldness is a thing which girls cannot afford to practice. Wildness of manner and an open defiance of all those wholesome laws which have made woman's name illustrious both in sacred and prefane history from the beginning of time, are no more becoming to the girls and "young ladies," so-called, than is angels. Delicacy is an innate quality of the female heart, which, when lost, can never be regained. No heart can restore to the grape its bloom or its sweetness to the taste, when the mildews of night have once settled down upon the vice. Familiarity without love, without confidence, without regard to the common rules of etiquette even. is destructive of all that makes women exalting and ennebling.

"The world is wide, these things are small, They may be nothing, but they're all." They Have Millions.

Some of the richest women are the least extravagant in their clothes, as is the case, for example, with old Mrs. W. H, Vanderbilt, who dess not spend \$1,000 a year, and the late Mrs. Gould notes much. Nelly Gould, who will inherit \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,-000, and already has an income of \$40,000 a year, spends about \$2,500 in dress. Inc late Mrs. A. T. Stewart was a fortune to dress-Dui siway 8.000 or \$10.000 a year on her furbelows. When she died an inventory of her effects was taken; her great white mausoleum of a house on Fifth avenue was found to be run over with the most marvelous amount of clothes, laces, fors, benness and jewels, most of them very youthful in appearance, though she was over seventy years of age. Mrs. Astor dresses with a solemn handsome expensiveness, at the cost of \$4,000 or G5,000 a year, and all the younger Vanderbilt women spend a great deal of money on their clethes. Mrs. George Gould who was Elith Kingdom, the actress, and who has been the quietest and most careful who has been the quietest and most careful and read the inscriptions upon the grave stones. of women since her marriage, spends money They will tell you the end of ambition. The like water when it comes to a question of grave will soon be your chamber-bed, the earth clothes, and must put a good \$10,000 a year into the hands of the dressmakers. Her dressmaker, by the way, is a weman who had a good deal of social position; but who, when financial misfortune came, followed the example English wemen of rank have set of late years, and went into the milliner's busi-

### A Woman Sexton.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the sexten of one of Louisville's largest cemeteries is a woman-Mrs. Shelby-who, since the death of her husband in 1885, has had charge of Sr. John's Catholio Cemetery, located at Twenty-sixth and St. Cecilia streets. There are now thirteen thousand dead resting in this graveyard, the first grave in which was dug by Mrs. Shelby's husband. The lady was born in Ireland, and married there, but came to the United States in 1865. She attends to all the duties of the position, keeps her own books, etc., in a thorough and systematic manner, and has achieved a most creditable success, and made a host of friends. She has five children, one of whem, a daughter, is married. Mrs. Shelby attends to her duties faithfully, though suffaring from the effects of a lightning-stroke received some time since. She is the only woman sexton in that city or State as far as known, and one of the very few in

#### A Popular Pair of Gloves: A fasoinating young married weman of my

acquaintance tells a quaint little experience of here while sejourningles a brand new bride in a new Colorado town. She had in her possession a pair of black kid gleves, which turned out to be the only pair in camp. Beside settling the question of her social stand-ing right from the start this fact caused her te be the recipient of many flattering little. attentions from the matrons of the camp, whe did not know how soon they might need the lean of these emblems of mortality. Seciety in the camp was mixed and somewhat unconventional. On her first appearance on Sunday before the eyes of the shaved and shining camp, the black kids made their appearance out of due respect for the day. On Tuesday the had a feminine caller, who, after introducing herself, and beating about the bush a little, asked "if she could lend her the loan of the gloves, alleging as a rossen that her. husband had been stabled in the back that morning. The gloves were loaned and returned with realous care, at the close of the

each time they came back a trifle more stretched and more fraged out than before until finally she left off wearing them at all herself and devoted them entirely to the camp buryings .- Chicago Herald.

#### MARRIAGES.

The Laws of the Church in Relation Thereto Concisely Stated.

The doctrine of the Oatholic Uhurch is that a Catholic ence validly married cannot be diverced either by Church or State; and if such Cathelies attempt to re-marry before the death of his other partner, under the pretense that he or she has been diverced by the courts, such Catholics must be denied the Sacraments, and, dying without repentance, be deprived of Christian burial. "Christian marriage, once consummated," says the Church, "can never be dissolved except by Church, "can never be dissolved except by death." Let it be well understood that even adultery, though it may justify separation from home and board, cannot loose the marriage tie so that either of the parties may marry again during the life of the other Nor has legal divorce the slightest power, before God, to loose the bend of marriage and to make a subsequent marriage valid."

Though the Church sometimes permits the contraction of mixed marriages, she never does so without regret, and without a feeling of anxiety for the future happiness of that union, and for the eternal salvation of its off.

apring. The Church also says, let Catholics enter inte marriage only through worthy and holy motives, and with the blessing of religion, especially with the blessing of the ligion, especially with the blessing of the ligion, especially with the blessing of the ligion. ligion, especially with the blessing of the as to endanger houses and streets. The pro-Nuptial Mass. The Nuptial Mass is a Mass babilities are that each year will press into appointed by the Church to invoke a special service something that has hitherto been blessing upon the married couple. Most everlooked. It is not likely that man knows earnestly does the Caurch exhort those con- the full worth of everything in Nature's templating matrimony to avail themselves of sterehouse.
this privilege and blessing.

The Church merely exhorts and does not oblige you to have a Nuptial Mass: yet no two good Catholics who are making a holy union, with nothing to be ashamed of, and hop-ing for the blessing of God upon their mutual love, will, through indecent haste, sinful display, or a toolish fear of a little natural nervousness, have the Nuptlal Mass omitted. Should circumstances make it necessary for two Catholics to be married without a Nuptial Mass, this Mass can be said, and the blessing given, on some allowable day after the marriage. Be married at Mass. Let there be no night marriages; these seldom bring blessing; on the contrary, the wrath of God may follow those Catholics whose marriage was the occassion of noisy and profane evening gatherings in His house, and that, too, before the Blessed Sacrament.

The marriage sacrament gives these graces: 1. An increase of sanctifying grace at the moment of the marriage. 2. In after times actual grace to enable them to leve and be faithful to each other in time of need, to resist temptations, and to bring up their children in the knowledge, love and fear of God. Prepare well for this gasat sacrament. Oa the day before, if possible, make a good confession, and during the Nupital Mass receive skilled in their use. The machineary takes the Blessed Eucharist. Ceme provided with up little room, and seems to be both efficient a civil or legal license, where it is required by and simple. the State, with at least two competent witnesses, whose names must be correctly given, and with the nuptial ring. In mixed marriages no blessing of the Church is given, nor are such marriages allowed to take place in a church. No Nupital mass or solemn blessing of a married pair is allowed between Ash Wednesday and Low Sunday, inclusively, and between the first Sunday of Advent and the Feast of the Epiphany. Nor ought any marriage take place within these times. Sacred Heart Review.

### Receipts For Fits.

Though I am no doctor I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and shall charge nothing for them; so that you cannot grumble at the are also. Now, then, for my prescription :-For a fit of passion, take a walk in the open air, you may then speak to the wind without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton. For a fit of idleness, count the tick-ing of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull of your cost the next time and go to work like a horse. For a fit of extravagance or folly, go to the work house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of

a jail, and you will be convinced that "Who maketh his bed of briar and thorn,

Must be content to his forlorn. For a fit of ambition, go into the church yard your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister. For a fit of repining, lock about for the halt and blind, and visit the bed ridden and afflicted and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

### A NEW SIN.

A benevolent lady had been expounding to a class of boys the character of the Pharisees, and especially the meaning of the metaphor that they "strained at a gust and swallowed a they "strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel." This exposition, as she thought, thoroughly completed, the instructress proceeded to examine her scholars. "Now, Tom, tell me what was the sin of the Pharisees?" "Eating camels, my lady !" replied Tom, with the happy prompticude of one who had mastered his sub-

St. Louis, Mo., March 28, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentiemen: —We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory.

Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 80 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 Sire:-The Bailey R flector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and

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

SETTING UP AND SITTING DOWN.

Swift was one day in company with a young coxcomb, who, rising from his chair, said, with a confident and conceited air, 'I would have you to know, Mr. Dean, I set up for a wit.'
Do you indeed?' replied the Dean, 'then take my advice and sit down again.

### AMERICAN BOASTING.

At the American Declaration of Independ ence Day at Vienna, in 1869, a speaker growing eloquent on the future of the Republic, repeated a description of its boundaries given by an enthusiastic Yankes, who, said, was bounded on the east by the Atlantic, on the north by the Aurora borealis, on the west by the setting oun, and on the south by the day of judgment."

### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

The Age of Electricity-Natural Gas for Baileens-A Substitute for Cars.

#### Notes.

The smallest circular saw in practical use is a tiny disc about the size of a shilling, which is employed for cutting the slits in gold pens. These saws are about as thick as orlinary paper, and revelve some four thousand times per minute. Their high velocity keeps them rigid, notwithstanding their extreme thinness.

It is said that the common cowcatcher attachment to lecomotives is about the only article of universal use that was ever patented. Its inventor was D. B. Davies, of Colambus, who found his model in the plow. Red lights on the rear car of the trains, it is further said, were adopted at the suggestion of the late Mrs. Swisshelm, after a railway accident in which she had a narrow escape,

UTILIZING WORTHLESS MATERIALS.

Not the least hopeful of the signs of the was once without value. Slag, formerly mere rubbish, is made into beautiful ornaments for the table and mantelpiece, and some varieties

#### NATURAL GAS FOR BALLOONS.

Prof. Carl Myers, who lately made a balloon ascension from Sandy Creek, N.Y., had the balleon inflated with natural gas from the gas well there. Nearly 1,000 people wit-nessed the ascension. Prof. Myers had been invited to Sandy Creek by the directors of the gas well for the purpose of testing the supply of the well. The capacity of the balloon was 11,500 ft, and it took just thirty minutes to fill it, which would show an average flow of over 500,000 ft. per day. Ac cording to the present showing the well is very valuable one, and the prospects are very flattering as the drilling centiauss.

SURSITUTE FOR CARS. An ingenious contrivance is about to be brought out by Captain Woodward, of the royal mail steamer "Don," by which it is proposed to do away with oars as a means of propelling ships' lifebeats. It consists of a hand-power screw prepeller, which enables the boat to be driven by any one in it though unacquainted with rowing. This, Captain Woodward points out, will obviate the chance of passengers who may get away from a stranded ship finding themselves in a boat without oars or having them without any

THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY.

The century which is rapidly drawing to s close is appropriately called the age of steam ; that which will soon be ushered in will be the age of electricity. In all probability people are new living who will ride from Savannah to New York between the rising and setting of the sun. Instead of trains of many cars, to the train, and many trains. The heavy "mogula" that are now the pride of the railway companies will no longer pound the life out of the rails, so to speak, or shake bridges or treatle to pieces. Every second or third car, possibly every one, will carry a motor, taking its power from stationary dynames placed at intervals along the track. will otherwise protect the trains, I ghtning method of travel will be both safer and quicker than the present one.

A TERROR FOR TRAVELLERS.

Dreadful Disaster on an Inclined Railway in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 15 .- The most appailing accident ever known on the Inclined Plane railways of this city happened to day between 12 and 1 e'clock. It was on the Mount Auburn inclined plane, which lies at the head of Main atreet, and reaches to a height of between 250 and 300 feet in a space ol 2,000 feet or less. Two cars are employed, one on each track. They are drawn by two steel wire cables that are wound upon a drum at the top of the hill by an engine lecated there. Nine passengers had entered the car at the foot of the plane and a number were on the other car at the top. The passage of the ascending car was all right until it reached the top, where to his unspeakable horror, the engineer found that the machinery would not respond, and that he could not step the engine. Only one result was possible. The car was arrested by the strong bumper which stops its progress, and as the engine continued all its force was expended on the two cables and they snapped like wrapping thread under its enermous power. Then the car with its nine passengers locked within began the descent of that frightful slope.

The crash at the feet of the plane was frightful. The iron gate that formed the lower end of the truck on which the car rested was thrown sixty feet down the street. The top of the car was lying almost as far in the gutter. The truck itself and the floor and seats of the car formed a shapeless wreck mingled with the bleeding and mangled bodies of the nine passengers. Two passengers were taken out dead, one a middle aged lady named Mrs. Ives, the other a young girl of twenty, Miss. Lillian Oskamp. Another, Mr. N. Kuelss, a teacher, died soon afterwards. Five others were injured, perhaps fatally, and one man escaped miraculously with but a slight injury. The names of the injured are not yet fully ascertained. J. W. Dicksen and a Mr. McFadden are two of them. Judge Dickson is nearly 70 years old and will hardly survive such a shock. This inoline plane was built twenty-one years ago, and this is the first accident attended with loss of life at any of the four inclined planes

### THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Judge Dickson was one of the first of the wounded to die. The list of the dead new.

Fadden.

been what caused the accident." The engineer, Howard Worden, could not be found. though this is not to be considered evidence that he is hiding. The corener will make a

thorough investigation. Mr. Kueiss was a teacher in a public school. He was on his way home to dinner. His body was badly disfigured. Mrs. Ives was the wife of Caleb Ives, treasurer of the Globe Seap works. She was on her way to visit her son who was married a few weeks age. Mrs. Ives was aged about 60 and her neck was broken. Joseph McFadden, aged 60, died at 2 30 p.m. Oharles McFadden is his sen.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The accident is described thus: As car No. 29 reached the top the plane, Geeble, the cabman, forced down the lever which shut off the steam. For some reason the apparatus refused to work, and the car rushed on upon theiron railing. Goebel bent all his strenght upon the lever, but it failed to budge. On the car rushed madly, the iton work pierced deeply in the wooden flooring, and still the cable tugged. Finally, with a grating noise, the cable slipped from the brass clamps that held them, the bolt that secured them opened times is the tendency to use materials once the car was free. The passengers, unconscious thrown aside as worthless. Cotton seed oil of the trouble, were about to step from the vehicle as it shot downward. The passengers who had arisen fell together upon the floor of the car. Down the plane of several hundred feet it she and plunging fiercely upon the railway at the bottom was dashed to pleces. The cars struck, shot far out upon Main street and were shivered into a thousand fragments.

Miss Oskamp is still alive, though fataliy wounded. An unknown woman was killed. Hostetter was not killed. Several persons standing on Mulberry street were badly hurt, Gen. Miller was struck by the car roof and is believed to be fatally

HOW FORTUNE SMILED SO GAYLY ON A FAMILY.

A number of ladies at Hollister, Cal., in a ticket No. 87,835, in the Louisiana State Lottery. On the 15th of August last they were almost thrown into joyful hysteries because they drew the capital prize. -San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner, Sep. 20.

#### FIFTY PERSONS INJURED.

Miraculous Escapes from Death in Another Railway Smash-up.

ONAHA, Neb., October 16.—A terrible wreck occurred on the Burlington & Missouri railroad at Gibson, at 6 46 last evening. About fifty passengers were superco, engines were completely demolished, and a catimated that this cost mane a game chair and combination car were thrown from pounds in weight. Other farmer's tound nothing increased the flow of milk so much nothing increased the flow of milk so much 6, the local between Lincoln and Chicago, ran latter westbound. Gibson is the meeting point by feeding four and a half bushels of applea and the place where the crew on No. 9, to eight cows, which makes a gain of 47 which is a stub train that makes connection quarts to the cow. Dr. Goessmann finds that with the Kansas City express, stop to register. Both trains where due at Gibson at 6.15 ing value nearly equal to that of corn enp.m., but last night No. 9 was slightly behind. When the accident occurred the latter had just crossed the spur, and the engine on No. 6 struck the end, burling both engines and the two coaches from the track.

ENVELOPED BY FLAMES.

The combination coach and the chair car were both crowded with passengers, all of whom were more or less injured, while Peter Reuland, proprietor of the Tremont house was injured so badly that he died shortly motor, after being taken to the hespital. The chair car, after being overturned, caught fire and many passengers were burned in addition to loads, lighter, and, therefore, the grades may their injuries, but those who had escaped Take the mixture from the fire and stir until comparatively safe sided in relieving their oold. Wash the harness in warm water, and for them; so that you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to first; I am visited with them myself, and I dare say you obviated; and an unbroken line of fencing not yet been agertained.

The tracks of ether reads comparatively safe aided in relieving their cold. Wash the horness in warm water, and comparatively safe aided in relieving their cold. Wash the horness in warm water, and price in a cold in the price in

THE INJURED.

The following thus far have been re ported.

Engineer Gillespie, on No. 6, of Platte-mouth, badly bruised about the body. Henry S. Waller, of the Richardson Drug company, Omaha, badly cut and bruised about the head and shoulders. Mary Butler, South Omaha, hand crushed

and body badly bruised. She is in a precarious condition.

Charles Laure, of Oralg, Mo., ear out off, face severely out, and body and limbs badly bruised. His condition is almost hopeless. E. Mix, of New York, shoulder dislocated and lower limbs badly bruised.

Francis Elder, New York, representing Wm. Demuth & Co., bruised and thought to have received internal injuries. Fred Schultz, New York, slightly out about the head and face.

J. Falkenburg, Chicago, lower limbs bruised and shoulder dislocated. C. W. Chaffee, Boston, slightly bruised about the nody.

Isaac Tabold, Cincinnati, injuried about the

shoulder and head; not seriously. J. Kalisher, New York, shoulder sprained

and bruised about the body.
S. Kemper, Buffalo, N. Y., bruised about the body, head slightly cut and lower limbs bruised. Isaac Wrooks, Hartford, Ot., Injured

about the body.

Conductor Loverin, of No. 9 right lower limb badly bruised, amputation may be ne-

Engineer McCoy, No. 9, slightly bruised.
The two firemen, Haskin and Martin, escaped with slight injuries.

### GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

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

### How to Choose a Wife.

This is really interesting. For young men it is always a difficult task to discover a young lady who makes them a sensible and good wife. They often imagine they have got hold of an angel disguised, but find out their missake after. A writer in an exchange has, however, settled the whole question. It is all done by the nose. In choosing a wife in the dish with the butter. Not the porosity this writer advises that special atten- of the earthenware, but the rapid absorption wounded to die. The use of the dead new is an dene by and note. In oncoting a wife stands: Judge Dickson, Mrs. Caleb Ives, this writer advises that special attendiss Lillian Oskamp, Michael Kneiss and Joseph Hostetter. The wounded are: judge by it the temper and character. This Charles McFadden, both legs broken; gentleman has made ladies notes his special Joseph McFadden, out on sides and body study. It is said that a woman whom nature and internal injuries; Mrs. Hochstetter, has endowed with a drooked nose is fortunate outs and internal injuries; Mrs. Jeseph Mo. in her friendship, and she makes her husband adden.

Chas. Goebel, who was the man at the nose there be heavy eyebrows close together. lever and unable to stop the engine, says he In such a case tempestueus jealousy is apt obsequies. The first var in camp was a hard one of the complained that the cat off was not work and inflations of the complained that the cat off was not work and inflations of the complained that the cat off was not work and inflation of the cat off was not work and inflation of the cat off was not work and inflation of the cat off was not work and inflating properly. It told the engineer about it straight not be found. A woman inflation of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not it was off or in the cat off was not work and inflating properly. In proportion as you put off the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not one make and inflation of inflation of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not one make and inflating properly. Oritities does the world by a sort of instinct the morning, he as it was every the condition of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not one with a call of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not one with a call of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not one with a call of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not one with a call of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not one with a call of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not one with a call of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not one with a call of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not of with a call of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not of the yoke of ing properly. It told the engineer about it straight not one and inflation of the yoke of ing properly. It is the young the ing properly. It is the properly in the young tha to wear at their husbands funerals: And nal Newman.

Ward at their husbands funerals: And nal Newman.

Ward at their husbands funerals: And nal Newman.

Ward at their husbands funerals: And nal Newman.

wives have eccentric noses. This is very encouraging for those ladies who have peculiarities about their noses. Crooked-nesed ladies ought especially to be very thankful to this gentleman for solving a difficult question.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Apples for Feeding Stock—Havness Blacking-Points on Butte Making-Practical Notes.

PEEDING CORN WHOLE OR GROUND. Feeding experiments made at the Maine station during two years showed no difference worth considering in the feeding value of corn, whole er ground to meal, when fed to pigs. One-half of a lot of western corn was ground. Six pigs of uniform size, about five months old, were divided into two lots and fed eight-four days. The first period occu-pled forty days and the last forty-four. In the first period one lot was fed meal and the other whole corn. In the second period the feeding was reversed. In this trial the total gain with whole corn was 281 pounds, and the total with meal 242 pounds. Taken in connection with previous experiments, the reaults were favorable to feeding whole corn, which seemed to produce as much gain, pound for pound, as meal, and the cost of grinding

#### BUTTER MAKING.

Here is a word from Hoard's Dairyman to those who churn all day to get butter and fail during the fall and winter :-- "Do not let the cream stand ever forty eight hours before skimming. Then do not let the cream stand over two days before souring. If you have a quart that is acid it helps to cour the rest. We have experimented and believe that milk or cream remaining too long before souring develops the principle antagonistic to butter, and is the cause of long churning. The cream from one pan that has stood until it slub jointly purchased a one-twentieth part of tastes badly and is not acid will ruin a large jar of butter.'

APPLES FOR PERDING STOCK.

The use of apples for feeding stock was more general last year than ever before, because there was no other way to dispose of them. Farmers in most cases believed that apples had little or no feeding value, and thousands of bushels have gone to waste on the ground when the owners had abundant stock to consume them. There have been instances, of course, where cows have broken into orchards and gorged themselves with unripe fault, and the same is true of grain cheets; but that does not prove that either are not useful when used in moderation. One man in town fed a colt all last fall principally as a moderate supply of apples. One man says into No. 9. The former was east and the he made a gain of ten quarts of milk per day the analysis of apple pomace indicates a feedsilage. Has not the time arrived when apple pomace will have a value as certain as any other feeding material? To those who never fed their stock apples, I would say try it and see if you cannot get as good results as you can by carrying them to the cider mills. - New England Homestead.

### HARNESS BLACKING.

This harness blocking is recommended in Farm and Home:—Melt together, with gentle heat, three ounces of turpentine and two ounces of white wax ; then add one ounce of ivory black and one drachm of indigo, each in fine powder, the two well mixed together. foot ell; let it dry in and then with a brush, put on a thin coating of the dressing; let it dry, then polish with an ordinary shoe brush. Not only will the harness be given a fine polish, but if the treatment be repeated occasionally the leather will be preserved for a long time.

OVER TEN CENT, IN CORN.

The Department of Agriculture is getting out some very interesting documents these days. Among those to appear soon is a series of cereal charts prepared by Mr. Dodge to be entitled an "Album of Agricultural Statis-tics." As illustrative of the kind of information which this will furnish it is shown that ten states have each over ten per cent. of their apperficial area devoted to corn, these states standing in the following order of precedence: Iowa leads with 219 acres of corn to every 1,000 acres of area. Illinois is second, with 217; Delaware, 176; Indiana, 157; Missouri, 149; Tennessee, 136; Kentucky, 123; Maryland, 117; Kansas, 113; Oulo, 110. The rate of yield in this group for the last ten years has been only 16 6 bushels per sore. With such yields as many good farmers have shown to be practicable these states could on the same acreage easily grow all the corn produced in the United States. - National Stockman and Farmer.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

The cream from bran fed milk rises slowly and is hard to churn. When the butter is made it will be pale rather than the golden yellow from the cream of cows fed on corn meal. Bran should be fed to young, growing stock rather then to cows. It is rich in phosphate and makes an excellent manure.

A fruit-grower reports that, having an or chard of young trees badly infeated with lice he made a solution of sal soda-half a pound to a gallon of water- and applied it with a whitewash brush. In a week's time they were all dead and washed off. The trees grew two feet a year afterward and remained very healthy.

The bronza is the largest breed of turkey, and goblers three years old have been known te weigh fifty pounds before being killed and dressed for market. It is not a very hardy breed, but does well when crossed on the commen variety. The white Holland turkey is smaller than the brouze, but it is a more active forager and can secure nearly all of its food.

An agricultural writer says that a simple mede of keeping butter in warm weather is to invert a large crock of earthenware, or flower-pot if need be (varying with the size of the vessel containing the butter), ever the dish or firkin in which the butter is held. The persusuess of the earthenware will keep the butter cool, and all the more se if the pot be wrapped in a wet cloth, with a little water of heat by external evaporation, causes the butter to become hard.

### 480 ACRES FREE.

Dakota offers a free claim, a pre-emption and a homestead in all, 480 acres free to Manitoba Ry. reaches the Davil a Lake. the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land districts. Nor further information, mape, rates.

# Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BURKE-MURRAY-September 18, at the Church of the Holy Redeemer. Bray. William J. Burke, youngest son o: Tobias Burke, Castle street, Dray, to Mary Jane (Minnie) youngest daughter of Christ Pher Murray, Main street,

ETHERTON-BYENE-September 22, at the parish

ETHERTON—BYENE—September 22, at the parish church, Bray, George, son of Joseph Etherton, Esq., London, to Fauny, youngest daughter of the late Andrew W. Byrne, Esq., Croney Barne, county Wicklow.

FERHAN—COX—September 18, at St. James's Church, Dublin, by Rev. F. Hackett, John Wm., only surviving son of the late Wm. Robert Feehan, to Maggie, third daughter of the late Mr. Edward Fox.

LACY—BYRNE—September 24, at the Church of the Three Patrons, Rathgar, by the Rev. P. Doyle, John F. Lacy, Bray Head Hotel, Bray, county Wicklow, to May Josephine, eldest daughter of Daniel Byrne, Prospect, Miltown, county Dublin. Miltown, county Dublin.

MAYLER-Rossitze-September 24, at New-hawn, by Rev. John Rossiter, Enniscorthy, biother to the bride, Bryan Mayler, of the National Bank, Cork, formerly of Harris-town, county Wexford, to Mary K. Rossiter, Newbawn House, county Wexford. Scully—Ratican—September 17, at St. Mary's

R. C. Church, Saggard, Dublin, Sergeant Patrick Scully, R. I. Constabulary Depot, to Mary Teresa Ratigan, Saggard, Dublin.

#### DIED

BURKE-At the residence of her father. Ballinakill, Charleville, county Cork, Mary, daughter of John Burke, aged 23 years. BUCKLEY—September 24, at her father's resi-Eoniskerry, dence, Knockbawn House, Enniskerry, county Wicklow, Isabella Anne Buckley, aged

OAHILL-September 24, at his residence 16 Trinity street, Dublin, Mr. Patrick Cahill, aged 48

CARBIERT - September 27, at his residence, 27
Denmark street, Dublin, Catherine Carberr

aged 69 years.
DEMPSEY—September 25, at Johnstown, county Dublin, Ellen, relict of the late Mr. James

Dempsey.

Downer—September 25, from the result of an accident at Inchicore Works, Dublin, Michael Downey, of 4 Hawthorne terrace, aged 51 years, con-in-law of the late Kyran Fechan, Spring Villa Mills, Roscrea, county Tipperary.
Dunna-Sept. 25, at his residence, Old Graigue,

Maynorth, Patrick Dunne.

DENTRY—September 23, at the residence of his father, Frankfort Cottage, Glouchester street, Dublin, Terence, eldestson of Bernard and Mary Desvey, sped 27 years. DENNAN—September 24, at the Perochial House Baldoyle, county Dublin, the Rev. Bernard

Dennan, P.P.
Dirgan-September 21, at her residence, 44
York street Dublin, Mrs. Decgan, at an advanced ege. DEMITSEX—September 26, at Shanganagh, of consumption, Ellen, second daughter of the

late Michael Dempsey.

DONERY—September 25, at 64 Rathmines road, Dublin, Money, widow of the late Thomas Donery, late of Ballsbridge Mills.

Fitzsimons—September 25, at Polentemple, Virginia, county Cavan, Ann, widow of the late Thomas Fitzsimons, in her 73rd

FITZGERALD—September 23, at Henry street, Tipperary, aged 58 years, Margaret, wife of Patrick FitzGerald.

FINEGAN-At the residence of her brother-inlaw, James Woods, 44 Donnybrook, Patrick Finegan, late of Manor street, Dublin. FITZPATRIOK—September 22, at 6 Upper Sack-ville street, Duolin, William Joseph, the beloved son of Thomas and Mary Fitzpatrick,

aged 6 months. Gilligan—September 22, at Enniscorthy. co. Wexford, after a short illness, Thomas Gilligan, husband of Catherine Gilligan, 88 Dorset street, Dublin.

College Bertember 25, at his residence, Coolnahily, King's County, Patrick Gilfoyle brother of the Rev. M. Gilfoyle, P.P., Duleek, and of J. Gilfoye, of the Local Government Board, in the 74th year of his age. GOEMAN—September 27, at the Hospice of the Dring, Dublin, Joseph Gorman, aged 25, eld-

est son of John Gorman, of 28 Upper Buckingbam street. GAYNOR—September 21, at 5 Ranelagh avenue.

Dublin, Sarah, fourth daughter of the late William Gaynor. Heary-September 21, at Longford, in the

74th year of his age, John Healy. HYLAND—September 22, at her residence, 3 Lower Rutland street Cottages, Dublin, Mrs.

Jane Hyland, after a long illness.

Hagarty—September 24, at 34 Marlborough street, Dublin, Mrs. M. E. Hagarty, aged 38 HUGHES—September 26, at her residence, 33 Denzille street, Dublin, Mrs. Maria Hughes, wife of Michael Hughes

Kelly—September 24, at her residence, Will-brooke, Kathfarnham, county Dublin, Mary, third surviving daughter of the late Patrick Kelly. Kinsella—September 24, at her residence,

Weldonstown, county Meath, Mrs. Philip Kinsella. Kinwin—September 24, at his resisence, 116 Lower Gardiner street, Ddblin, Mathew Kirwin, late of Oulart, county Wexford.

Keating - September 21, at Kilgobbin, after blingering illness, the wife of John Keating. Kelly—At his residence, 63 Meath street, Dub-lin, Thomas Kelly, late of 4 Sterling street. KEABNE-September 26, Dominick Ward Kearns, of Villa, Galway, and Ivy Cottage

Mayo, aged 81 years.

Kayanagh—September at 1 Quinn's lane, Upper Pembroke street, Dublin, James, son of Patrick Kayanagh.

Kayanagh.

Kayanagh.

Kayanagh.

Kayanagh. Circular road, Dublin, Michael Kenny, eldest son of the late Patrick Kenny, Warrington,

county Kilkenny, aged 78 years. Kelly—September 24, at his residence, 21 Luke street, Dublin, Patrick Kelly, late of 26 Townsend street, in his 73d year.

MANGAN—At his residence, Swordlestown, county Dublin, Patrick Mangan.

MORGAN—September 25. at Alcove Cottage, Dalkey, Miss Mary Jane Morgan, aged 89 years years

MURPHY—September 21, John Murphy, Railway bridge Cottage, North Circular road,
Dublin.

MOCORMACK—September 19, at his residence,

Main street, Naas, suddenly, Thomas Mo Cormack.
MUNPEY, September 26, at St. Andrew's Temple road, Rathmines, Patrick Murphy aged 68 years.

NOLAN—September 25, at her residence. Thomastown, Kingstown, Julia, reliet of the late-Henry Nolan. RYAN—September 24, at Ballymany, Newbridge,

eoduby Kildare, of typhoid fever, Mr. Charles Byan Ryan
RHLLT—September 27, at his residence, 68
Church street, Dublin, John Reilly, late of
Finstown, Lucan
RICHARDS—July, 10, at Curamalan, Province

of Buenos Ayres, Charles Richards, aged 78: years, formeely of Coolclife, county Wex-SALMON-September 22, at Shaw street, Dublin.

Laurence, fifth son of the late John Salmon,
Abbay threet, Wicklow.
SERVERS—September 24, at his father's residence, 51 Mulgrave street, Kingstown Richard, son of Thomas and Annie Stevens, aged 20 years. Thomrson—September 27, at. 39 Bride street.

Dublin, Julia, daughter for the late J. Thompson. Treacy, 109s Great Brunswick street Dublin, and daughter of the late Timothy O Sullivan,

Inspector D.M.P.
Wisp September 21 at the Mater Miserico



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# LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER I.

THE LADY NOBA.

Point Kildare, ou the coast of county Antrim, in the north of Ireland, had been for many generations the home of the Earls of Kildare. As its name implies, it was a point of land jutting out into the North Channel, but it was also an island, being divided from the mainland by a deep and narrow stream with high and rocky banks. This stream, known as the Kildare Cut-off, was spanned by a massive drawbridge, which was tended by an old retain-er, whose picturesque lodge nestled amid a forest greenery on the Kildare shore.

The point, or island, thus watered on its four sides, inclosed within its boundaries a princely estate of over two thou and acres, comprising farms, hill, gleus, and woods, in picturesque and charming arrangement. A wide drive, shaded by magnificent arching trees, completely encircled the island, and stately avenues traversed the woods and parks, and wound among the well cultured farms, while sunny lanes and secluded foot-paths led to the glens and more retired portions of the domain.

The chief feature of the island was, of course the residence of its owners-Kildare Castle. It stood high up on a rocky bluff overlooking the channel, and presented a grand combination of towers and turrets and immense windows, which clittered in the suslight like glorious jewels. The waters alternately played and dashed against the sea wall at the bare of the castle, while on the three remaining sides of the hoary old structure extended terraces and lawns and gardens, losing themselves in the other features of the island which we have described.

The present owner of Point Kildare, and the last representative of the grand old line of Kildares, was a woman.

The death of her father, the late Earl, a few months previous to the opening date of our story, had left the young Lady Nora absolute mistress of her small principality, her guardian, an easy natured, indolent old gentleman, residing on his own estabes in England, and con-tenting himself with a semi-annual visit to his

And no queen was ever loved more tenderly than was the Lady Nora by her island tenantry and her servants, the faithful old retainers who had spont their lives in the services of her

Late one sunny afternoon in September, 1869, a horseman approached Point Kildare, coming from the direction of the small watering-place of Glenarm. He was well dressed and well mounted, and his appearance differed in no important particular from that of the ordinary fashionable young man of the day. He was about five and twenty years of age, dark of hair and eye, and handsome of feature; but there was a sinister expression on his face and a mocking sneer on his full sensual lips, that betokened a scheming and unscruptuous soul.

"Well, I am almost there!" he muttered aload, coming to a halt on the brow of a hill, and looking off upon the island of K. Idare, its magnificent castle, and the shining waters beyond. "That's a fine sight spread out there!" and his dark eyes kindled with a greedy gleam. "The owner of all this wealth has no need to envy a king. It's a prize worth my heat efforts. It is war between us, my unknown Lady N ra -war to the knife! In the deadly struggle be-

—war to the knife! In the deadly struggle before us, which shall win?"

His face darkened with a look of the keenest, deadliest resolve. It was evident that in the struggle which helapprehended he would not be hampered by any sense of chivalry or honor.

He was about to move onward, when the silence around him was suddenly broken by a full sich bugle neal. The sound was followed.

full, rich bugle peal. The sound was followed by the baying of hounds and the tread of a horse's feet in the distance, the latter sound growing louder with each instant.
With the instinct of a cautious and secretive

nature, and perhaps with an impulse of curior-ity the hoveman drew back into the shadow of a spreading oak tree at one side of the road,

and, halting there, waited.

The sound of beating hoofs grew yet louder, and presently a horse and rider dashed past, followed by a pack of hounds in full cry.

The rider, unattended save by the hounds,

was a woman. The watcher, bending forward eagerly in his saddle, caught a brief glimpse of a sunny, witching face, bright with youth and health, and all aglow with spirit and animation, of a mass of floating, dusky hair under a trailing plume, and then the glowing vision swept on, and a cloud of dust voiled her from his view.

The horseman thrilled with a sudden excite "It must be the Lady Nora herself!" he ejaculated. "How beautiful she is—the glorious little amazon! I am impatient to learn how she will take the news I have to tell

He rode on at a gallop, following in the lady's

wake.

A few minutes later he arrived at the draw-bridge over the cut-off, and he rode leisurely over it. The horse-woman, with her hounds, had disappeared up the avenus. As the stranger reached the Kildare shore, the old bridge-keeper, whose post was merely nominal, yet who faithfully adhered to ancient customs, came forward, touching his hat to the new. came forward, touching his hat to the new

"I have business at the castle," said the horseman, tossing the old man a shilling. "Which turn shall I take?"

The stranger touched his horse, and galloped along the broad avenue, while the old bridge-keeper looked after him, muttering:

"I don't like the looks of him! I b's the eye of a snake he has! And yet he has the Kildays!

features, as sure's I'm born! Who can he be?"
Unconscious of the interest he had excited in
the old bridge-keeper's breast, the horseman
rode along the tree-arched avenue, following its curves along the shore of the island, coming at last upon the broad sweep leading to the chief

By this time the sun had set and the shadows of the twilight were gathering. The doors and windows of the castle were all open, to give free play to the pleasant evening breeze, but the

stately flight of steps, and sounded the massive burnished knocker after an imperious, authoritative fashion.

The summons was speedily answered by an old servitor, who gave him admittance into a grand old entrance hall, demanding his busi-"I wish to see the Lady Nora Kildare," said the new comer. "Be kind enough to tell her that a gentleman from London wishes to see her

hall pastistately drawing-rooms, into a pleasant, this vast property?"
breezy parlor at the further end, then retiring
"The fact is perfectly plain." to execute his errand.

In the course of a few minutes he returned, with a message that her ladyship would see him presently, and the stranger was then left to himself.

For a little while, the guest found much to interest him in his surroundings. The room was luxuriously furnished, and its broad windows op ned upon a wide balcony which overlooked, and seemed to overhang, the sea. The stranger stepped out on the balcony and surveyed the scene, looking up at the castle and down at the smooth waters and around him on every side with glances full of scheming and calculation.

The long twilight was now deepening. The shadows began to gather thickly within the parlor. A servant came in and lighted the lamps and drew the fluttering lace curtains, leaving the windows open to admit the air, and then went out. The minutes passed slowly, and the sinister guest, re entering the room, began to grow annoyed and impatient.

"Half an hour !" he said, looking at his watch and frowning. "This is getting tiresome. Ah! there she comes now!"

The click of tiny boot-heels on the tesselated floor of the hall and the rustling of garments penetrated to his hearing through the half-open door. The next moment the door was pushed wide open, and a young girl entered the room. At the first glance the stranger recognized her as the gay and airy little vision he had seen an hour before on horseback on the road.
With an involuntary look of admiration, he arose and bent his head lowly before her.

If she had looked beautiful when mounted on her horse, she was absolutely bewitching now, in her trailing robe of white muslin, and with her wide scarlet sash tied about her slander ner wide scarlet sash tied about her slander waist. She was about twenty years of age, slender and graceful, with a half-haughty carri age of her swaying figure, and a half-haughty poise of her small head, that were infinitely becoming to her. Her eyes were of a bronze-brown hue, shaded by black lashes; her com-

brown hus, shaded by black lashes; her complexion was dark and clear, and her hair, of a deep, dusk hue, fell over her shoulders in ripples and waves. The face was exquisitely piquant, bright, arch and sunny.

"You wished to see me, sir?" she asked, in a high, clear, sweet voice, and with a doubtful glance at the stranger. "I thought it was a neighbor. The servant did not give me your name." vour name.

"You are then the Lady Nora Kildare?"
The young girl bowed gravely.
"And you?" she asked.

"Permit me to retain my name from your Lermit me to retain my name from your ladyship until I have unfolded my erraud," said the stranger politely. "I have traveled express from London to see you, and have letters with me from friends of yours which I will present in due time. You will listen to

The Lady Nora hesitated, the stranger's manner and words striking her unpleasantly. But she was in her own castle, with a score of retainers within call, and with a naughty little bend of her small head she signified her assent to his ingular proposition.

"I will have my step-sister, the Lady Kathleen Connor, present," she said, touching

The stranger made no reply. A servant appeared, and the Lady Nora exclaimed:
"Ask the Lady Kathleen to come to me,

Shane."
"The Lady Kathleen has gone out for a stroll on the rocks, my lady," returned the servitor. "She bade me say, if your ladyship should call for her, that it's not under an hour

she'd be in.
"Very well," said the Lady Nora, and the

"This is a grand old place!" said the stranger, with a glance around him. "No doubt you love it, my lady, more than you love your life!"

your life!"

"Love it!" repeated Lady Kildare, in a haughty surprise. "Love Kildare, the home of my ancestors, the spot where I was born! Why, all the traditions of our family are interwoven with this island! The old Irish Kings from whom I claim descent had their istrongholds on Point Kildare! It is, of all places in the world, the one most dear, most sacred, and most glorious to me! But," she added coldly, checking herself abruptly, "what have my sentiments in regard to my home to do with you, sir?"

A strange gleam came into the stranger's eyes. A curious smile gathered about the corners of his thin lips, almost concealed by his busby, overhanging black mustache.

"Much-everything !" he responded. "I came here to tell your ladyship that your possession of this cherished spot is menaced—"

Menaced !' "Yes, my lady. There is another claimant to Point Kildare!"

The Lady Nora uttered an exclamation of in

credulity.
"You have been imposed upon," she said haughtily. "I am the only child, and consequently the heiress of the late Earl of Kildare : Again the stranger smiled, and there was

something now in his smile that struck a vague someoning now in his smile that struck a vague chill to the Lady Nora's heart.
"The new claiment has a right superior to yours—superior to that of your late father!" he exclaimed with an air of assurance. "Permit

me to tell you—"

The Lady Nora waved her hand, interrupting

bim.
"I decline to hear your statement," she said. "If your words, which seem so utterly preposterous, have any foundation in truth, I am not the one to whom you should come. I refer you to my gurdian. Sir Russel Ryan, who lives in England. He and his lawyers will soon dispose

of any pretensions of the sort you are prefer She arose to withdraw.

"Stay!" cried the guest, his eyes suddenly blazing, as he stretched out his arm in a commanding gesture. "I have come here to tell you the story before the whole kingdom rings with it. Von can at least hear what I have to the story before the whole kingdom rings.

with it I You can at least hear what I have to tell. If the evidence is insufficient you will know that as well as Sir Russel Ryan. If it is overwhelming, and convinces even you, possibly your ladyship and your rival claimant may be "Which turn shall I take?"

"To the right," responded the bridge keeper, with a look of keen curiosity, for visitors at Kildare Castle were rare. "The Lady Nora beg of you, for your own sake, listen to me. If you refuse, you shall read all I have to tell in the Relfest represent to mean the referred to your guardian or the lawyers. I beg of you, for your own sake, listen to me. If

the Belfast papers of day after to-morrow!" This threat had its effect. The Lady Nora resumed her seat, her face becoming a shade

"Of course," she said, "I know this rival claim is a forged one, if any rival claims exist. But I will hear what you have to say. Only be as brief as possible "I will do so," said the stranger. "It will be

necessary for me to begin with a slight retro-spect. You grandfather, the fifteenth Earl of spect. You grandfather, the fifteenth Earl of Kildare, died some five years since, at a ripe old age; and his son, your father, my Lady Nora, then in the prime of life, succeeded to the title and estates. This so far is true?"

fellow, who spent most of his time in England, lost money on the turf, kept a costly yacht, and indulged in every luxury and fashionable dissipation of the day. He ran through his money and his health, and died at the age of thirty-one, a prematurely old man, Had he left legitimate issue, that issue would have inherited Kildare, to the total exclusion of your father and your to the total exclusion of your father and your

"I am acquainted with the laws of primogeniture," said the Lady Nora as coldly

a few moments on business."

"What name, sir?"

"No matter about the name," returned the stranger, giving the old man a half-crown.

"I demanded the sinister guest, with some excitement." "You comprehend that if Lord The servitor nodded sagely, and conducted the guest down the length of the magnificent would now be Lord Kildare, and the owner of the guest drawing rooms, into a pleasant. This year property?"

"The fact is perfectly plain."

An exultant gleam shone in the stranger's eyes. A triumphant glow overspread his face.
"Listen!" he cried, his voice ringing through the room. "Lord Redmond Kuldare, your fasher's elder brother, did leave a lawful son and herr. Lord Redmond was secretly married to an actress who was for a while the rage in London. He made her his lawful wife, and withdrew her from the stage, establishing her in a cottage at St. John's Wood. Knowing his father's inveterate family pride. lishing her in a cottage at St. John's Wood.
Knowing his father's inveterate family pride, he dared not acknowledge his mad marriage, the more especially as his wife had no wealth or family connections to back her, and there were enemies ready to impeach her previous good name. Lord Redmond soon tired of his actress wife, and repented his folly in marrying her. The birth of a son had not power to win back his affections to his wife, and he coolly abandoned her when his child was less than a year old. The wife had one noble quality at least—ber love for him. She went mad at his desertion of her, and was placed in a private insane asylum. Lord Redmond continued his wild career; and a year or two later, worn out with with his proud old father at his bedeide, with his younger brother ministering tenderly to him, he could not, and he dared not, acknowledge the existence of his mad wife and her son. He

died with the secret untold. And that wife and son are both living to day!"

Lady Nora looked at the narrator with dilating eyes. She could not trust her voice to

speak.

"The marriage certificate is in existence.
There are yet living witnesses to that strange,
secret marriage. There is a certificate of the
son's birth. There are letters which Lord Redmend Kildare wrote to his wife before she went mad, some of them bearing date from Point Kildare. A conclusive chain of evidence, not a link wanting, has been wrought out, and Lord Redmond's son is about to enter claim for his

Redmond's son is about to enter claim for his inheritance."

"Why has he never put forward his claims before?" demanded the Lady Nora. "If this claim is made, you may be sure it will be closely investigated. This son, or pretended son, of Lord Redmond Kildare must be at least five and twenty years old. Why did he not reveal himself so my father? Why has he waited until the estates have fallen into the hands of a young orphan girl? Does it not look as if he had fearorphan girl? Does it not look as if he had feared to battle with men?"

A red flush burned on the stranger s cheek. His voice was husky as he answered:

"Until within a month he has not known his own history. The marriage was secret, and intended to be kept secret until the death of Lord Redmond's father. When the mother was placed in a lunatic asylum, Lord Redmond placed his son in safe hands, keeping, however, the secret of the boy's parentage to himself, and having but a single confident in the matter. He died, as I said, with the secret unrevealed. The boy grew up ignorant of his birth. And he would never have known it but that the insane mother was discharged a month since from her asylum cured, and that he took her to his home, and there heard from her lips this story. Since hearing it, he has collected all the proofs necessary to establish his mother's marriage and his birth. He is not a hard man, Lady Nora, albirth. He is not a hard man, Lady Nora, although he has been hardly treated. He has no wish to war upon a young girl, but one thing he must have—justice. His mother's wrongs de mand to be righted. He wants his rightful name and honors. He has had a hard struggle with the world so far, and he is determined now that the world shall give him his due. And so, that the world shall give him his due. Lady Nora, before proceeding to extremities, and invoking the aid of the law, I have come to ask what you will do. Shall we effect a compromise? Or shall we go to war? There servant retired.

The young girl then quietly took possession of an arm-chair, and pointing out another to her sinister guest, signified her readiness to listen to him.

Successful we go to war? There is a compromise? Or shall we go to war? There is a compromise? GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—The market for refined has scored documents tied with red tape and laid them on another drop of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per lb, with sales of granulative the table. "And here is a letter to you from the table. "And here is a letter to you from the table. "And here is a letter to you from the table. "And here is a letter to you from the table. "And here is a letter to you from the table. "And here is a letter to you from the table." And here is a letter to you from the table. "And here is a letter to you from the table. "And here is a letter to you from the table." And here is a letter to you from the table. "And here is a letter to you from the table." The market for refined has scored another drop of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or \$760. Barbadoes molasses firm at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$460 as to quantity. A round lot was your kinsman, the Dublin lawyer, Mr. Michael ed 7½c to 7§c. Barbadoes molasses firm at overboard and was drowned. The fullowing is a list of the lest:—

All through, declaring that he was one of the made at 45c.

Browner Grop of 30 per 10, with sales of granulations of them, Ed. Johnson, a Norwegian, fell overboard and was drowned. The fullowing is a list of the lest:—

R. R. Grey, master. A. Painter, first mate, witnesses of the secret marriage, and that, he knows me to be Lord Redmond's son and heir. In this letter he gives the reasons for his utter silence concerning my existence. Again I ask, what is it to be between us—a compromise or war ?"

He arose and stood before her, with folded arms and a stere, set countenance, lighted by a lurid glow. The Lady Nora arose also, pale with sudden

agitation.

"And you," she whispered—" you are—'

"I am Redmond, rightful Earl of Kildare,"
answered the stranger, his bold eyes flashing, as
he flung his, head proudly. "I am the son of
your uncle Lord Redmond by his marriage with the London actress. I am your cousin, Lady Nora, and your rival claimant to Point Kildare. Before arousing a scandal and going to law, I have come to you with proofs of my claims to offer you a compromise. Shall we be friends or

He looked at her with the air of one who held her destiny in his hands, while he awaited her

[To be continued.]

### COMMERCIAL:

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 20,628 bbls. The following is a copy of a circular sent by a Halifax flour firm to its customers, lar sent by a Halifax flour firm to its customers, which will give some idea of what is being done in the Lower Provinces: "Halifax, Oct. 10, 1889. We can offer you a good 'strong patent flour' made from one-third 'Manitoba' and two-thirds 'Ontario' wheat; a flour which makes a nice loaf of bread, and which, with plenty of sporte and kneading, will make an immense loaf, amost bursting out of the oven. We will sell you a sample lot of this flour for \$4.80 f.o.b. here cash, or equal to cash. We have at hand a sample of the bread just baked by one of our men, and it is just what we des have at hand a sample or the bread just baked by one of our men, and it is just what we des cribed to you. We have a thousand bbls of this flour to sell during the next six or eight weeks, and once you have tried it we are persuaded that you will continue buying it. Let us hear troin you by telegraph or return mail with your

The market here retains the same dull and uninteresting tone which has characterized it for some weeks past, the business reported on spot being exclusively for the local trade. American flour continues to be dealt in both on through shipment in bond, and for this market duty paid, a lot of \$500 bbls of extra being reported last week at \$4.25 duty paid here. Several other lots have also been received. A dealer in this market stated to the writer, a few days ago, that it was exceedingly difficult to give correct values in the present condition of affairs, as there were really no established rates affairs, as there were really no established rates for the guidance of dealers, each having to use his own judgment irrespective of quotations. Sales of straight rollers have been made at from \$4.50 to \$4.75 the latter figure having, it is said, been shaded. There are too many auxious sellers to admit of any strength in prices. Strong bakers appear to have been sold all the way from \$4.50 up to \$4.85, whilst our inside quotation has been shaded for Hungarian patents.

Prices here are quoted as follows:—

FATHER MATHEW



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST 粉燥 A NEW DEPARTURE! 希急

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

The day after a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression.

It also cures every kind of Feves, Dyspersia, and Torpidity or THE Lives, when they arise from other causes than intemperance, It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used. Sold by Druggists, - \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal

Bakers, \$4.70 to \$5.80; Ontario bags, extra \$2.00 to \$2.15. The exports of flour during the present week were about 27,000 secks.

were about 27,000 sacks.

OATMEAL, &C.—The market is stoady at the following prices:—Standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$4 10, and granulated, \$4.10 to \$4.30. Rolled oabs. \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Moulie, \$22 to \$23.

Bran.—Sales of two cars of Ontario bran were reported at \$12, and 1 car at \$12.50. Shorts are steady \$13 to \$15 WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 69,820 bashels. Since our last issue the first lot of No. 1 Manitoba wheat has arrived and been delivered at 95c. It is stated that the new Manitoba will be taken by millers in preference to old. We quote No. 1 Manitoba hard at 95c and No. 2 at 92 to 93c.

CORN.—The market is unchanged at 40c to

ORN.—The market is unualized at 40 to 41 to in bond, and 49c to 50c duty paid.

PEAS.—Business is small, and prices are quoted at 69c to 70c per 63 lbs.

OATS.—The market remains firm at 31½c to 50 to 70c per 63 lbs.

32c per 32 lbs. Upper Canada are quoted at 33c BARLEY .- There have been sales during the week in car lots at 54c to 55c for good malting samples although dark. Feed sells at 45c to

BUCKWHEAT.—The market is dull at 49c to 50c per 48 lbs. RyE.-Prices nominal.

### PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—A large business has been done in pork eince our last issue at about former prices. Several large lots of short cat clear have been placed with lumbermen on the basis of \$23.12½ to \$13.15 here. A fair demand is also experienced for lard which has sold at about 8½c to 85: as to quantity. Smoked meats are steady

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.50; Mess pork, Western, per 101, 513.25 to \$00.00; Hams, city cured, per 1b, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Lard, Canadiau, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 100; Bacon, per lb, 11½c to 13c; Shoulders, per lb, 03c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 65c to 64c.

DRESED Hogs.—A few lots of dressed hoge have been received and sold at \$6.75 to \$7 per

made at 45c.
Pickled fish.—The market for Labrador herring is in an unsettled condition and prices are unquestionably easier, but as soon as the Halifax lot sent on here to save commission, and hawked around against the law has been slaughtheir normal basis. We quote Labrador her ring nominal at \$4.25 to \$4.75. Dry cod in good demand with sales at \$4.50 to \$4.65. Green cod has been pretty well cleared out, and is quoted at \$4.50 for No. 1, and \$4.75 for No. 1 large. Cape Breton herring at \$5.50 to \$5.75. CANNED FISH.—Lobaters have sold at \$6.40

and \$6.50, and mackerel at \$5.50.

FISH OILS—The market is quiet and cod oil is easy at 34c to 35c for Newfoundland, and 32c to 324c for Halifax and Gaspe. Steam refined seal quiet but steady at 47c to 47c. Cod liver oil 60c, 65c for Newfoundland.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 6,249 pkgs. The scarcity of choice grades of both creamery and dairy continues and prices of such remain steady. But the great bulk of stock is held here and grading below finest is difficult to sell even at concessions in prices. Sales of August even at concessions in prices. Sales of Adgust creamery have transpired at 21c, and of choice September at 22c to 22½c. October is held at higher prices. In Western there have been a few sales at 15½c to 15½c for Newfoundland a fraction more having been obtained for a select-

ed lot.
Creamery, 20c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, 18c to 20c;
Brockville, 17c to 19c; Western, 15c to 16c; Rolls, 15c to 16c. For selections of single packages 1c additional

is obtained. is obtained.

CHEESE.—Receipts during the past week were 16,919 boxes, against 25,554 boxes for the week previous. Exports are expected to be between 16,000 and 17,000 boxes. The market has ruled extremely quiet during the week, although a fair amount of new business on English account has been done in a quiet way Shippers and the part 100 and in fact, are looking around would pay 102c and in fact are looking around would pay 1050 and in fact are footing around for finest Septembers and Octobers, but at that figure they cannot be had. We quote finest September and October 103 to 11c. There has been a fair amount of business in grades below finest at 9½ to 10½c. The cable has advanced is on the week to 2s.

on the week to 2s. 

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-Receipts during the past week were 295 pkgs. The demand continues good, and sales have transpired during the past few days at 17c for limed in round lots and at 18c to 18tc reported at 15h cash, GAME.—Owing to the mild weather a number of

lots of partridges have turned gamey, and have had to be sold at low prices, but good stock has been placed at 45c to 55c per brace. No veni-son in the market yet, although it is enquired for.

BEANS.—The demand is slow choice Ontario

windows of the castle were all open, to give free play to the pleasant evening breeze, but the lawn was deserted, and no one was visible about the premises.

The stranger rode up to the portico and slowly alighted, and at the same moment a lad came running from the direction of the stables to take his horse. Resigning the animal to the tables that and the same moment are possible. Redmond was a wild young lad's charge, the stranger ascended the tall and to the stables. Redmond was a wild young laterage, the stranger ascended the tall and to the stables of the death of of

imitation good 9c to 10c. Comb 15c to 16c, for choice with clover, and 18c to 14c for ordinary.

HOPS.—The market is quiet, and we quote Canadian at 11c to 18c, and old at 4c to 8c. A lot of Canadian was sold at 9c.

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

No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—The receipts of winter fruit have been considerable, although not as large as expected. Large quanties are being put abord steamers for British ports, large engagements steamers for Drivien ports, large engagements having been madeat 8s to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. The receipts of winter fruit from St. Catherines which were shipped as No. 1, only grade No. 2 causing great dissatisfaction. Some lots received from the Niagara district have turned out the veriest trash, Owing to these poor receipts the market is dull and will remain so that they are worked off. Noles have been until they are worked cff, Sales have been made of car lots of No 1 winter fruit at \$2,50 to \$3, and No 2 at \$1.75 to \$2. A lot of 1,200 fancy winter stock was sold at \$5,25. Cables fancy winter stock was sold at \$3,25. Cables from Liverpool quote a lot of American Ben Davis at 16s average, and a small lot of fancy Kings at 27s, Some very high prices are reported from London, raging from 16s to 24s for Northern Spies, and other choice descriptions from 32s to 40s per bbl; but it is thought that the shipment now going forward will scon reduce those aristocratic values. A cable from London says apples are booming.

OBANGES.—The market is quiet at \$8 00 to \$8.50 per bbl, for Jamaica.

LEMONS.—The market is quiet, sales being reported at \$2.00 to \$4.50.

GRAPES.—The Almeria are in fair request

Grapes.—The Almeria are in fair request at \$5 per keg; blue grapes at 5c to 6c, and red 51c. California 36 per case. 51c. California 36 per case.

PEARS —The few varieties offering range from \$3.50 to 86 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Cramberries are steady at \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl for choice Cape Cod. SWEET POTATOES.—Market is easy with sales t 84 per bbl.

COCOANUTS.—Steady at \$5 per 100.

ONIONS.—Sales of 5000 are reported at 65c to 70c per crate. Canadian \$2 50 to \$2 75. POTATOES.—The market is easy, with sales of car lots reported at 60c to 70c per 90 lbs as to

A TERRIBLE SHIPWREOK.

Those Who Were Not Drowned When Their Vessel Foundered Suffer Awful Torture

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—The seven survivors of the steamer Earnmoor, which foundered September 5 in a cyclone 300 miles off Turks island, arrived here to-day. They tell a story of serrible suffering. The Earnmoor struck a terrible gale September 4, which increased in fury, and at 11.30 am the following day the vessel foundared. As the steamer sank the port liteboat floated off from the ship and the man clung to it and there scrambled in the the port incoor noased on from the ship and the men clung to it and there scrambled in the second officer, second and third engineers, four sailors, three firemen and the ccok. An effort was made to save the rest of the crew, but the boat was blown away and the oars wrested from the hands of the men. The cries of the drowning men dashed about by mountainous waves were heard by the men, but they could not be reached. The boat contained no pro-It drifted into the Gulf Stream, and the

worm air increased the intensity of the men's thirst. The horrors of hunger on the second day became awful, and it increased as time wore on. became awful, and it increased as time wore on.
They managed to pick up seawed afloat in the
Gulf Stream, which gave them a little nutriment, and on the third day a flying fish was
caught This was immediately cut up into a
portion for each man and devoured. They also
captured a sea bat and sucked its blood and
then ate its flesh after it had dried in the sun.
The Strat was to die was a seaman William then ate its fiesh after it had dried in the sun.
The first man to die was a seaman, William
Robinson, of Baltimore, and the second was
the third engineer, Thomas Hunt, of Philadelphia. One night, while all were asleep except a
fireman named Plagge, who was on watch, he
suddenly became insane and jumped overboard.
The rest were too weak to save him. The men
were without a compass and steered by the sun
by day and the stars by night.

by day and the stars by night. LEFT TO THEIR FATE.

Eleven vessels passed them. A British barque, which they are certain saw them, de-liberately left them to their fate. When three hundred miles off Hatterss they were picked GENERAL MARKETS. up by a schooner. They were so weak that Sugar, &c —The market for refined has scored they had to be lifted upon the vessel's deck, and

> Soulas, first engineer, Thomas Hunt, third engineer, W. Dummer, boatswain, S Perry, steward, all of Philadelphia. Jas. Durand, mes boy, Robt. Johnson, Karl J. Jurkersen. Edward Johnson, Wm. Robinson, James Chysatudo, Alledee Lagenore, fireman, Heinrich Mass, fireman, A. Flagge fireman, James Sinclair, fireman, Herman Torges, fireman, all of Baltimore.

HAS THIS STEAMER BEEN LOST, TOO ? New York, October 21.—The steamship Brooklyn, Captain Carson, which sailed from Darien, Ga., Oct. 12th, with a cargo of lumber for Brooklyn, is supposed to have been lost with all on board (eighteen persons) in the gale of the 13th, as the is now six days overdue. A present answering completely to her description vessel, answering completely to her description, was passed by the steamer Cherokee October 17th, sixteen miles ESE of Body Island with her bow twenty feet out of water and her stern apparently on the bottom.

American (who has ordered a dozen raw in a Liverpool restaurant)--"Are these oyeters?" The Walter-"They are," American\_'. Take 'em away and bring me a couple of your whales, will you? I'm kinder bungry.'

TSTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME
SCHOLASTIQUE MAURICE, widow
of JACQUES DUBEAU, her sons CHARLES
and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city,
hereby give public notice to all the interested
heirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drownad near Shelter Island New York State dusing ed near Shelter Island, New York State, during August 1886, that they will petition, on the 22nd day of November, 1889, one of this District Superior Court Judger, in Chamber, at the Court House of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for their own and exclusive benefit letters of verification of the hetrs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said petition, on or before the said date, if they judge convenient.

Montreal, October 17th, 1889.
DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS. Attys, for Petitioners, 1608 Noire Dame street. 12.5

HO MURDERED DR. CRONIN? 5,000 agents once to take orders for the latest sensation of the day, "The Orime of the Century," or the life and murder of Dr. Futrick Henry Cronin, by the noted journalist, Henry M. Hunt, of Ohleago. This is a complete and authentic story of this greatest of modern sensations, and will be brought down to the end of the trial of those indicted for the orime. It is profusely illustrated with engravings of the principal actors and scones in the tragedy, and is published in one large volume of over 15 pages. Price only \$1.50. Send Scients for agont's cutiff, without delay. Address: PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING OO, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Jila Mention this paper. Mention this paper.

ADY AGENTS WANTED - ALSO at 17c for limed in round lots and at 18c to 18ic in single cases. Held fresh eggs are quiet but steady at 19c to 20c, and strictly new laid at 21c to 22c. A forced sale of 20,000 dozen limed was 125 box 443, Chicago, Ills.

> SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL, NO 1682.-DAME MARY HENDERSON of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM O'HARA, of the same plece, Trader, duly authorized a ester in justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said WILLIAM O'HARA, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on this Fourteenth of October, Eighteen Hundred and Eightynine.

Montreal, 14th October, 1889. JUDAH, BRANCHAUD & BAUSET, 12-6 COLUMN

### CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

CALL AND SHE the new arrival of fall corsets S. Careley. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES in Wool, Cashmere and Lined Kid, at prices most reasonable, at S. Careley's.

New Silkeenes, Dark Prints and Sateen just put to stock, all suitable for present use The great show of black silks is now going o at S. Carsley's

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS
MEN'S WHIT'S SHIRTS
MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS

Full assortment in all sizes; ask for our \$1 White Shirt. The best value in the trade.

S. CARSLEY'S.

MEN'S NEOKTIES MEN'S NEOKTIES MEN'S NEOKTIES MEN'S NEOKTIES

The largest stock in the trade, full range of fancy Silk and Satin Made-up Ties, at 10c, 15c, 18c, 25c, 85c and 88c each, at

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S CASHMERE UNDERWEAR MEN'S CASHMERE UNDERWEAR UNDERWEAR

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR

In all qualities and size. Both the above lines of Undeewear are from the best makers

and are thoroughly shrunk. A large assortment in all weights, at reasonable prices. S. CARSLEY.

For gentlemen's evening and dress vests at nuderate prices, go to S. Carsley's.—Copied.

LAMB'S WOOL UNDERWEAR LAMB'S WOOL UNDERWEAR LAMB'S WOOL UNDERWEAR

SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR

A large stock of Men's Scotch Lamb's Wool Underwear, in all weights and best finish.
For best value in Men's Underwear go to.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S DOGSKIN AND KID GLOVES MEN'S DOGSKIN AND KID GLOVES MEN'S DOGSKIN AND KID GLOVES

The stock of Men's Fall and Winter Gloves is complete in both lined and unlined Kid, Cape, Dogskiv, Calfekin, Buckskin, Antelope, Mock Buck, Chamois, Astrachan and fancy

MEN'S LINED KID GLOVES MEN'S LINED KID GLOVES MEN'S LINED KID GLOVES

Knitted. All at moderate prices. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' and Children's Fall Underwear Ladies' and Children's Fall Underwear Ladies' and Children's Fall Underwear

All sizes, makes and qualities continually kept in stock.

S. Caraley's are showing a good assortment of corduroy in the latest colors, fine and heavy cord, and at reasonable prices. - Witness.

Heavy Cashmoro Hose, 19c per pair.

THREE PAIR FOR 550 THREE PAIR FOR 55c THREE PAIR FOR 55c S. CARSLEY.

Fine Black Cashmere Hose. THREE PAIR FOR 75c THREE PAIR FOR 75c THREE PAIR FOR 75c

S. CARSLEY. Full Fashioned Cashmere Hose. THREE PAIR FOR \$1.05

THREE PAIR FOR \$1,05 THREE PAIR FOR \$1.05 S. CARSLEY. UNEQUAL: ED IN DURABILITY UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY

UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY BEST VALUE EVER GIVEN BEST VALUE EVER GIVEN BEST VALUE EVER GIVEN BEST VALUE EVER GIVEN

S. CARSLEY.

CANADIAN WOOL UNDERWEAR CANADIAN WOOL UNDERWEAR CANADIAN WOOL UNDERWEAR UNDERWEAR Canadian Wool Underwear for Ladies and

Children New goods arriving daily, and marked at the lowest possible figure. S. CARSLEY. CLAPPERTOR'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always the same in strength and length. Always the same in evenness of running. Always the same in style and finish.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. CORTICELLI SIIK CO.,

Manufacturers of the celebrated FLOR-ENOE KNITTING SILK, which is familiar to all. Its peculiar make and genuine quality entitles it to be the most desirable for Silk Mittings, etc., and at this season we have a fresh stock of all colors for that purpose.

FLORENCE KNITTING SILK. THE RVER-READY DRESS STEEL.

Manufactured for the purpose of saving time and in a superior manner attaching the Steels to any garment, adding a degree of comfort hitherto not known to common dress steels. USED BY ALL.

THE EVER-READY DRESS STEELS. S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.