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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1889. MONTREAL

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

Cardinal Moran's Eloquent Vindication of the Character of the Church as the Mother and Protector of Learning and Culture.

The School the Vestibule of the Sanctuary.

Religion not the Enemy of Intellectual Progress But of that False Progress Which Would Lead us Back to Godless Barbarism.

At the commencement exercises in St. Julin's university College, Sydney, Australia, His Eminence, Most Rov. Dr. Moran, Cardinal Archbishop of the diocese, delivered a most valuable discourse on the relations between the Catholic church and Science. After a few opening words of well deserved compliment to the conductors of the College, His Eminence proceeded as follows :-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-In the old and decayed centres of civilization there are to be found scientific men who, in the delirium of their passions or their pride, would bring back paganism with its corruptions and its gleom into our universities and higher schools. Even some of those who are firstered with the title of leaders of modern thought preclaim to the world that the Catholic Church is at enmity with science and hostile to intellectual pursuits, and they misuse their talent and knowledge to fan the flame of prejudice and to widen the breach between what is called rational progress and religion. I do not propose now to discuss these vain theories, or to point out the manifold inconsistencies which they involve

True science and revelation cannot fail to co-exist in perfect harmony. I'wo rays of light exist in perfect harmony. I wo rays of light which proceed from the same source cannot intercept each other's splendor. When scientists speak of revelation as being in contradiction with astronomy or geology, they torget that it is the same Creator who diobated revealed truth, and who has written His own glory in the firmament, and that this earth of ours, with its teeming wealth, its varied fruitfulnesss, the brightness of its landscape, its rich fruits, its triggent flowers is but the mirror of His power and wisdom. But it is not on this line of argument that I would wish to dwell. I will invite action of the Church in the past and to ask— Has religion hitherto barred the paths of scientific progress.

HAS THE CHURCH PROVED HERSELF THE ENEMY OF SCIENCE AND HOSTILE TO INTELLECTUAL

Let us for a moment accompany the Apostle St. Paul while, bearing his divine commission to the natious, he enters the Arcopagus in Athens. This is the great centre of Grecian en lightenment, the home of the traditional wisdom and science and polite literature of the Greeks, the University, if I may so call it, in which were grouped the most learned of the philosophers and scientists of the schools of those days. Does the Apoetle raise his voice against the sciences which were cultivated there? Des he summon the philosophers to renounce their reason, to quit the paths of knowledge, to forego their higher studies and learned pursuits Nothing of all this. But he sets heaven's seal upon their studies. He announces to them sub-lime truths, for which they had hitherto searched in vain. He prince to them a divine light to guide and ennoble their freedom of thought, to elevate each faculty of the mind, and to crown with purest radiance every intellectual pursuit in which they were engaged. During the three centuries that the paganism of imperial Rome raged in fiercest warfare against the Church, were the rights of reason trampled on in the Christian communion, or were the privileges and elevated pursuits of science flung aside? No; but too often during those ages the philosopher's pallium was besprinkled with the martyr's blood. The Christian spolo-gists—St. Justin, Tatian, Athenagoras—and a host of others, men whose minds were enriched with all the culture of the age, did not hesitate to cite the traducers of the Faith before the tribunal of reason. There they combated them with their own weapons, unmasked their fallacies, and transfixed their calumnies with arguments from their own philosophy and the traditions of their schools. The Christian school of Alexandria presents the names of Pantaenas, Clement, and Origen. Did these men wage war against rational truth? On the contrary, while they set forth divine truth in all its splendor as the highest and most perfect that can enlighten the soul, they devoted their energies to cultivate their reason and develop its every faculty that thus, as Origen so well ex-pressed it, earth as well as Heaven might show pressed it, earth as well as neavou might be forth the glory of the Most High. Pantaenas, the founder of the Alexandrian school, was styl-

THE SIGILIAN BER,

for he was never weary in searching amid the pursuits of science for the honey of truth. Olement of Alexandria, born in pagantem, travelled throughout Greece, Egypt and the East ex-ploring the various schools, in his thirst for knowledge. In the Christian teaching of Probaenas he at length found the wisdom that satiated his soul. The treasures of knowledge which he had gathered, and his rare intellec-tualgifts were thenceforward offered at the shrine of truth, and the world was soon filled with the fame of this great Christian philosopher. Origen succeeded him, and handed on the torch of science. Throughout his writings the school is presented to us as the vestibule of the Church. Philosophy is not rebuked, but is purified and strengthened by revelation, and in return it enters the lists in defence of the Church, justifies her tenels, overwhelms the perscutors with confusion, and unmasks the emptiness of heresy, which it repels from every approach to the do-main of truth. What shall I say of Augustine and Chrysostom, of Ambrose and Basil, tion he shall accept. He chooses Rome, and and the whole host of doctors and Fathers of hastening to the banks of the Tiber, he, on the the Church, who, in the fourth and following Capitol, at the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff,

centuries were the pillars of truth and adorned alike religion and science no less by their learning and elequence than by their sanctity? When the Western Empire was overthrown and the spectre of barbarism spread its dark shadow over Europe, nothing stood erect except the Church, which was at the same time the sanc-tuary of literature and science and the guardian of divine truth. In the missionary age countless apostolic men went forth bearing the torch of the Faith to the unsubored sons of the Gerof the Faith to the untutored sons of the German forests; but science was not forgotten. St. Virgilius in Salzburg. Alcuin in the very Court of Charlemagne, Clement at Pavia, Columbanus at Bobbio, Boniface at Fulda, Isid deep and solid the foundations of achools and other institutions, which were destined to be for centuries the great centres of European enligheonment. It was when the Saraceas in ligheonment. It was when the Saraceas in Chair of Interature at Belogna and bis pension. Spare, under the lead of Averroes, would mis-lead the minds of men by falsifying the writings of Aristotle, that the scholastic philosophy stood forth in all its strength, and setting the teaching of Aristotle in its true light, and arming itself with that trophy which had come down from Ancient Greece, renewed the marvels of Samson's victories, and discomfited the myriad assailants of the Church. In those ages were the fine arts rejected or neglected beneath the shadows of the Church ! It may be said that Christian art had its beginnings in the Cata-combs. Even there Christian piety and poetry began to find expression in painting and sculp ture, and the symbolic representations of the teaching and the miracles of the Redeemer began to cluster around the altar of God. When Religion emerged from her bidden sanctuaries into the light of day, her handmaid, Art, accompanied her, and proclaimed her triumph in many a glorious monument. Thenceforth the Church was to be the nursery of artists, the patron of art, architecture, painting, sculpture, flourished under her patronage. The workers in metals and stained glass, the wood-carver, the enameller, the mosaicist were encourages, music was cultivated, embroidery and tape-try attained their perfection. Gothic architecture, with its glorious arches, its spires, pinnacles and massive towers, gave expression to the ex alted religiou. feelings of the Middle Ages. It has been well said.

THE CATHEDRAL WAS A TRANSLATION INTO STONE OF THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

The most poetic testimonial that the hand of

man ever raised to the glory of the Creator is the mediæval Catnedral. Even Comte has contessed that "the ideas and feelings of mau's moral nature have never found so perfect ex-pression in form as they found in the noble Cathedrals of Catholicism." The art of illuminating was cultivated with particular care, and with unrivalled grace in the media val cloisters. In was not new, for specimens of it are preserved even among the papyri of ancient Egypt. But under the shelter of religion, and in the peace and silence of the cloister, it attained a perfection far beyond anything that Greece or Egypt had aspired to, and we can recognize in it the first rays of that celestial beauty which was reflected on the canvas of Fra Angelico. This leads my thoughts to Italy, that favored land, which, in the words of a German writer of our day, "has always been in politics, civilization, and wisdom the centre of attraction for Europe." If it be true that religion is opposed to progress and at deadly enimity with science it is here that in a special manner we would expect to find the mind englaved and a bar rudely set against the development of scientific pursuits. for more than a thousand years has been th home of piety, the seat of religious empire, the centre of spiritual authorities, and throughout her principalities, from the Alps to the Mediterranean, religion has held undisputed away. Amid those triumphs of religion was science proscribed; were art and literature exited from that privileged land? Quite the reverse, for among all the European nations, Italy is perhaps the one, where during the Middle Ages the greatest progress was made, and nowhere shall we find such munificent patrons of art and science, of philosophy and literature, as were the Sovereign Pontiffs. During the first centuries of persecution, the palace of the Pope was the Catacomba, and the love of the Christisn flock his throne. To be the successor of Sa Peter was to be heir to the martyr's crown. But when those ages had passed away, and the tide of barbarism came to render desolate the fair plains of Italy, the Popes were found to be the fathers and protectors of the Italian people. Then that temporal sovereignity had its origion, which, springing as it did from the gratitude and affection of devoted subjects, and confirmed as it was by the sanction and acclaim of all Christendom, was at the same time the most just and legitimate, as it was the most enlightened and beneficent of European sovereignties.
For more than 500 years, Rome may be said to have been a school of science, and an academy of art. In painting and architecture need I name Giotto, Fra Angelico, Palladio, Mantegna, Bramaete, Michael Angelo, Sassoferato, Leonardo de Vinci, Demenichino, and Raffaelle, the marvellous works of whose genius are to the present day the admiration of the world? And yet almost without exception, these great masters as well when perfecting themselves in their immortal masterpieces, were indebted to the munificence of the Pontiffs. I do not know that a nobler tribute of affection and admiration was ever paid to artistic genus, than was witnessed in Rome at the death of Raffaelle. That prince of painters was cut off in the zenith of his fame, and when, amid the triumphs of his unrivalled genius, he was laid out in death, the Sovereign Pontiff proceeded in state to offer a prayer at his bed-side and reverently kissed the hand that had just achieved the painting of the Transfiguration. The architectral works of that age also remain and speak for themselves— the Cathedrals of Florence, Stena, Pisa, Venice and Milan. St. Peter's in Rome should suffice for all: for

"Power, glory, strongth and beauty, all are assled In this etarnal ark of worship undefiled." In the literature the name of Dante, the Chris tian poet of the thirteenth century, stands alone. He fashioned the Italian language in all its sweetness and led the way in what is called modern enlightenment, and so many were the orators and novelists and poets who followed in his train, that in the language of those days that appeared to have become the Parnassus of the new age, which the Mussa, driver from Greece, had chosen for their home and cherished abode. It was by the aid of benefices confeased by the Sovereign Pontiffs that Petrarca was enabled to devote himself to his favorite pursuits of polite literature. When all Europe re-sounded with his praise he received about the same time two invitations, one from Paris, the other from Rome, to proceed so their respective Courts that he might receive the laurel crown, the much coveted prize of literature in those days. He does not hesitate as to which invite. tion he shall accept. He chooses Rome, and hastening to the banks of the Tiber, he, on the received the laureate wreath. We find at times the literary patronage and protection of the Pontiffs extended to men of literary merit, but whose writings were hostile to religion.

MACHIAVELLI

was not partial to the Church or to the authority of the Pontiffs. Nevertheless, when for his per-nicious principles he was condemned by some of the secular States of Italy, he was rescued by the Pope from imprisonment and exile, and the bester to ensure his leisure for literary pursuits an honorary place was sesigned to him among the household of Leo X. Pomponazio was revenetian Republic. The Pops, however, asserted his hoerty, and preserved to him his chair of literature at Belogna and his peasion. It was so, also, Picco della Miraudola, Boccacthe was so, site, Fiece tell a biraction, poccession and many others who, though gifted with brilliant genius, had strayed into devicus paths. The writers of our day often descant on the demerits of those men. It is seldom they tell us that, thanks to the protection extended to them by the Sovereign Pontiffs, there was scarcely one of them but withdrew from their devious courses into which they had been betrayed, and that, under the benign influence of religion they ended their lays in honor and

Anselm, born in the lovely valley of Aosta, leads the way. Then we have Peter Lombard, St. Thomas of Aquie, St. Benaventure, Albertus Magnus, and a whole galaxy of glorions name. Cousin has written that the grandest literary monuments of the triumph of the tuman mind that have come down to us from the Middle Ages are the "Summa Theologica" and the "Centra Gentiles" of St. Thomas of Aquin. In the matter of scientific discoveries Italy took the lead. Mariners are indecided for the compass to Plavio Gicia. The names of Torricel i, Galvani and Volta are indelibly inscribed on other triumphs of modern edience. Marco Polo and his Venetiau associates were the explorers of the East. It was the Gennese Columnius that led the way in the discovery of the great continents beyond the Atlantic, and second only to him in the ranks of geographical explorers were Americo Veebucci and Magellan Buring those ages no people showed themselves such ardent lovers of liberty as the

In the region of philosophical studies So

There were republics at Venice, Pisa, Genoa and Florence, and it was under the benner of religion that they asserted their freedom. When the giant power of the Germanic Empire put forth its strength to crush these republics, who was it that handed them together, and, marshaling their united strength, 1 d them on to victory? It was the Sovereign Pontiff, Pont Alexander the Third. The victory of Leguard under the Pontified strength was the Marshand of the Lordon of the Lordon. thon of the Lambard League, and in gratitule which they decreed the name of Alessaccius, of hand down to posterity the record of the triumph which they ewed to the Father of the which they decreed the name of Alessaddra, and hand down to posterity the record of the Sir Sivaster Johnston, Knight of the Roman triumph which they owed to the Father of the Order of St. Gregory, died in Louisville, Ky, on Italian people. Nicolo Tomaseo, whom none will accuse of partiality to religious influence, \$40,000. Among his many generous bequests commends the efforts of the great Pontiff Grant Liouis institutions, he bequeather \$10,000 por the Seventh to sustain these resublications to the Catholic University. gory the Seventh to austain these republics : 10 the Catholic University. They who condemn Pope Hildebrand (he thus writes) as extravagant in arrogance, forget the character of the men with whom the had to deal. They forget that were it not for him Italy would, eight centuries ago, have become a German province. They forget that it is to his indomitable firmness Italy owes the existence of those republics that did so much to promote civilization throughout Europe." not spoken of the study of history, and yet, viewing things in a purely philosophical light, we may adopt what Schelling writes, that

"among holy things there is nothing holier than history, for it is an everlasting poem of the Divine Wisdom." The present illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII.

proclaimed not long ago, in one of his beautiful encyclicals, that "Ristory is the guide of life, and the light of truth," and he laid down the golden rule, which should never be lost sight of in historical pursuits: "The first law of his-tory," he says "is to dread uttering falsebood; and the second is, not to fear telling the truth."
In Italy the study of history has been at all times eagerly pursued under the guidance of religiou, and to mention only a few names. Baron-ius, Ughelli, Muratori, Tiraboachi, Zaccaria, and Cesare Cantu have wer unfading laurels in what domain by their accuracy and profound research. Pope Nichelas the Fifth was smong the first to give an impulse to collect original docu-ments for illustrating European history, and the records which his collected were deposited for the use of the public in the Vatican Library. When Pertz, the restores of historical studies in Germany in our own days, was in 1820 entering upon those researches in the various countries of Europe, which have won for him immortal fame, he was received with coldness or indif-ference in many of the European courts, but he relates hoself that he received a royal welcome t the Vatican, its archives were thrown open to him, and as a first encouragment to persevere in his researches, he was enabled to draw from its treasures no fewer than 1830 original unpublished documents. Now, what couclusion will I ask you to draw from these remarks? It is this, that religion is not the enemy of ingress which would betray our steps into ruin and lead us back to Godless barbarism. So far is the Church from being opposed to science, that she has interested to science, that she has in every age rejuted in the en-lightenment of her children, and she has bailed each scientific discovery as n new record of God's glory, a new trouby to adorn the altars of the Most High. She has fostered and en-couraged research in the various departments of knowledge; but precisely because she is the friend of true enlightenment she has never failed to tear the mask from the pretentious pride that would deceitfully assume the name of science. The fare of all the bussted schools of false egience has been sketched in a few words by Jules Simon when he said of the anti-Christian philosophers of France, "We were believers; we have become skeptics; to-morrow we shall be Nihilists." The errors and false theories which the Ohurch has from time to time condemned have melted away in the bright rays of reason and revelation, but in regard to the truths which she has sanctioned the divine words have been fulfilled, "Veritas Domini manet in acternum" (the truth of the Lord will

At a meeting the Ministerial Gouncil at Paris, Minister of War De Freycines stated that out of 26,000 officers of the active army 59 had been found guilty of participating in poli tical agitation, and had been dealt with according to the gravity of their offences. He said also that 21 non-commissioned officers had been

remain forever.)

Flattery is a sort of bad money to which our

#### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Hems Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

The young Bishop of Ghent, Belgium, Mgr. Lambrecht, is dead. There are 110 colored women in the various

sisterhoods in the United States. Ten thousand workingmen have already put their names on the lists for the proposed French workmen's pilgrimage to Rome.

Several priests and eisters are engaged teaching the Yuma Indians. The country where these poor people live is intensely hot. The general assembly of the Catholics of Ger-

many is in progress at Bochum, in Westphalis, and will close on the 29th of this month. The two Counterses Loriger, the nieces of the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, have been received into the Church at Copenhagen.

R-v. Sister Theresa and party have arrived in New York. She will take advantage of this trip to visit the leading asylums in the States. The Uatholic churches of the United States number 7,424 as against 6,829 one year ago, and there are 7,996 clergy as against 7,596 in 1880.

Sister Mary Ineze, Superioress of the Lorette Convent, Cairo, Ill., celebrated the silver jubi lee of her profession into the order Thursday August 15th. The Indian papers announce that in the last

twelve months there have been thousands of conversions to Catholicity among the Kols of the Chota-Nagpore district, in Western Ben-

Pope Leo XIII. has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory on General de Charette, in recognition of the service he rendered the Church as commander of the Papal Zonavez. The report, originally published by the Paris

Figure that Mgr. Fava, Bishop of Granoble hal been appointed Latin Patriarch of Jerusa lem, in succession to Mgr. Bracco, is efficially contradicted.

The Fathers of Resurrection, who have had charge of St. Mary's College, Marion county, ky, since the summer of 1871 have received orders from their Superior General not to reume classes in September.

There is a movement under way to establish an Italian parish in Providence. With Bishop P. rkin's approval it will be shortly organized at der the charge of three priests of the Italian Emigration Union of that city.

Mgr Thoma, the new Bishop of Brealau was 28th uit. by the Archbishop of Monaco, assisted by the Bishops of Ratisbon and Augsburg. The new Bishop met with an enthusiastic reception from the people.

allegiance to Architchop Corrigan, of New York, and this week entered the nevittate of he Society of Jesus at Frederick, Md.

A procession of the Blessed Sacrament Turiu was igered and stoned the other day by he atheistic mob. For the first time the mile tary did not present arms—a thing which ever the Turkish soldiers do. It looks as though Italy were fast losing the last remnants of re ligious feeling.

Rev. Father McDermott, a priest of the Order of the Holy Ghost, from Pitteburg, Pa is to establish and take charge of a manua training school for colored boys, in Philadelphia He was accompanied by Very Rav. Father Strub, Superior of the Order of the Holy Ghost in the United States, and by a lay brother.

A Christian tribe, surrounded by pagane, has inst beer discovered in the beart of Africa. They had never before seen a white man. While their religious ideas are crude, still they have a priesthood, the cross and other em-blems of Christianity. They are believed to have been exiled from Abyssinia about 800 years

ago. We are pleased to say the report that Miss Willett's parents have discounsed her because she had joined the Sisters of Divine Compassion is now discredited. Being Protestants, they were perhaps naturally opposed to her entering a convent, but they have not gone so far as the report mentioned stated. They have frequently visited her at the convent,

Here is another result of Father Damien's self-sacrifice. The Viceroy's Government of India is about to enact a new law for the better regulation of lepers in the Indian peninsula. The new law provides for the isolation of the dangerous cases of leprosy in retreats to be erected and supported out of the public funds, and also makes special provision for the religi ous needs of the poor sufferers.

The Ray. Mr. Marchand, for twenty-four years parish priest of Drummondville, P.Q. has been removed to the parish of Nicoles. His parishioners were unwilling to let him go and petitioned Bishop Gravel asking him to let him remain there. The reverend father had taught them to love temperance, and they thought that his going away would be detrimental to the cause. The bishop, however, could not see his way clear to grant their request, but promised them as worthy a ancestor a requisite them as worthy a successor as possible.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Different Interpretations of the Familiar Monogram I. H. S.

"The meaning of the letters I. H. S. ? That

We clip the following from one of our Ausralian exchanges :-

uestion has often been answered; but to retreah the memory of our readers it may be said hat the precise meaning of the letters I. H. S. has been a matter of much dispute. Some con-tend that the monogram means (at least that its letters are the initals of) Jesus Hominum Sal vator. Jesus, the Saviour of men—others that they are the initals of 'I have suffered.' The truth, however, is that they are the first three truth however, is that busy are we have three letters of Our Saviour's sacred name in Greek 'HSOUS,' and that as such they were commonly employed as a sacred device on the Christian tombs during the days of persecution. They are yet to be seen inscribed in many places in the Roman catacombs. The interpre Bernardine of Vienna, in 1443, and happened in this way: The saint had occasion to reprove he could not earn a living in any other way, but that if St. Bernardine would suggest anything, the cards with the dangerous devices would be abandoned. Thereupon the saint recommended the letter I. H. S. saying that they stood for 'Jesus Hominum Salvator—Jesus, the Saviour of men.' They were at once adopted and their Puccess was complete.

THE IRISH DUNGEONS

The Home Rule Party Show Up the Fifth of Balfour's Irish Prisons.

LONDON, August 23.—In the House of Commons this evening, in the debate on the Prisons vote, an attack was made upon the treatment of Irish political prisoners. The case of Mr. Conybeare having been referred to, Mr. Baltour announced that Mr. Conybeare was now cured, and the only question was as to the origin of his disease. McFadden, he said, was the previous occupant of the cell. A thorough examination revealed no trace of disease in the prison or among the prisoners. After the examination he consented to the transfer of Mr. Conybeare to another jail.

Mr. Blane gave his experiences in London-derry jail. He declared that prisoners were never sent to hospital until they were nearly dying. He had seen prisoners arrive suffer-ing from lice. The closets were fithy. He and other prisoners had been exhibited from the balcopy to female friends of officials. He had never complained of his treatment, because

he knew it was uncless to do so.

Mr. Sexton violently attacked Mr. Balfour's allusion to McFadden. Mr. Balfour said he intended no incinuation. Mr. Sexton, continuing, described the Londonderry jail as a pest-house, where prisoners contracted fever and were thrust out to die. He detailed one case of fever, and groans from the Particilities, who crying "Another murder," "There's the assassin," incited Mr. Balfour to smile.

Mr. Bailour said long familiarity with such attacks induced contempt. He produced stati-stics to show that there was a lower rate of moriality in Irish than in English prisons. Mr. Sexion, complaining of a personal attack drew an indirect tobake from the chair on both binself and Mr. Balfour.

T. W. Russell, Unionist member for Tyrone, urged that a sanitary engineer be appointed to inspect the prisons.

PARNELL TELLS SOME EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Parnell, in the course of his speech com bended that cakum picking was ill paid work and endeavor was made to compensate even for his outlay by reducing the food supply. The result was the permanent enfeeblement of the prisoners. For himself he was convinced the Irish prisoners were half starved. They ought so he provided with pienty or remunerative work and should be netter fed. All the older prisons are in a bad sanitary condition. He had himself seen in the older part of Killmainham this like in the older part of Killmainham jail the liquid seware leaking through the fount to religious institutions, he bequeather \$10,000.

The Rev. Thomas J. McCiusky, assistant recor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, has been absolved by the Pope from his oath of allegiance to Acchbishou Corrigan. of New interest and the medical name of allegiance to Acchbishou Corrigan. taberculasis.

Mr. Baifour had been guilty of culpable neglect. He was glad that Mr. Conybears had been removed, but he urged the House not to forget that the humble victims of Balfour were liable to be stricken at any moment, while Mr. Balfour disported homself with characteristic nonchalance. He hoped Mr. Balfour would give some assurance that an engineer would be appointed to lay the truth before the country. Mr. Balfour would find that his proceduce would only a trengthen Irishmen in their determination not to yield. Mr. Balfour did not compel his pet Belfast forgers to cican ille prison cesspools as he did Fiszgibbon. The Parnellites would force this question until justice was obtained. The Prisons' vote was adopted 113 to 69, and all the other votes were agree

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY

To the Value of Catholic Missionary Work

Mr. McDopald, Principal of the Doveton Col-

lege, Calcutta, India, in a recent address at a meeting of teachers, spoke as follows on the labors of Catholic missionaries: Much as I value Protestantism, and revere

the forefathers who fought and died for the cause, I cannot withold my tribute of praise from the Roman Catholic missionaries, who have made their success as educationists a household word. I cannot but admire the steady march of their disciplined battalions, of their halanxes, either bristling with the weapons of A iciency and preparedness, or, as their Roman and estors used their famous phalanx, ever show ing a fresh and constantly renewed front. For earna, tuess and adaptability they are deservedly praisec, and though I have been reared in one of the s. rictest sects of the Protestant religion. would rather see the European Collegiate education of this colony ruled systematically by the right i tyranny of the Roman Catholic than that the rigid tyranny of Protestant sectu-rianism should drive it out of all semblance of organism.

The Great Fasting Man Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Lugust 20.—Robt. Marvel, after fasting 67 days. died this morning, aged 85. June 13th. Marv. I ate his last square meal. For thirty-six days he took absolutely nothing the history of the control of the into his stomach; on the chirty eighth he bit off a piece of pie, but a id not eat it. On the off a piece of pie, but a little milk, and at irre39th day he drank a little milk, and at irregular periods continued to do so. All told he
drank not exceeding one gallon of milk in the
67 days of his fast. He was: shadow. After fasting a full a tonth he one day arose from bed and, seizing a pan of water, drank some of it. After that in ik and water drank some of it. After that m, k and water were left near him, and occasionally he would rise and drink a little. During the last week Marvel was bedfast, except at time. 8 when he would spring up and wander about the house and porch. Sores came upon him by a case on his long confinement. His fast is the long confinement. His fast is the long confinement. The fast is the long confinement. spoplexy and paralysis.

Sir Edwin Watkin is engaged in organizing company to build in England a duplicate o. Eiffel's famous tower at the Paris Exposition. Meteorologists point out that two such towers so close together as Paris and London, with permanent Government weather stations at their summits, would be of incalculable benefit in aiding weather forecasts, and with this view the British Government is expected to subscribs a certain man for seiling cards with dangerous the British Government is expected devices stamped on them. The man said that handsomely toward the enterprise.

PIONEER MISSIONARIES.

What Catholic Pelests Did For the Fallh Here in North America.

Rav. John M. Mackey, Ph D., of the Cincinnati Cathedral, gave the following interesting history in response to the toast, "The Church in the United States," at the silver jubiles banquet given in honor of Rev. A. H. Walburg on Tuesday week:

In 1835 a Franciscan father named Mark arrived in New Mexico. The next year he was reinforced by the arrival of five more tathers. The most successful among this band of missionsaries to the Americans was John de Padilla. Eighteen years later came Rodriguez Lonez and Eighteen years later came Rodriguez Lopez and Santa Maria, whose labors were so successful that they planted the faith so firmly that it has never ceased to abide in that land until the present time. Indeed, so Catholic is New Mexico that ere long one State in the Union will be known as wholly Catholic.

Texas ranks next to New Mexico. In 1544

Father Andrew de Almo evangelized many Americans in Texas.

In the same year the Dominicans added a jewel to their crown in the parson of Louis Chancel, who was martyred in Florida, as ha effected a lauding in Tampa Bay, bearing the message of redemption to the Creeks an i Chero-kees. Many other Dominicans suffered martyrtion in this field. In 15th Pensacola was for-tilized for the good seed by the laborsoi Father Salazer and Bro. Matthew, of the Mother of God. And the faith abides in St. Augustine

to day.

California is noxt in rank, and here the work of evangelization began in Monterey in 1601 under the Carmelites, guided by Father Andrew of the Assumption, and the Church

Franciscan, Dominican and Carmelite in generous rivalry pierced the thick forests, crossed mountain ranges and swam the broad rivers of the South and the far West, toiled with the Indians, established missions in Carolina and Virginia and carted a feature to the Court and care the Carolina and Carolina and care to the Carolina and care to the Carolina and care to the Carolina and carolina and care to the Carolina and Virginia, and coasted as far north as the Chean-peake, which they called St. Mary's Bay. They suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Indians, or died of want and fatigue in the wild forests. They were followed by other devoted mission-nry bands, who tilled the soil and planted where the harvest is so abundant.

the harvest is so abundant.

The Joult Fathers and the disciples of St. Francis labored with success in Canada and in the North; in Arcadia, which comprised Maine; in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigun, Wisconsin and Illinois, and by the waters of the great inland seas, the Salve Regina, and from the birchen cances that plowed the zeries waters of the great lakes the Arcade Affacts. waters of the great lakes, the Ave Maris Stells, were sung, the harmony of which has tarried by those waters from 1607 to the present day.

From Quebec Sagennay and the St. Lawrence went forth missionaries who converted the entire nation of the Hurons as well as untold numbers of the Montagnais, the Alienakins, the Algonquins, the Montagnais, the Froquois. Parkman and Bancroft tell of marsyred

Parkman and Dancius sen of marry beauties in North America.

Bresseni and Joques told their beads in the intervals of Iroques torture. Joques had his fingers taken off joint by joint and required a sen of John Enther to say Mass. tion from the Holy Father to say Mass with the stumps that remained. The blood of the martyrs has been the seed of the Church in North America. Father Andrew White, a Jesuit, offered the

sacrifice of the Mass in 1634 in St. Mary's wig-wam on St. Mary's River, in Maryland. With his companions he labored with great success smong the Piscataways in that State, and baptized their King Chilomaeon with great cere-mony. Soon after this event he was captured by the Canadian Commissioners and taken to where he suffered martyrdom. While awaiting the welcome day, as was his custom, he fasted two days in the week. The gaoler said to him: "If you treat your poor old body so badly, you will not have strength to be hanged at Tyburn." He replied: "It is the very fasting that gives me strength to suffer all for the cause of Christ." Of such abuff were the men who planted the seeds of faith in North America.

The Catholic embrace encircled the whole continent. The Jesuits going North met the Jesuits going West on the plains of Oregon or at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Sacrifice, personal and corporate, was impired and sus-tained by the motto of St. Paul: "The suffer-ings of the present life are not to be compared to the glory that shall be revealed in you."
This is the spirit that has carried forward the work of the Church in the nineteenth century, until it has become the great moral support of the national life. - Catholic Columbian.

Conversions to the Church.

We are happy to be able to say that the tide of conversions to Catholicism continues to flow on steadily. The reception into the Church of Lord St. Cyres, son and heir of the present Lord Iddesleigh, and an undergradnate of Magdalen College, has caused a considerable sensation among our Anglican friends. Lord St. Cyres belongs to a family the men bers of which have been conspicuously fair-minded towards the Cutholic Church. It will be remembered that his grandfather, then Sir Stafford Northcote, addressed to the Irish Orangemen as roug letter of remonstrates when, on the occasion of his visit to the North, a dastardly attack was made on a Catholic corvent, Two other netable conversions which have just taken place are chronicled by the the Osservatore Romana One is that of an English Protes ant Lady, named Harnett, who lise raised for many years at S. Romano, on the Arno, and who has been received into the Church by Father Mori, the priest of that parish. The other convert is Miss Anna Seeman, who was borne at Tubingen in Wursembarg, and belonged to the Evangelical sect. She abjured her errors at Saracena, in Calabria, and received conditional Baptism at the bands of Dr. Leone Ferrari, who, under Divine Providence, has been mainly instrumental in her conversion.

There are sorrows where of necessity the soul must be its own support. A strong heart rely on its own strength alone.

There are prating coxcombs in the world, and too many of them, who would rather talk than listen, even though Shakespeare himself were the orator.

It was Flavel who remarked that if men should rise from the dead and read their epitaphe, some would think they had got into the rong graves.

" One thing greatly needed in these times. said a ' slergyman recently in our hearing.

Bat anough to be small

#### PENITHNOR.

When in my happy childhood's days, My pash I humbly trod, In innocent and peaceful ways Unto the Church of God; Then was my life a happy one For I could also and pray, Pray to our Lord and God above, Pray unto Him and say :

"On this bleak earth thou camest, Oh! Lord

"To recone us from sin,
"Upon the Gross to die for us,
"Our sunful souls to win."

My heart is heavy now, Oh ! God, my nears is neavy now, On 1 God,
For since shose days ago
I've wander'd from the path—
My life, a life of woe,
The hymns I joyously did sing,
The pray're I used to say,
Have from my mind now taken wing—
I know not how to pray! I know not how to pray!

But kneeling here, before Thy throne, In bitter, heartfelt grief, Oh! may I ask Thee, gracious Lord, To give my soul relief The sinner, dying, on the Cross Thou number day with the blest E'en as he pray'd I pray, oh Lord, Grans me eternal rest.

#### WHAT ARE THEY?

Patriots and Theologians, but not Politicians-The seciety of Jesus-

From the Catholic Columbian we berrow an extract from an admirable lecture delivered by Father Els. of Columbia. Ohio, on the subject of the "Jessits." This lecture is one of the cleverest contributions to the literature and learning of the day. Father Eis tells what the Jesults are and what they are not, the blessed founder are still ebeyed in their in terms clear, procise, unanswerable. He entirety. proves, indeed, his proposition, that the Society of Jesus occupies a providential place in history, and that its influence has been beneficent in every direction.

was a soldier. He was a weridly man, whose martial training had not been marked by piety. Wounded at the battle of Pampeluna be found, during his canvalescence, nothing to read but a volume of Lives of the Saints. He was attonished at their heorism. teuched by their steadfastness. He was moved to consider the futility of worldly battles in comparison with those that receive an study and prayer. In the peaceful society of eternal reward. He resolved to enlist under his brethren his life is passed unattended by the standard of Christ and to fight thenceforth turmoll and undisturbed by the exactions of for Him.

As soon as he was well, he gave himself up to the new life, and, in order to fit himself for it, went back to school. He finally sought the university of Paris and there made the and meditation, both of which last one hour, other atudents, to whom he communicated his He then assists at the Holy Sacrifice of the apiritual ideas and whom he soon filled with his own spirit.

With them as a nucleus, he laid down the rules of his organization, which he fashioned on military lines, and to which he gave laws that would admit of its indefinite expansion and aims that would embrace every work of charity that loads to the greater glery of G:4.

The Jesuite began to increase and to

spread. would sigh because he had not missionaries enough to send to every tribe and people. He sent St. Francis Xavier to the far East.

This Jesuit missionary traversed India and Japan and was about to enter China when he

leved Black Robes of the Indians. They selemn vows of peverty, chastity and ebediestablished their famous missions in Parence, while others have only temperary to be aguay. In Chins, they became Mandarlans; kept for a number of years. In general the in India they adopted the manners of the Brahmins : in Canada they were taken into lead it with regard to the letter and the spirit the Indian tribes; in South America, they both are worthy of the respect and affection adapted themselves to the customs of the of sincere men. Wherever the Brothers have

But they did not all go to heathen countries. Europe was the first field of their activity. In the South of Germany, for instance, they saved the people from the new heresies. In Spain and France and elsewhere on that continent they were teachers, preachers, administrators of the Sacraments, every where useful to God and men.

The Jesuits are patriots. They have made It a rule of their Order to adopt the manners of the people among whom they dwell, to speak their language, and to indentify themselves with them as far as their best interests are concerned.

The Jesuite are theologians. In all disputes, their teachers, like Maldonado, are consulted. They have examined every question, down to the latest scientific theories that impugn the dogmas of revelation. And all their teaching is pervaded by the truth-"Thou art Peter and upon this rock, I will build my Church.'

In their moral theology they have been calumniated. It is said that they teach that the end justified the means. In no book written by them is that doctrine to be found, has been repeatedly made of a The offer thousand dollars reward to any one who will produce an authorized work of theirs which contains that doctrine.

of total depravity, for if man is tetaliy deprayed he has no free will. Hence, in condited after the "Our Father" in beginning troverting this falsehood, the Jesuits upheld the divine office. Peps Urban IV. in 1263 the banner of human liberty.

nodality. They practice what they preach. By their fruits they asked to be judged. On the bat-tlefield, in the hospital, at the bedside of the as we now have it, by allowing its insertion plague-stricken, in the virgin forests of the in the Roman Breviary.

new world, in the jungles of Africa, in every The Greek Church has country, at every work of charity, at every

know them. They have devoted themselves especially for us sinners," as early as the Council of to the work of education. In the most Ephesus, in the beginning of the fifth cen-primary classes of the highest chairs in tury. It is an undeniable fact that the Greeks universities, Jesuits are at work to-day, and had the "Hall Mary," almost as complete They have devoted themselves especially the training their pupils receive is thorough

are forbidden by rule to meddle in partisan following manner: "Peace be to thee, political contentions. They teach respect for Mary, full of grace; the Lord is with thee, constituted authority and other doctrines that make peaceful, law-abiding, industrious,

honest and honorable offerns. In this country they are so be found in many

นั้นที่ไม่เกิดให้เกียน เกาะ การ ค.ศ. ค.ศ.

fice, as teachers, posters, missionaries, and the world is benefited by them at every

They, and we all, Catholics, desire to live in peace with our non-Catholic neighbors, desiring no contest, seeking neither strile ner unjust superiority, but wishing only that truth may be known and that the hearts of all truth may be known and that the hearts of all truth may be known and that the hearts of all truth may be known and that the hearts of all truth and them. may be won by charity and there be brought under the years of Christ.

THE LIFE OF A CHRISTIAN BROTHER.

A Teaching Order with 15,000 Members-Their Discipline and Work.

Of the daily life of a Brother of the Chris tian Schools but little is known to the outside

He is known as a religious teacher, as one devoted wholly to the Christian education of youth. But the requirements of community life are rarely brought to the notice of even pious Catholics.

As a religious, cell-abnegation, retirement from the pomps and vanities of the world, enter largely into his every-day life Only prayerfulness, study, heroic forgetfulness of self, can ensure his auccess in the vocation to which God has called him. Early merning sees him up and bowed in adoration before his Creator. Mental prayer and Holy Mass befittingly usher in a day to be employed in God's service. Then study, careful study, prepares his mind for the tasks of the mbeel-room.

When the Blessed De La Salle feunded this Order it was his intention to combine the contemplative with the active life. He thus peinted out to those who would be called to this institute a means to reach a high degree of perfection. For this end he gave them rules specifying each and every action of the day, the time, manner and place in which it was to be performed. The rules written by

In his class-room the Brother views each of the little ones confided to his care as a charge for which he is responsible to Christ Himself. His rules enjoin the practice of the virtues

model man in the school-room. School duties terminated, he betakes himself once more to a selfish world.

The details of the life of a Christian Brother are as follows: He rises at 4.30 o'clock every morning in the year; goes to the chapel at 5 e'clock for morning prayer Mass to call down God's blessing on his labor

of the day.

After having breakfasted he again goes to the chapel and says six decades of the Rosary to place his little flock under the protection of the Most Blessed Virgin; after which he betakes bimself to his class-reom, there to carry out the werds of our Blessed Lord, Suffer the little children to come unto Me." In his class-room the Brother makes himself all to all that he may gain souls to Christ. St. Ignatine used sometimes to sit in his the jeins with happiness in the innocent room with a map of the world out spread be- amusements of the little enes. Whilst exeramusements of the little ones. Whilst exerfore him, and seeing the many places that claing the office of matter he guides and were left without the knowledge of Christ, directs with the heart of a father. After finishing his class duties he seeks rest and retirement before the Blessed Sacrament in meditation. Evening beholds him enjoying recreation in the company of his brothers.

At half-past eight he goes to the chapel to He did more wonderful work than St. say night prayer, and at nine o'clock he re-He often batized so many converts in tires. The members of the order throughout The Jesuits came early to America, They discovered the Mississippi. They penetrated the Rocky Mountains. They were the becountry—sverywhere all things to all men had an opportunity to establish themselves that they might lead them all to Christ. experienced men, while their character has won for them the strong affection of the parents whose children are confided to their pare. - Northwest Review.

# 480 ACRES FREE.

Dakota offers a free claim, a pre-emption and a homestead—in all, 480 acres—free to each settler. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry, reaches the Devil s Lake, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land districts. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A, St. Paul. Minn.

The History of the "Hall Mary." The "Hail Mary," as we now recite it, dates from the year 1515; originally it consisted only of the words of the arch-angel and St. Elizabeth. Pope Gregory the Great (590 604) ordered this primitive "Hail Mary" to be said at the Offertory of the Mass of the fourth Sunday in Advent, and there we find it as follows: "Ave Maria, gratia piena, Dominus tecum, Benedicta tu in mulieribus, et benedictus fructus ventris tui"-" Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, ontains that doctrine.

They oppose Luther's and Calvin's doctrine total depravity, for if man is totally decentury, according to Durandus, it was respect to the control of the control o added the hely name of Jesus after the Scrip-They showed that faith alone will not save tural sentence, as the devotion of the faithful without goed works, as the Scripture says had introduced the name Mary after the first that God will render to every man according greeting. ("Grandcolas, l'Ancien Sacramentaire de l'Eglise," vol. i. 1649, p. 419). The They were the first to foster devotion to the Sacrad Heart. They founded the first Amen," was made in 1508, and the Franciscans were accustomed to say, "now and at the hour of our death." A few years later Pope

The Greek Church has employed the words of the angel Gabriel and St. Elizabeth in her spiritual and corporal work of mercy, the rituals from the earliest days of Sts. James Jesuits are found. By their fruits you shall and Basil, and claims to have received the addition " Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray as we have it now, as early as 647. St. Savsound and lasting.

The Jesuits are not politicians. The Jesuits formulary of the Sacrament of Baptism in the blessed art thou among women, and blessed the fruit that is in thy womb, Jesus Christ.

Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us, I say, sinners, Amen."—Grandoolas.

It was in about this form that St. Ildefonans, Bishop of Telede, knew the Hail Mary, is employed in a State street hair-dressing 900 years age. Still the Western Church did establishment where many ladies call every

eight century. From the time of the Crurades it became the oursom to say the "Hall Mary" every merning and night at the sound of the church bells. Pope Urban 11, 1090, ordained that from the day the army of the Crusades started, the church belieshould ring three times meruing, noon, and night—to remind the faithful to recite this prayer. There exists a document from Eudes de Sully, Blabop of Paris, 1195, by which he urges his pricate to see that the people know and recite the "Hall Mary." From that time forward the sweet "Hall Mary" became the universal prayer of the Christian world.

St. Benaventure at the general chapter of the Franciscans, held at Pies in 1262, ordered his religious to encourage the faithful in honoring the mystery of the Incarnation by saying the "Hall Mary" three times at the sound of the church bells toward evening. Hence the ringing of the Angelus bell, which became a general practice in the Franciscan Order. On the 13th of October, 1318, Pope John XXII. issued a bill at Avignon, by which he indulged this plous practice. But the indulgences which are now attached to this devotion were not given until the 14th of September, 1724, when Pope Benedict XIII granted them by the brief "In-

#### PLEASANT PEOPLE.

janota Nobia."

When we Meet Them we Wonder that Everybedy does not Imitate Them.

We are sometimes surprised to find how many pleasant people there are sojourning on this planet, and how ready they are to say and do pleasant things, and fill the world with "sweetness and light" for others.

Sometimes when we least expect it, when it has seemed to us as if almost everybody was made up on the bias, so to speak, we suddenly happen upon one of these pleasant people, and the cobwebs are all swept out of our heaven, and the whole complexion of things is changed. They make a dull day cheerful; they have something of the same effect in a room as an open fire or a boquet of flowers; or they are like the trill of a brook hidden in a still wood, or the unexpected whistle of a bird in early spring. They make us feel for the nonce as if every body was pleasant because they are. There is a charm about them which is reflected upon their "mistrusting the sunbeam."

We cannot always explain exactly why they

are so pleasant; they may not be besurful; they are often, indeed, what those who insist upon symmetry and harmony as the first principles of beauty, would call plain; they are not always robust people, who raise our spirits by the mere fact of their strength and health, they are sometimes invalids, who spend their days upon the couch, with pain as a companion; they are not people of leisure, with nothing to do but make themselves agreeable, but often the busiest mortals under the sun; they are not always the wittiest or the most clever among our acquaintances; they possess a magic super-ior to all these, which dwarfs the wit and dever-ness of all others, and makes these of smail

value besides their own attractiveness. Perhaps their spell resides in the fact that they have the kind of common sense which may be said to amount to genius—a genius for divin-ing the feelings and predjudices of others, for making themselves acceptable, for making us pleased with themselves. An aroma of good nature pervades their neighborhood; they have essentially that "sweet, attractive sort of grace" of which the poet sings. When we meet them we wonder that everybody has not attempted to imitate them, that everybody does not acknow-ledge their excellence and beg for the recipe. It seems as easy for them to be delighted as it is for a rose to be sweet or a star to shine. They always say the right thing; they never remind us, if we are rich to day, that we were poor yesterday. They never repeat the disagreeable things others have said of us, nor criticise our friends in our presence, por anub or embarraes

How the Dutch Insure Their Work-

An interesting experiment in workmen's by voluntary co operation than by the State system of insurance for eld age projected in Germany, but at the same time a State guarantee for the premiums to be paid by employers and workmen jointly is desired. The Employers' Union of the Netherlands," which has initiated the scheme, propose to secure to workmen now in or in future entering the service of members a pension of at least 5; per week after their sixtleth year, and not payable before their fiftieth, by the contribution on the part of the employers of at least 3d per man per week toward the premium. The balance to be paid by the workman would vary according to his age on commencing payments from 11d at 21 to 8d at 35. In the case of apprentices under fifteen, the payment of the whole premium is made by the employer until he is twenty-one, after which he would only have to pay 3d per week in order to enjoy his pen-sion of 5s weekly at sixty. In order that the State income thus obtained may be viewed as a right and not as an slms, the citizen is to pay his own dues. In the case of those citizens, however, who do not possess the means of paying a truly socialist clause provides that the dues shall be paid by the local commune or parish of which he is a member. For every such person the commune is to pay 18 kronen yearly into the National Insurance Office. This amount of contribution has been calculated upon the returns of the census of 1886. The "insurance obligation" of the citizen begins with his nineteenth year with 25 cere weekly, which he will continue to pay until his twenty-eighth year. The enjoy-ment of his annual pension of 72 kronen a year will begin on his sixtleth birthday. Any one who pleases and is able to do so may pay 1 krene 25 cere weekly, whereby he will earn an annual income of 432 kronen at his sixtieth year, or, if he prefers it, an income of 138 kronen for the remainder of life at his fortyfith year. Employers, domestic er commerolal, are to pay for their servants, but have the right to doduct the sum from their wages, Every care seems to have been taken to meet the weak points of any such schome. Thus an auxiliary fund is to be established by be-nevolent contributions, from which the preminms of the workmen will be paid when they are incapaciated from continuing their contributions from causes beyond their own control. Should the payment of the premium cease the contributions will not be lest, as a corresponding amount will be paid after the sixieth year. Again, if a workman wishes his pension to begin at fifty, that can be arranged, but it will be proportionately smaller in amount; or, if he wishes it to be postponed beyond the sixtieth year the payments will increase. Workmen who have already passed the age of thirty are not likely to gain any benefit from the scheme, owing to the heavy premium, but for the young generation it offers a security for old age on the payment of an infinitesimal weekly sum.

## Masculine Vanity.

"Yes," said the little weman with the dark eyes and sensitive mont to a Chicago Journal man, "men are awful vain oreatures." She places. Their lives are open to the world. It was in about this form that St. Ildefonman, "men are awful vain creatures." She They live in the fleroe light of publicity. ans, Bienep of Telede, knew the Hail Mary, is employed in a State street hair-dressing They go about their mission of peace, fulfill- 900 years age. Still the Western Church did establishment where many ladies call every ing their duties of charity and of self-sacri- not accept it as a general prayer until the day in order to have their tresses washed,

# JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

# CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellons work, alone worth coming many miles to see, spart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:90 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:80 p.m. Street care pass the door.

ed to by lady operators. When pressed for her there while he returned to camp, an explanation of her statements, the little Marian had laid many plans to w woman continued : "We de not care fer male customers at our store, but, of course, we can't put up a sign. 'No gentlemen need apply, or For ladies only, or something like that, and if male customers appear we have to look after them-A handsome blonds man-I know he's a drummer, because of his curled mustache and the cempliments he pays me-whose hair I wash and dress for him about twice a week, tells me that he has no use for men barbers any more. But you ought to see him watch me at my work and criticise every thing I do. He's very polite, but if he isn't suited with my work he gets awful cross. And when I have finished with him he sits for fully twenty minutes staring into the glass and smiling at the reflection of his own beauty. There are others who come there who are not nearly as handsome, but quite as particular. One or two of them scoid dreadfully, but they are all alike so far as being struck on their personal loveliness is concerned. I can forgive that dear drummer, because he's handsome enough to make anybody conceited, but drat the men we are bas ugly as jim-craws and don't know it. Would I like to keep all the men out of the shop? Yes, I would, all but the dr-. Oh, go on, now : you're trying to have fun with me, arn't you? But men are awfully vain creatures.

#### HOSTESS AND GUEST.

Their Respective Dutles Ably Defined by Lady Writer.

The first duty of the hostess is to make her guests acquainted with each other, writes Jane Allen in the Christian Union. In some circles it is considered eviquette not to introduce, but, as a young lady justly observed :- "It may be etiquette, but it is not a polite etiquette." The very origin of this word "etiquette" suggests its limitations. It means nothing more than "a ticket," and was at first the wooden tag on a bundle indicating its contents. To-day it re-presents the mark placed by society on its ap-proved usages, and may be freely translated by "good form." It is, of course, only a mirror which reflects ever change of fashion while politeness is a substantial and permanent expression of good will and kind feeling.

If we accept it as the dictate of courtesy that

one's guests should be introduced, it follows that they should be introduced in such a way as to make it easy to fall into conversation. It is not necessary that the hostess should present Mr. Smith as "the Australian explorer," or Miss Brown as "the author of that charming poem in the Age." Such an introduction almost necessitates a personal turn to the canversation, and makes it decidedly awkward for the other person, who may never have heard of the Australian expedition or the poem. In nothing is the skill of the hostess so clearly shown as in this word with which she shoves the boat of new acquaintance off the social strand. A hint of some topic in which the people introduced are mutually interested, an allusion to an acquaintance which they hold in common, a mention of some place, book or pic ture familiar to both, launches them success fully; and the hostess may turn to her other guests with her mind at ease. If she is wise, she will have asked several persons, preferably Paul. He often batized so many converts in the memoers of the order throughout a day that at night he could no longer raise the world number 15,000 and are scattered insurance is being made in Amsterdam. The young girls, to act as assistant hostesses, to his arm from exhaustion.

The Jesuits came early to America. They men than women, in order to have a circulating medium; as a man may without awkwardnes

be left standing alone, a woman never. Nothing in the line of party giving is so easy as a small evening party. It is often pleasant est when most informal. Invite only such guests as come to see you, and do not as Emer on says, interpose a screen of things between you and them. Have done with apologies Deficiencies apeak for themselves, and thei mouths are not to be shut by explanations Welcome your guest heartily, set before him your best of material and spiritual refreshment, and then cease to be over anxious as to his en-

joyment. Let the rooms be softly, but dimly lighted. Lamps except for the odor of kerosene, are preferable to gas, on account of the milder light. Strew tables with books and photographs, draw chairs and sofas into easy groups, that four or five guests may talk together without effort. If reready in a side room, and strive to time the serving so that it may fill the pause, instead of breaking in upon a full tide of conversation or music. Instruct the servant that all the people in the same group are to be served at the same time. If not too warm, light a fire, as a gathering point. Add to these suroundings the inspiring presence of a genial host and hostess, and what guests could fail to respond by a cheerful readiness to enter into the spirit of

festivity ? Alas I there are people who settle back a leaden weight upon their entertainers; people whose eyes are fixed on a hole in the sofa cover while they listen languidly to their host; peo ple who appear to regard vivacity as a mark of inferior breeding—social oysters, who hope, by never opening their shells to deceive the world into the belief that they hold a pearl. All thes are as common as they are depressing. The ideal guest is much more rare than the ideal hostess. The role involves the power to play second fiddle gracefully, to take time from the first violin, and aim simply to aid the general effect. With no personal interest in making a party a success, to throw one's vital energies into the breech is a sketch of altruism as rare as

admirable.

Much of the explanation of the lethargy of much of the explanation of the settargy of guests lies in that phrase; "The expenditure of vital energy." We, as a race, are too tired for social enjoyment. An editor who was invited to a literary gathering to listen to a paper, responded, with more vigor than civility—'Good gracious! would you ask a man who had been felling trees all day for a living to come to wood-chopping party in the evenius for fun? The task of making society sociable may well stagger a hostess if it involves first regulating the business day of the guest. But that a leisure class does not solve the problem is sufficently attested by Byron's description of "Society, one vast and polished horde.

Formed of two mighty tribes, the bores and bored."

This is the verdict of one who had tried all th luxury and elaboration that could be devised by a class which made society a chief pursuit. Suppose, then, we begin at the other end, and try what help may lie in simplification, and the adoption of society to the requirements of business men audousy women; in adopting a social code wherein the only thing demanded of the hosts shall be a spirit of hospitality, and the only requisition of the guests readiness to be entertained and a desire to contribute something to the hilarity of the occasion,

curled, frizzed, crimped or otherwise attend- | her home to his family in New York and left

Marian had laid many plans to win the affections of her kinsfolk. She had practised diligently at her music; she was sure they would be pleased to hear her stories of her beautiful sister and her brother; she imagined her admiration of her new blue silk gown and winter bonnet.

But the Pauls one and all were indifferent to her music, her family and her gowns. They gave "George's wife" a friendly welcome, and then each went on his or her way, and paid no more attention to her.

After the first shock of disappointment Marian summoned her courage.

"If I have nothing to give them they have much to give me," she thought cheerfully. She listened eagerly while Isabel sang and her smiles and tears showed how keenly she appreciated the music. She examined Louisa's paintings every day with unflagging interest, discussed every effect, and was happy if she could help mix the colors or prepare the canvas. She questioned grandma about her neuralgia, advised new remedies, or listened unwearied to the account of old ones day after day.

When Uncle John, just returned from Japan, began to describe his adventures, Marian was the only auditor who never grew tired, nor interrupted him. After a two-hours lecture, in which her part had been a dumb, bright-faced listener, Uncle John declared that George's wife was the most intelligent woman he had never met.

When George came home, the whole family were loud in her praises. She was a fine musician; she had unerring taste in art; she was charming, witty and levable; but George soon saw that she had won them unconscious ly; not by displaying her own merits but by appreciating theirs.

This is a true story in fact but the truth of its meaning is repeated wherever a woman is found who has the intangible quality called charm." She may be deformed or pockmarked, but will win friendship and love by the lack of self-consciousness, by her quick sympathy with others.

Many an attractive girl would save herself much anxiety and vain effort at her entrance into the world of society if she understood that it was made up of individuals, each of whom desired to find not the beauty, wit or talent of others, but the cordial recog nition of their own.

If you can honestly forget yourself and take an interest in others, you will soon find yourself surrounded by hosts of friends; but if you dishonestly affect this interest, you will deceive no one. Your duliest companien will recognize you as a anob and a

#### ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

A Jeweler Chats About the Kind of Mottoes Engraved in Them,

"What kind of mottoes are engraved in engagement rings? Well, usually ancient ones, sometimes in old English letters. You see the fashion of baving mottess, or 'posies' as they were called, in rings, is very old. It was quite common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, both for betrothed and wedding rings and just now is being revived. An English firm of jewelers has published a little pamphlet on the subject, giving examples of 'posies' found on rings which have belonged to celebrated people, some of them in English, others in Latin, French and German. One, in the ring with which Bishop Bull wedded his wife, runs: "Bene parere parere parare det mihi Dens'—'Ged make me a good mother and an obedient housewife. I don't imagine there will be many orders given for that motto nowadays.

"The posies were either double or single, the double ones being usually serious, and the single lighter in tone. A favorite in the seventeenth century was :

" God our love continue ever, That we in Heaven may dwell together.

" And another :

" Let him never take a wife, Who will not love her as his life," "A six century gentlemen felt confidence in his future happiness when he had inscribed la his wife's wedding ring:

"I did, then commit no folly, When I married my sweet Molly." 44 And another justified his matrimenia

plunge by: "'Tis fit men should not be alone, Which made Tom to marry Jone.

"Single posies are more popular now, an net many modern rings are large enough to admit of two lines. Some of the old single postes which are being used are:

"'God above send peace and love."
"God and thee may comfort be." "Love me little, love me long.
"I bid adien to all but you," "This and my beart.

" Love me and leave me not." "Sometimes we have an order to engrave a few words from Browning. The last of Lone Among the Ruins, seems to be a favorite, and also several quotations from Mrs. Browning's 'Sonnets from the Portuguese.' Occasionally some one comes in and orders an inscription in which there seems no earthly sense, but its intelligable enough, I suppose, to the particular fiances for whom it is in

tended. "Solitair rings are not in fashionabl any more for engagements. Half hoop are considered the proper thing now, either one row of stones er two, like this one, with diamonds and rubies. Burned topaz is coming in once more, It was very much worn about forty years ago. and people who have jewelry of that date will find it useful. The prettlest bracelet we have in the place has two rows of burned topaz, each atone inclosed in a ring of small diamonds."-Chicago News.

## Rivers of Burning Oil.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 21 .- At 3 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in the refinery of A. D. Miller, Allegheny City. Thornton Miller, engineer of the establishment, is missing, and doubtless perished. The fire swept all before it, starting from the How She Conquered.

George Paul, a young civil engineer, while surveying a railway in the Pennsylvanta hills, met a plain, lovable little country girl, and married her. After a few weeks he brought

ceeper shop, a leng brick building, stered with empty barrels and with rows of them standempty barrels and with rows or shem standing outside. The latter were soon on fire, and it seemed to be but a question of a few minutes when those lineide must follow.

Within 16 minutes the entire aquare, except the property along Proble awants. a narrow strip along Preble avenue, was one mass of fiames. At half-past five o'clock the fire was under control, so far as confining the flames within their original limits were cancerned. The destruction of the refinery is practically total. The plant was valued at \$225,000. The insurance, if any, is light,

#### ALWAYS BEHINDHAND.

Exasperating Habit Which Causes Much Irritation and Discemfort.

Numbers of good people are spoiled by their habit of being behindhand. For it is a habit, and it can be overcome by a little will and a good deal of perseverance.

We have noticed that a man who is always ouncust, usually is married to a woman who is never quite ready, and vice versa, and no. body knews, or will knew till the books are balanced at the final winding up, how much mental and meral wear and fret there is about such a union.

These every-day martyrs are so comman that nobody notices them, and yet it surely must be easier to die once at the stake, eee. ing as all have got to die some day, than it is to live on for fifty years—three hundred and cixty-five days and six hours to a year -with a "partner" who is never quite ready, but whe is going to be 'In just a lew min ntes."

The punctual woman has her meals ready on the streke of the clock; and her unpunct. nal husband knows that they will be ready, he stops, and does a little job of work that might as well have been left till alterward. and the potatoes get cold, and the beef-teak tastes like tough leather in consequence.

The man who is on time has to sit round drumming his fingers on the window-pane, and fingering the curtain poler, and making himself disagreeable generally, waiting while the unpunctual wife gets things on the table, and wonders what does make men felks so fidgetv.

And that man suffers a small martyrdom while he is waiting, and if he does not swear about it, put it down to his credit, ob, record. ing angel.

An unpunctual person never can conceive

what a trial it is to a punctual one to have to wait, and wait, for what could just as well have been attended to in time. You are going somewhere at ten c'cleck, You tell your wife to be ready at the time. You harry to keep your appointment, and you keep it. She knows that you will. But she thinks there is plenty of time. Peeple who are invariably behindhand always think

there is time enough. That is the rock they

split on You come home and find her not

ready. But she tells you reassuredly that she has only got to change her dress and comb her hair, and see about dinner, and it will only take a few minutes. And by bitter experience you know that it will take a good hour to accomplish all these things. Of course you fret, and you keep calling out up the stairway to know what in the dickens she is about, and you tell her that you could have built the City of Jersualem in the time she has been combing her bair and getting into another dress, and you get

next time you ask her togo anywhere with you, you wen't ask her.
So we say to all our friends, de try and be ready when the time to be ready comes, It would save so much discomfort, so much irritation, so much friction and fret. And it is just as easy after you make up your mind

out of doors, and stamp about in the yard to pass the time away, and you resolve that the

Try it-try it in earnest-ye who are always behindhand, and see if we are not right .- N. Y. Weekly.

# The Pleasure of Editing.

Editing a paper says a provincial editor, is a pleasing thing. If it contain too much political matter, people won't have it; if it contains too little, they won't have it. If the type is too large, it deern't contain enough reading matter; if the type is too small, they can't read it. If telegraphic reports are published, some folks say they are nothing but hashes up; if they are omitted, they say there is a want of enterprise. If we put in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattle-head; if we cmit jokes, they say we are an oldfossil. If we publish original matter, they condemn us for not giving them selections; if we publish selections, folks say we are lazy for not giving them what they have not read in some other paper. If we give a man complimentary notices we are censured for being partial; if we do not, all hands say we are a great boor. If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous; if we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to be in their houses, If we attend church, they say it is only for effect; if we do not they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked. If we speak well of any act; folks say we dare not do otherwise; if we censure, they call us a traitor. If we remain in our office and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows; if we go about a bit, they say we had better stay at home and get on with our work. If we do not pay all bills prom ptly, folks say we are not to be trusted ; if we do pay premptly, they say we stole the

## Coughlin Would Confess.

money.—Ex.

instrument case.

CHICAGO, August 21.—Coughlin, one of the Cronin prisoners, is reported as losing fiesh, sleeping poorly and even shows symptoms of insanity. It is reported that three times he asked to see the State Attorney, but each time countermanded the order. It is said Coughlin's wife is breaking down, and she has been urging him to reach an understan-ing with the State Atterney. Prisoner Woodruff has drawn a picture of his own execution and has presented it to a deputy sheriff. The police claim to have discovered a tinsmith who has identified Martin Barke as the man for whom he soldered a tin box the Monday following the Orenin tragedy, and which is thought to have held Cronin's clothes. Anothe tin box was soldered for the suspect, and is supposed to have held the

# GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

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

Mr. Jonathan Trump-" You are charming

Bloody affrays are still reported in Crete. Terrino gains provailed Thursday on English coass. Much damage was done. It is reported that Mr. Parnell will shortly make a tour of America for his bealth. Count Coursen, a Swim, and, confessedly a spy on behalf of Germany, has been arrested as

The British man-of-war "Sultan," which went ashore as Marta some time ago, has been

floated. Paris was visited by a violent storm Thursday.
A thunderbolt struck the Eiffel tower, but no

damage was done. Two memorial beasess of the Washington family have been stolen from the parish churco of Sulgrave, Northamptonshire.

A despatch from Montenegro says a famine is threatened owing to the failure of the crops, and spidemic disease is now extensively pre-

The English, Scotch and American colleges at Rome have united in sending to the Cathonic univessity at Washington a marble buss of St. Thomas Aquinas.

While England has entered into no engage ment with the triple alliance, she has come to an agreement with Italy regarding the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

Reports from Balgrade say a boat load of arms has arrived there and other military prepar-ations are being made. The anti-Bulgarian articles in the semi-official press cause anxiety

Mr. Balfour announced in the British House of Commons that the Government had reached the conclusion that it would be impossible to pass the Irish Sunday closing bill at this MARIOD.

A sensation has been caused in London by the professors at the Bonn asylum pronouncing Prince Sulkovskys sane. This removes the omtrol of his estates from his wife, who has been equandering his fortune.

The Porte has sent a secret circular to the govvernors general of all the Armenian vilayets, ordering them to cherish their privileges and avoid offending the Kurds, whose services may be needed in the event of war. It is feared the note will promote outrages upon Christians.

Advices from Apia report the return to Samoa of ex-King Malietoa and other exiles. The ex-king was warmly welcomed by the natives, and his own flag was boisted. King Mataata also greeted Malietoa with cordiality. The German consul told Malietoa that he was at liberty to do

In the British House of Commons Postmaster General Raikes assured Mr. Healy that there was no warrant authorizing the postal officials to open letters in England or Ireland. If letters were opened, be said, proof would soon be forthcoming, and the openers would be liable to criminal proceedings.

An incimate friend of Gen. Boulanger says the latter, less than six mouths ago, secured a loan of a hundred thousand pounds from a firm of French bankers in New York city, who had confidence in his ultimate success, and that his total indebtedues to these confiding New Yorkers is over a million dollars.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt says :- "A glance at Emperor William of Germany should convince the Alestian youth that they look upon the hope of an empire to which they belong and should teach them upon which side their future destiny her, and Alsace will be led on ward by the prospect of the fulfillment of this future."

The trial of William O'Brien and James Gilhooly, M. Pa. from County Cork, on a charge of holding a Nationalist meeting, which had samed under the Crimes act, was begun Thursday at Clonakilty. The defendants retused to recognize the authority of the court and declined to cross-examine the withesses for the prosecution or to present any testimony.

## AMERICAN.

Jewellers in Chicago say the fresh water pearls sent from Wisconsin for valuation are

Joseph Frana, an invalid, was murdered at his door on Nineteenth street, Chicago, early Thursday morning.

An epidemic of virulent flux has prevailed in Charleston, W. Va., and county for thirty days. Fifty persons have died, mostly young The Keystone Furnace Company, Reading, Pa, have assigned. The failure is attributed to

dulless in the iron trade; assets, \$200,000; liabilities, \$250,000.

the test were detained. One million five hundred thousand pounds of

tobacco were sold at auction in Louisville, Ky., Thursday and brought over \$100,000. The sale was the largest ever made in one day. The chief of the U.S. Secret service learns

that a poorly executed counterfeit \$2 United States silver certificate, department series, 1886, check-letter C, has appeared in the West. The late David S. Terry and his wife made

their wills and gave them into the keeping of a mutual friend, lawyer of San Francisco, the day before Terry was shot by Deputy Marshal

Two and 79-100 inches of rain fell at Duluth Sunday night. The city conduits were insufficent to carry away the water and \$66,000 damage was done, much of which the city will have to pay.

Mayor Gregier, of Chicago, has addressed a letter to Governor Fiter, asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to take action towards securing the location of the World's fair

Sherman Lewis, a negro, was hung near Luccalin, Miss., by unknown men Monday night. It is thought he acknowledged that he had assaulted a white woman a year ago and afterward hung her in a well.

Emanuel Brooks, of Shawneetown, Ill., shot and fatally wounded his wife Thursday, and then shot himself twice in the head, but the wounds not killing him, he ran 100 yards and jumped into the river and was drowned. A freight train on the Philadelphia and Read-

ing railroad broke through a culvert near Shamokin, Thursday. The engine and twenty cars were wrrcked, involving a heavy loss. Several trainmen were slightly injured. The U.S. Treasury department has informed

an Ogdenshurg, N.Y., man that there is no provision of law for the reimportation (without payment of duty) from Canada of a horse pre-viously imported with payment of duty and exported for racing purposes.

The schooner Martha A. Bradly, August 10, on the western part of the Grand Banks, picked up Captain Charles Rogers in the small boat Nickelodeon in an exhausted condition. Captain Rogers was bound from Boston to Paris and had been at sea thirty-eight days.

The mud drum of the boiler in Gangwisch's brewery, in the Allegheny City, Pa., exploded with terrific force Wednesday, almost completely wrecking a thee-story building. Henry Snyder, an employé, was killed, and Lizzie Blasco and William Johnson were seriously but the demaga is 210 000

hurt. The damage is \$10,000.

An elopement took place on Sunday from Susset hall, Asbury Park, N.J., where Miss Pearson, a young lady of Buffalo, N.Y., left the hotel where her family are spending the summer, and ran away with H. D. Duncan, a young acquantance of hers residing near her home in Buffalo. The couple have been engaged for some time though against the wishes of the girl's parents.

nive the union. In consequence of this it is said a number of men want out. Three hundred men went out in Brooklyn and a number in New

Two steam yachts, the "Wideawake" and "Jessie Lang," collided at Syracuse, N. Y., Wednesday. The "Lang," ask and all on board, about swenty-five, went into the water. Miss Van Wormen, of Phanix, was drowned.

Certificates of incorporation of the Nicaragus Mail, Steem Navigation and Trading company have been filed. The expital stock is \$50,000. The object is the establishment and operation of a steemship line on the inland waters of Nicaragua.

Sheriff Flack's wife has begun suit in New Yerk against him for an absolute divorce. She recently had see aside a diverce granted ber without her knowledge. Her husband had conspired with others to give it to her instead of a separation, which she sued for.

Tan \$300,000 rapropriated to clean the streets and cellers of Johnstown has have attacked and unless more money is forthe ming the work will have to be suspended. Dr. i.ee, of the State Board of Health, thinks there are hundreds of bodies still in the cellars.

Thursday, while hunting near Eldosa, Ia., banker L. P. Wisner was accidently shot and killed by his only son George, aged 22. Mr. Wiener was the wealthies man in Central Iowa, being very popular and widely known. His wife and son are almost crazed over the KEARCOY.

Michael J. Leonard recently discovered seventy-five acres of land near Ripley, Tenn., upon which were rich deposits of yellow other. He told his friend, L. A. Bell, publisher of the Catholic Advocate here. Bell bought the place at the ordinary value of land there. It is supposed to be a great fortune for him.

General Mine Superintendent Andrew Nicoll, it., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, and four workmen, Daniel Williams, Richard Mason, John Gavin and John Jones, were fatally burned by an explosion of gas in the shaft No. 2 at Olyphant, Pa., Thursday. The gas had accumulated after a cave-in that occurred a few hours before.

The British barque Onaway, Capt. Anderson, which sailed from Philadelphia, June 5, for Bil-boa, with a crew of fifteen men and 124,234 gallone of crude petroleum, valued at 88,956, is be lieved to have been lost, as nothing has been heard of her since she passed out the Delaware Capes. The captain's wife and two children accompanied him.

The steamer Alene, at New York, from West Indian ports, reports that on August 6 the schooner Lizzie May, Capt. Hutchinson, while at anchor at Jeramie was run into by the Haytien man-of-war Touseaint l'Ouverture, and had a large hole stove in her starboard bow. The man-of-war left without ascertaining what damage had been done.

Five Spring Valley women, with infants in their arms, came to Galesboro, Ill., Monday to beg provisions and clothing for the families of minere there. A committee of citizens will canvass the place for them. They represent the families of Spring Valley strikers, are very destitute and say the women have gone out in companies to the leading cities of the state to beg for their children.

Dr. Otta Ritzmann, an Albany druggist, was drowned at North Hero Island, Lake Cham-plain, Wednesday, while fishing with Dr. Murray, also of Albany. An eight-pound pickerel caught his spoon, and in his endeavor to land him the boat capeized. Dr. Murray and the guide clung to the boat, but Dr. Ritzmann started for the shore to get help. He was taken with cramps and sank. The drowned man was 32 years old, and leaves a wife and two chil

Three young men who gave their names as Hawthorne Benson, Thomas Quinlan and Mc-Eiwan, entered the grocery store of Christo-pher W. Luca, in Brooklyn, Thursday night, for the purpose of robbery. The proprietor surprised them and a hand to hand fight took place, during which Luca was stabled to the heart and killed. The police found McElwan hiding behind a barrel in the store and arrested him. Benson was captured.

Joseph Papa, aged 13, who lives in a tenement in the rear of the building which was burned on Seventh avenue, New York, on Tuesday morning, resulting in the loss of ten lives, states that he saw a man throw a number of sticks of burning wood upon the ficor of the restaurant kitchen and then cast a pan of fluid of some kind upon the burning mass which caused it to blaze up. The boy has been committed to the House of Detention as a witness. The incendiary is supposed to have been Snyder, the proprietor of the restaurant.

The residents of Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., learned Wednesday that Capt. Samuel Greenwood, 60 years old, had eloped with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Samuel Greenwood, jr. When Forty-eight Arabs of both sexes arrived in Mr. Greenwood learned of the elopement he got New York Thurday by the steamer Veendam. In warrant for his father and faithless wife's arbit were allowed to land, as they had funds, but rest, charging them with being disorderly personal arrangement and subsections. sons. Samuel, sr., was arrested and subsequently bailed. The two captains, father and son, lived in a pretty house on Voorhees avenue, near Ocean avenue. The father buried his wife less than a month ago. The young wife married Samuel, jr., eight years ago.

The North-Western Miller of Minneapolia says: The aggregate flour output last week was 102,240 barrels, against 121,300 the previous week, and 164,900 for the corresponding time in 1888. A number of mills are using new wheat, the quantity varying from 10 per cent. to one-half, and though a little tough, it grinds finely for new grain. The flour market keeps very dull. There is a good deal of enquiry from abroad for future shipment, but usually at a price that millers refuse. Prices are about 10 cents per barrel lower than a week ago. The direct exports for the week were 26,530 barrels,

#### against 33,500 the preceding week. CANADIAN.

Crop reports coming in from various parts of Manitoba show that the harvesting operations are well advanced.

Mr. George Ross, of the Hamilton Post office, has been appointed by the Department, assis-tant Postmaster at Kingston. The Hon. Theodore Davie, the attorney-general of British Columbia, was elected over Dr. Mine, the Opposition candidate, by a majority

111 on Thursday last. The Austrian naval training ship "Saida" arrived at Halifax, Wednesday, She has a ship's company of 300, including 20 cadets. She has been 101 months oruising and will leave for

Europe on the 28th. General Strong, of New York, is in Ottawa hunting up old records to oppose the claims of the Haldimand Indians, which is a very old matter against the State of New York, in re-

gard to their right of lands there. A special from Charleston, W. Va., says: Frank Morris, Jno. Neil, Jas. O'Brien and Brodie Morris, miners, were caught beneath a fall of slate in the mines in Fayette County last night and killed. Several other men wer

injured. Mr. George Gooderham, of Toronto, has sold Mr. George Goodernam, or Toronso, mas some his big whiskey distillery to an English syndi-cate for \$6,000,000. In company with Mr. G. T. Blackstock, solicitor for the concern, Mr. Goodernam left for England Thursday to sign the papers and get the money.

Advices from Fredericton, N. B., indicate hat the preliminary survey of the Harvey and Salisbury line, proposed to be constructed by the Government, has been completed, and that

A borrible accident occurred on the Canada Atlantic railway, when John O'Leary, the 11-year-old son of Conductor Leon O'Leary, of the Canadian Pacific railway, had both his legs out off by a train which passed over him. Young O'Leary was on the rails when the train was approaching and proaching and, not noticing it, was run down. He died half an hour later.

With contract has been awarded for grading twenty miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Scurie branch, south of Pium Creek, to Egan and Dennison. This brings the line across Souris about thirty-six miles south of Brandon. The proposed extension from Deloraine to meet this line will probably not be made this year.

Mr. Parmelee, commissioner of Customs Ottawa, who is to accompany the Hon. J. J. C. Albott to Australia on a trade mission, mys that the deferring of the intercolonial conference in Australia till spring looks as if Mr. Abbott's visit to the Antipodes would be postposed. Nothing definite will be known until Mr. Abbott's arrival in Ottawa.

Mr. Fred. White, comptroller of the Northwest Mounted Police, who has just returned to Ostawa from his annual tour of inspection through the Northwest, reports that crops are turning out much better than was expected. He mays the force is in excellent condition, and there are very few descritors. Arrangements have been made for the Governor-General's visit to the Northwest.

Lieut. Chatavay, of the Royal Artillery, who has been reported missing from Halifax, some days ago got on a spree and left that city Saturday in company with a Haligonian and spent Sunday at Grand Pre. From there he started to walk to Wolfville. He is in diagrace and is probably ashamed to return to his regiment. He will be posted as a deserter.

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, chief engineer of Government railways, has returned to Ottawa after a tour of inspection of the Intercolonial. He reports the road to be in a very satisfactory condition and the traffic encouragingly large, notwithstanding that diverted by the opening of the Canadian Pacific Short line. This has made a marked difference in the volume of pleasure travel

Mr. Elzear Taschereau, son of the Hon-Justice Taschereau, had a narrow escape from drowning Thursday afternoon. He was on the wharf at River Du Loup in a carriage and by some mismanagement while turning the horse backer too far and he went over the edge of the wharf with carriage and borse. The latter was drowned. Taschereau was saved by the men of his yacht, whose attention was called to the accident by the abouting of a commercial

A serious accident occurred Wednesday at the agricultural works of A. Harris, Sons & Co., Brantford, Ont. Henry Emery and Samuel Priddle were employed at a table running er ery wheels. The wheel which Emery was running flew to pieces, one of them strik ing him on the head, from the effects of which he died in half an hour. His mate, Samuel Pridale, was struck by a piece in the abdomen and badly burt, but it is thought not seriously. Emery leaves a wife and child.

Mrs. Eldridge, wife of T. B. B. Eldridge, manager of the Equitable Life Insurance company, of Toronto, made a desperate attempt at suicide Thursday. As the steamer Cibola, coming to Toronto, was about three miles out from Niagara, Mrs. Eldridge, who was on board, auddenly sprang overboard. She was with her much and and nother. Life hunce were those of the statement. ausband and mother. Life buoys were thrown overboard, but Mrs. Eldridge pushed them saide and when two fishermen in a boat went to ber assistance she attempted to fight them off. She was finally pulled out and on the arrival of the boat was driven to her residence on Church street. Mrs. Eldridge has been married only about two months.

SCOTIA'S SONS IN CONCLAVE

F. C. A. Convention in Toronte Largely Attended.

TORONTO, August 22.-The convention of the North American United Caledonian Association met this morning in the Council chamber of the City Hall, which had been set apart for the nes of the visiting delegates. The secretary, Mr. W. B. Smith, arrived at 10.30, and immediately tion, composed of Mr. Rutherford, president Col. A. A. Stevenson, past-president; Mr. James Harper, Mr. W. A. Morrison, Mr. Dan. Rose, past-president, and Pipers John Mathew. son and James Clarke, were early on hand, and some forty other delegates were present from Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Lycoming, Scranton, Pittsburg, Auburn, Pittsburg, New York city, St. Catharines, and about ten or a dozen other cities and towns in the United States and

Oanada.
The morning session was occupied with reutine business, and at 20 clock Mayor Clarke publicly received the delegates. He gave the delegates an address of welcome, in which he complimented them upon the zeal they dis-played for the land of their adoption, no less than for their affection for the land of their birth. Chairman Moir and Secretary Smith

made appropriate responses.

The President's address to the association counselled further union of Scotchmen, but contained only the usual complimentary phrases. After this the following were introduced as a delegation from the Ontario Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling club: -G. S. Russell, secretary; T. O. Anderson, Thos. McCracken, James Pringle, George Musson, R. H. Ramsay, F. Spence and W. D. McIntosh. The question of profes ionalism was then brought up for settlement. A discussion of half an hour on the various phases of the subject drew speeches from half the members of the convention, and at the close it was resolved, on motion of Mr. William Musket, of Philadelphia, that a medal not worth more than \$50 be presented by the association to the club or society whose games are held in connection with the annual meeting, as a champion prize for the best general athlete (non-professional) of said club or society. The word non-professional is the change made in the section which was adopted in 1885.

The place of meeting for next year came next under discussion and Detroit was chosen, Buffalo staying last in field against that city. The election of officers for the coming year resolved. sulted as follows: President, James Moir, Scranton; first vice president, W. D. McInto-h, Toronto; second vice-president, John Pettie, Detroit; secretary, W. B. Smith, Philadelphia; treasurer, Dr. D. A. Morrison, Buffalo; assistant-secretary, A. MacLaren, Newark; chaplain, Rev. J. F. Dickie, Detroit, chaplain, of the association. This concluded the business of the convention, which adjourned after singing
"Auld Lang Syne." This evening a banquet
was given at Walker house,
The programme of the association will con-

tinue over three days, and it includes the annual games of the Toronto Caledonian society toforrow and a drive and sail on the harbor on

Saturday.

Colonel Stevenson, of Montreal, replied to the toast of "Clubs and Societies in Affiliation," and also Mr. Rutherford, the latter stating that the Scotch society was the largest in

# MURDEROUS POACHERS.

Bangos, Me., August 22.—News reached here to-day of the desperate resistance made Sunday by some poschers in the Salmon fishing regions of Upper New Brunswick to the says that if the United States desire to produce enforcement of the laws by Warden Robert Orr very strained relations with Great Britain they and Deputies Moore and Manzer. The locality are achieving a large measure of success. The is the same in which Mrs. Howes, a promine seizures are eminently unfriendly and provocaent Boaton society lady, and the wife of Major live. They may, if persevered with, lead at C. L. F. Howes, was shot and killed by post any moment to a rupture of diplomatic relations in ambush. Warden Orr heard that the tions between the two countries. The Wash-poschers were again at work, and started with ingtos Government, it says, should not trade

The train stopped and backed up to the spel, where the passenger was found, apparently none fifty salmon, many of which weigh over forty the worse for his explois. In explanation he said he shought he had passed his destination.

He got off at the next station. rible blow at the head of Deputy Manner, who escaped it by dodging, and is out shrough the side of one cance, disabling it.

hasty retreat. The possibers pursued them so botly that they were obliged to abandon the net and salmon to save their lives. A posse has region do not dare to turn against them.

FATAL RAILROAD OPENING.

Prominent Wen Killed and Injured by a Wreck on a New Line.

KNOZVILLE, Tenn., Angust 22.-A borrible Firck occurred on the kinoxville. Cumberland Gap & Louisville railroad at Flat Gap Creek, twenty two miles from here, at 10.30 this morning. The train was the first to go over the new road, and carried a select excursion of the City council, the Board of Public Works, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the very flower of the business and professional men of Kroxville. The train of two cars left the track as a crossing and the rear car wens down a treatle. Only one man was uninjured. It was impossible to obtain medical aid for a long time, and until 4 30 p m, when the train reached knoxrille, scanty attention was rendered. Many had to be brought back on flat cars and the last part of the journey was made in a driving rain. Three men died from their injuries and others cannot live. The dead are :-- Judge George Andrews, the

most prominent lawyer in East Tennessee; S. T. Powers, a leading merchant and former president of the East Tennessee Fire Insurance company, and Alexander Reeder, a leading

The injured are:-Alexander A. Arthur, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Isham Young, president, and Peter Kern, member, of the Board of Public Works; John T. Hearn, editor of the sentine; W. W. Woodruff, a leading wholesale merchant; C. Seymour, attorney, and A. Wilson, assistant chief engineer of the Knorville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville road; County Judge Maloney, Aldermen Barry and Hockings, General H. S. Chubert, of the Governor's staff; A. J. Alberts, a wholesale merchant; Rev. R. J. Cook, professor of the U. S. Grant University; City Physician West, Judge H. H. Ingersoll, H. B. Westsell, W. B. Samnels, C. Abbie, Captain H. H. Taylor, S. McKelden, Edward Baker, R. Schmidt, J. F. Kussolia, W. A. Park, and one of the train crew, J. B. Hall; Phillip Samuels, aged 10.

Out of the fifty-six persons on the train forty-one were injured. The most intense excitement and samess are apparent here to night. Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisand sadness are apparent here to-night.

#### Not Wanted Around.

The man who accepts favors and returns

The man who reads aloud when not asked to do so. The man who is a caint abroad and a devil

at home. The period creature who has never slaned

n his own opinion. The man who dyes his whickers and thinks nobedy knowa it. The woman who sits behind you in the

theatre and talks all the time The man who talks overmuch about his ailn nie, at table or elsewhere.

The old, old beau, who has never learned he as lest the power to charm. The encorer, male or female, who chills verylody within eight by a finished

saect. The intolerant man who sees no good in people who differ from him in religion or politics, The man who carries his cane horizontally

under his arm, to the peril of everybody henied bior, The scaplelous person who sees svil in the most tomocent actions, because evil is within

Data Or PAP. The extremely young man who knows so a och that he refuses to learn anything more

as imag as he lives. Tue clderly man who assumes the fatherly to an offensive extent in his association with young and beautiful girls. The man or woman who cherishes spites at people for real or fancised wrongs and gets

even by giving them dige behind the back,

The incessant talker, man or woman, whe talks to you at all times and in all places, and never says anything you want to The man who thluke he is handsome, and in consequence of that illusion becomes something of a fool as he nears middle age.

The too friendly friend who sort of takes charge of you, domineers over you, and otherwise annoys you till you break with The man who sits cross-legged in a horsecar and lets other men and women wipe the dirt of his shoes with their clothes as they

pass him. Toe woman who was once a belle and refuses for the remainder of her life to fill any other role, and at sixty minces and coquetter as much as she did at eighteen.

The man who asks you how you are getting along," as though he expected you to tell him everything about yourself, physicial social, domestic and financial.

The woman, who, having things in her own life to conceal, thinks she can best keep them dark by sesuming to be extremely proper, and showing neither charity nor mercy to those whose errors come to light.

The Blind See and Lame Walk.

ISHPEMING, Mich., August 22.—Dr. B. D. Harrison and Dr. Wm. Richardson, leading physicians of Sault Ste. Marie, and Dr. J. L. Fryer, of the Kansas City Medical school, have been experimenting with the Brown-Sequard elixir. Pancrobilin was added to the elixir for the first time to render assimilation easier. Tests were made on Solomon Hay, aged 91, and Thomas Moffat, aged 76. The improvement in Moffatt's lameness was marked. He was stone blind, but, after a hypodermic injection, claimed he could distinguish light and darkness. Solomon was blind of one eye and nearly to in the other. He had walked with crutches with difficulty for years. Fifteen minutes after the injection of thirty drops of the elixir he walked to the window without crutches and said he could see objects at some distance. Both men are now as well as immediately after the injection of the elixir.

#### The Lion's Ire is Roused. LONDON, August 22.-The news of the fresh

with unpleasant surprise, the general belief having been that Lord Salisbury's remonstrance
would prevent a repetition of the Black Diamend outrage. The St James Gazette, which
supports the Government, to-night says that
these seizures offer a fresh aggravation, and hints at strong measures being taken to check a repetition of them.

The Globs, which also supports the Government, devotes a long editorial to the subject, and says that if the United States desire to produce

some wine wines of the girl's process.

The boss bakers of New York and Brooking have formed a Bakers' Employment Association and intend to fight the Journeymen Bakers' and intend to fight the Journeymen Bakers' to Ottswa Thursday evening by a passenger to the bitter end. They posted riles in their shops Wedday, in which they refuse to gain at work, and started with the payment of outplomatic relations between the two countries. The Wash posters were again at work, and started with the posters were again at work, and started with the posters were again at work, and started with the posters were again at work, and started with the posters were again at work, and started with the posters that the payment of fries in substance of the Wash into between the two countries. The Wash posters and crevasses of the Alps is well known.

Considerable excitement was caused on the Alpsness of the Alpsness of the and instance of the Alpsness of the and instance of the Alpsness of the and instance of the Alpsness of the analysis in our name office is by the humble to see the humble press which were loudly applauded.

The posted of New York and Brooking in the Alghang of the humble press when the two countries. The Wash independent of the Alpsness of the Alpsn

mons to-night by Mr. E. T. Gourley, Liberal member for Sunderland, whether the Govern-ment, prior to recess, would not state what measures have been adopted to arrange mutu-ally with the United States a system of regulame by which these seizures can be avoided in the future. Sir James Fergusson, Parliamen-tary secretary of the Fergign office, replied that the Government was in communication with the Government of the United States on the subject This reply showed that Lord Salisbury, as al-ready indicated in these despatches, has given been organized to capture the men, but they are the subject serious attention. There is a generary strongly entrenched and the people of the all belief that these seizures, being strongly reserved in Great Eritain, must lead the United States to adopt some means of settle-

MORE SEALERS SEIZED.

The Rush Overhaula Several Schooners and sends Two to nithe, it They will go.

NEW YORK, August 21 .- The Herald's Vactoria, B.C., special says that Captain Algar, of the Allie Algar, just arrived here from Deep Bay, reports as follows: —On July 30 we were boarded by Cutter Rusn in Behr ing sea, fifty miles from St. Paul. The lieutenant searched us, but, sithough we had skine aboard, found none. He told us that on July 29 he had seized the a homer Path fluder, of this port, put a prize crew aboard her and sent her to Sitka, taking out 800 akins. He also told us that he had selzed the schooner Minnie, also of Victoria, Captain Jacobs, the ewner, aboard, with 850 skins. He also put a crew aboard her and sent her to Sitks. He also told us that he had overhauled the schooners Ariel and Thereev, and althoug he found skins abourd them had let them go out of the sea without molestation. He did not give his reason for this."

Intense excitement prevails in this city. Both schooners are well known here and their catch is a very valuable one. The Algar had three hundred skins when boarded. It now appears that on the trip down Captain Algar sighted first the Minnie and then the Pathfinder, each with one man as a prize crew aboard. Both signalled their intention of not going to Sitks at all, but of coming on to Victoria, so that within twenty-four hours we may expect to see them in the harber. When Lieutenant Tuttle went aboard the Algar several of his sailors expressed themselves as heartily sick of their work.

A public indignation meeting will be held by Mayor Grant to-morrow. The Capt, has been clusted with the American Vice Consul for two hours.

GONE TO SITKA, PERHAPS.

OTTAWA, August 21,-No official information regarding the latest selzures in Behring sea have yet reached the Denitation Govern ment. The impression prevails here that all the vessels seized, with the exception of Black Diamond, obeyed others and proceeded to Sitka.

IF HE HAD ONLY KNONN.

WASHINGTON, August 31 .- The State and Treasury departments are without informailon further than press despatches respecting he additional seizures of illegal sealers in Bearing sea. It is believed the captain of the cutter Rush did not know that the officers of the Black Diamond carried off tue crew of one to a British port, or he might have accompanied his later prizes with his own vessel to Sitka. It was not possible with this limited crew to place enough men abourd the seized vessels to take them to a United States port against the wishes of host-ly crews.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 21 - The news brought to Victoria by Capt. Alger, of the sealer Allie Alger, had the effect of creating an unusual amount of interest among the few efficials of the State and Treasury Departments who remain in the city. Acting Secretary Batchellor was informed of the seizure by Capt. A ger, by a United Press reported, and much interested in reading the despates, and when it was finished, characteristically remarked: "Now there will be some fun." action of the captain of the Rush in planing but one man aboard the seized vessels, said "The Rush had only enough men to navigate her and could not afford to spare more than one man for each vessel, or he would pron-

ably have done so. When the Black Diamond was seized," he went on to say, "her captain refused to allow his crow to be placed under parole to go to Sitka. It is likely that the captains of the two seized vessels—the Minnie and the lath. finder-followed his example, so they broke no agreement.

WE WILL KEEP RIGHT ON SEIZING." he said, in conclusion, "and in the meantime will await the official report of these seizures

from the captain of the Rush."
Acting Secretary Wharton, of the State Department, also received his first intimation of seizures from a United Press reporter. He declined to express any opinion however. "It will be time enough for such an expres-sion," he said, "when the last seizures come before the Department formally."

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice free govern ment land, now open for settlers, in the Turtie Mountain region o Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium ut New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, cou genial society. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Sr. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Mipn.

Awful Scene at a Fire.

TECUMSEH, Oat., August 21.—About 12.15 yesterday morning fire broke out in Rector Robinet's house, this village. Robinet was awakened by the smoke, and groping to the kitchen he opened the door. A sheet of smoke and flame blew into his face and drove him backward. He then went to the rescue of his family. By this time a crowd had gathered, and were horrified to see Robinet ppen one of the windows in the second storey and throw his three children, one by one, out. Fortunately there were persons there to catch the children and they escaped ir.

Some of the crowd rushed into the building and dragged out Mrs. Robinet, who was un conscious. Mrs. Robinet's father in-law was latally hurt. The flames next seized upon a wine house and carriage shop adjoining. The cry went up that there was a keg of powder in the former. As soon as this was announced the wine house blew up, scattering the bricks and debris in all directions. The people devoted their attention to saving other buildings. The property loss will be about \$8,000. Robinet says he does not know what started the fire and that he was orazy when he threw the little children from the window.

Priestly Bravery.

reached a considerable distance, when three of the companions desappeared suddenly in a deep, wide crevasse. The other two, finding it impossible to succour sheir companions, returned at once to the village of Rhemes which they But, at this season of the year, there are few men in the village and there are no municipal authorities. In this difficulty they made their way to the good and courageous pastor, Father Thomasses, who at once organized a search party of six, whom he supplied with provisions and some West at the head of about and ropes. He set out at the head of about eleven on the charitable expedition. They reached the crevater at five in the morning, and called aloud the names of the shree unfortumates, who answered from the depth of 130 feet. The priest shen descended into the crevase, and in spise of the enormous difficulties the three men were carried out still alive, although in a deplorable condition. The greatest difficulty Father Thomasset had in getting down was from the constant tendency of the ice to crack in consequence of the intense cold. The crack in consequence or the invense cold. A set three men will recover, but it will take them a long time to do so. As to the priest and his companions, they had their feet frost-butten, and it will be come time also before they get the use of their limbs .- Freeman's Journal.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-

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

To morrow is the day on which lazy people work, and fools reform,



ST. VITUS DANCE CURED.

I, the undersigned, herewith declare that my son Joseph, when six years old inid an attack of searlet fever, and on Dec. 22, 1886, was taken with St. Vitus Danceln its most horrible symptoms and for one month and a half could not sleep on account of terrible sufferings, and during the whole nights laid awake screaming

ind lamenting. Under the treatment of the Rev. E. Koenig, of Under the treatment of the Rev. E. Koemg, or this city, he has fully recovered and he is now again attending school.

With great pleasure and a grateful heart 1 give this testimony. GEORGE HASSERD,

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 7, 1887.
Subscribed before me, and attested by Rev.
Pastor of St. Mary Church.
J. H. OECHTERING.

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 Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KUENIG Medicine Co., Chicago

Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas

street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00. INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION



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We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Preses drain in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisie 18 Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Rank

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 10, 1889.

A, BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

NOTE.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CLUB RAIXS, 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.

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and \$2 (Oity) will be charged. All Business letters, and Communications in-ended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Oraig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 28, 1889

#### CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, St. Augustine. THURSDAY, Aug. 29, Beheading of St. John Baptist.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30, St. Ross of Lima. SATURDAY, Aug. 32, St. Isabel SUNDAY, Sept. 1, St. Giles. MONDAY, Sept. 2, St. Stephen. TUESDAY, Sept. 3, St. Simeon. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, St. Rosalie.

THE betrothal of the last unmarried niece of Leo XIII, with Count Salvatore Salimei, a member of the Guardia Nobile, will soon be annonneed.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Toronto Globe is authority for the statement that four persons were last year expelled from the Benevolent Order of Sons of England in Canada: two for drunkenness, one for maligning the society, and one for marrying a Roman Catholic woman.

EUROPE's population has increased from 175,-000,000 in 1800 to 350,000,000 in 1889. Ireland's population during this century has decreased from 9,000,000 to 4,500,000. There is a dreadful discrepency of four to one in these figures, but Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary, says that Irish complaints are simply neasense.

Among the innumerable letters of congratuthe occasion of their golden wedding none was worded than that of Cardinal Manning, referring to "our long climb up those eighty steps," Gladstone's Irish policy and Mrs. Gladstone's indefatigable zeal in works of charity.

REFEREING to his advanced age, Mr. Gladstone said on a recent occasion : "Lord Palmeraton is the only person who ever attained to the rank of Prime Minister of this country that I have not already outstripped and left behind me. And the distance between Lord Palmerston and myself is now so short that, if my days be prolonged but to a small extent, he would be in the rear and I in the front." Lord Palmerston was born Oct. 20th, 1784; died Oct. 18th, 1865. Mr. Gladstone was born Dec 29th. 1809. To be level with Lord Palmerston he has only, therefore, to live till Dec. 27th,

have put in legislative shape an Irish land the part of the English speaking Catholics of MESSES. Balfour, Goschen and Chamberlain scheme. It deals with Ireland as consisting of scheme. It deals with Ireland as consisting of this Province, that leads them to aspire to an spirit of craftiness and deceit. Blind, unswerv-two distinct parts. The poor Western district, the Dominical Control of the Control of th covering an area of 7,000,000 acres, and having a population of 1,300,000, is to be acquired by the State by compulsory measures. Land banks are to be established to aid the peasants to purchase their holdings, the whole business being controlled by the Government. In the prosperous Eastern districts, the area of which is 13,000,000 acres and the population 3,700,000. tenants will also be assisted in making purchases. through land banks, but the sales will not be compulsory. According to the present plans of the Ministry, the whole of the next session is to be devoted to this measure.

THE following tribute to the inestimable services rendered by the late Cardinal Massaia to religion and civilization we find in a non-Oatholic exchange :- "Cardinal William Massaia died in Naples on August 6. He was born in 1809, and was created a Cardinal in 1884. He was Newfoundland contemporary. one of the many heroes sent out into the wild places of the earth by the Church to teach and preach, to convert and civilize. One need not be a Catholic to admire these men and respect them for their deep, unquestioning devotion. The work appointed for this Capuchin monk took him to Shoa, a land bordering on Abya. sinia. His adventures in the kingdom of Menelik would make a strange romance. For years he was a power in Shoa, second only to the King, who claims descent from Solomon. He baptized thousands, and was greatly honored of his royal patron. Thanks to his efforts Shoa was thrown open to Europeans, some of whom repaid the confidence reposed in them but sourvily,

# The Irish Prisons.

The brave William O'Brien has again been sentenced to a two months' term in the hateful Irish prisons so appropriately described in a recent debate as the worst of disease breeding pestholes. It is scarcely to be expected that the Irish Secretary will make a thorough sanitary inspection of these prisons. He does not take any interest in it, as he cares nothing for what becomes of the men he hates, and regards their suffering with complacent equanimity. The sad case of Mr. Conybeare has elicited considerable sympathy on both sides of the House. irrespective of political affinities, and the brutal Balfour administration 'of affairs in Ireland is coming to be regarded in its true light even by the Tories.

# The Italian Penal Code.

In view of the present persistent persecution of our HolyFather, the Pope, by the Italian government it may be interesting to quote the articles of the new penal code with regard to the Italian clergy, and which comes into vigor on January let 1890. "Article 182 : A church minister who in exercising his office publicly blames and despises institutions and laws of the State, or the actions of the authorities, is pun. ished with detention varying from a few days

of the action of the authorities, is punished with detention varying from three months to two years, and a fine varying from 500 to 8,000 france, with the interdiction, either perpetual or temporary, of the ecclesisatical right. If the fault has been publicly committed the detention may be prolonged to three years. Article 184: When a church minister, taking advantage of his position, commits a fault differing from Italian Government, acting under orders from those prescribed in the above articles the the masonic lodges of the continent, is sad in the extreme. Despoiled of his dominions by an punishment will vary with the case and will be increased by a third or a sixth." The legislation distinctly aims at legalizing the system of flagrant injustice already inaugurated by the government sgainst the Church. The government are actually preparing additional prison room in view of the expected large number of clerical "criminals."

#### A Hope--Will it be Realized?

The following editorial paragraph appears in the St. John's, Newfoundland, Colonist of 17th inst :-

"Amongst the passengers by the steamer Coban, for the round trip, from Montreal, is Mr. J. J. Curran, the distinguished lawyer and parliamentarian of that city. We regret that his stay here will be so short; that he will not have an opportunity of seeing much of the metropolis of Newfoundland. He called upon His Lordship, the Most Reverend Doctor Power, this morning, and having been shown the cathedral, convent and Christian Brothers' school he expressed himself much pleased with the progress of religion and education in this colony. Our readers will remember that Mr. Curran was the mover of the anti-coercion resolution which passed unanimously in the House of Commons. He is an Irish-Canadian, of whom his countrymen may feel proud, and we hope soon to see him occupy a position for which he is eminently fitted-a seat in the Canadian Cabinet.

Mr. Curran is more fortunate than we are told even a prophet has a right to expect. For while the above shows he is honored abroad, he is decidedly not without honor in his own country. The hope which the Colonist expresses is sincerely joined in by Mr. Curran's fellow-Catholics of this Province—and this irrespective of party predilections. The member for Montreal Centre occupies, and has for some years occupied, the most honorable position in the gift lation received by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, on of the English-speaking Catholics of this Province. While some have differed from his polimore happily conceived or more beautifully tical views, all, we think, are agreed as to his ability and high character. His own political party certainly should have registered to his and expressing his warm sympathy with Mr. credit a long list of unselfish services which, so far, have not met that reward which a less selfeacrificing man would long since have insisted upon receiving. With that party rests the recognition of those asryices, -and to an outsider it seems strange that they have not higherto thought proper to fittingly recognize them. However, that is a matter between them and the gentleman himself.

> There is another point of view from which the matter is to be regarded. As we have said the hope expressed by our esteemed contemporary in the above paragraph is shared by the English speaking Oatholics of this Province generally. The hope of representation in the Government of Canada has been long entertained by that important body of voters. Assuredly in our days when Governments are admistedly constituted with a view to race and creed representation, it is not an over-weening ambition on m. Since Confederation they have not had one. Will the party actually in power at Ottawa, ever have an opportunity of gratify. ing that ambition to greater advantage than by calling to their counsels so tried and trusty s supporter as Mr. Curran? If the hope we have above referred to is not to be fulfilled, it certainly cannot be pretended that it is because Quebec's English Catholics have not furnished the man, The only conclusion to be drawn will be that the present Government do not think it worth while to recognize their aspiration. This is a conclusion we should regret to be forced to.

> We prefer to believe that it is but a matter of time-and a short time-till Quebec shall have an English-speaking Catholic representative in the Ottawa Cabinet. The subject will bear more extended treatment. We will return to it. What we have to-day written is but a response to the kind wish, kindly expressed, of our

## The Manitoba Schools.

Since we ventured last week to express our modest opinion as to the constitutional power or rather want of power of the Manitoba Legislature or even, the Dominion Parliament to interfere with the separate schools of the Prairie Province, the Hon. Wm. MacDougall, has expressed a similar opinion upon the question. He is upheld as saying:

"The Provincial Legislature is unable to alter the fundamental law. I may add that the Dominion Parliament is under the same dis-The second point is that the Provincial Legislatures are inhibited by the 93rd section of the B.N.A. Act from passing any law which shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law at the union. Now, at the union of Manitoba with Canada, under the Act of 1867 and aubsequent Imperial Acts, the French speaking and Catholic inhabitants had a by-law, namely, 33 Vic-toria, chap 3, called the Manitoba Act, a con-stitutional guarantee against prejudicial legisla-tion affecting any right or privilege with re-spect to denominational schools which any class of persons had by law or practice at the union. Moreover, these denominational schools in Manitobs are protected by provisions for appeal to the Governor-General in Council and remedial laws to be passed by Parliament if neces SATY.

"It has been suggested, however," said the reporter, " that the Manitoba Act of 1870, being a Dominion statute, is not so binding as ing a Dominion statue, is not so hinding as the British North America Act and that the Local Legislature, under the clause allowing it to amend the Constitution of the Province, may alter that section of the Manitoba Act."

"I am afraid," he replied, "if Mr. Martin is basing his proposed legislation to abolish denominational schools and the use of the French

language on that assumption, he must have overlooked the Imperial Act of 1871, cap. 28, which confirms the Manitona Act of 1870, or in which countries the manifolds Act of 1870, or in other words, gives it the force and effect of an Imperial Act, which can neither be repealed nor amended by Provincial or Dominion legis-lation."

On reading this we experienced something of the feeling of a certain learned and witty judge of a court of just instance, who said he never began to entertain doubts as to the soundness of

"Article 183—A church minister who taking a Court of Appeal. However the Statutes are and when the Pacific express on the Pennsyladvantage of his position, excites contempt there—and are so clear that even the assent of this morning boarded a Pullman car and the institutions, of the laws, or "Wandering Willies" to the correctness of our endeavored to rob the passengers. Charles D. interpretation of them cannot obscure them,

#### THE POPE AND THE FREE-MASONS.

The condition to which our Holy Fasher, Leo XIII., is reduced by the persecutions of the

imperial thisi, hampered constantly in the exer-cise of his divinely constituted rights, subjected to the basest indignities by the low bred, atheistic and ruffiarly minions of the usurper, the august victim of suffering and personation to which history scarcely furnishes a paralell, his position is one that excites the profoundest sympathy throughout the civilized world. And, indeed, beyond the confines of what we call civilization there are many loyal, devoted souls, who would cheerfully scarifice all to be able to strike off the hated chains that hold him a cartier in off the hated chains that hold him a captive in on the hased chains that hold him a captive in his own talace. The lowest class in Italy are plotting bis destruction. The robber horde that rushed down from the north, and whom the better class of Italians denominate "the Piedmontees Buzzards," not content with striping him of his temporal power, now aim at depriving him of the temporal power, now aim as depriving him of that spiritual authority, which over 200, 000,000 faithful Catholies recognize as from God. Having abjured Christianity, it is their purpose to destroy its centre and fountainhead. As long as the Papacy exists, it will be an unsurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of their designs. It is true, these ruffians thirst for the blood or the Sovereign Pontifi, and they will not rest until they have it; but they wans more. They desire, and they will be eatisfied with nothing less, the total abolition of the name and religion of Jesus Christ from the world. Hence they strike at the root. But the overthrow of the alter would be onickly tollowed by the destruction of the quickly tollowed by the destruction of the throne. The catchword "Equality" means the levelling of all distinction, no matter by means accomplished. It means the overthrow of all existing systems of government, and hence the reigns of disorder. It means the cutting loose from all moral restraint, and the proclaiming of the lowest passions of man as his guide in life. It means nothing else than universal chaos when the strongest and craftiest and the most unscruthe strongest and crattest and the most unsumpulous shall survive. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, as understood and practiced by the Freemasons of Italy, mean unbridled license, rebellion against lawfully constituted authority and hatred for the same and for the servants of Jeens Christ. Cowardly, midnight assassination is "Liberty," the bloody overthrow of lawful rulers is "Equality," and foul slander is "Fraternity." Liberty, Equality, Fraternity! Noble words, and worthy to be written always in the purest gold; but words prostituted to the basest purposes by the continental, and especially, the Italian Freemasons. Their war against the Church of Jesus Christ is a war unto death. They see in the Church their uncompromising foe, the only force in the world capable of checking their mad career of moral devastation. For centuries they have labored with an energy seemingly infernal in its source to undermine the very foundations of all society, civil and religious, but at every step they have been met by the mystical spouse of Christ, bleeding, it is true, and suffering, but unconquerable. Her trae, and suffering, but unconquerable. Her calldren, indeed, perished in thousands in her defence. Her popes, bishops and priests went down before their fierce onslaughts, and even—Oh shame on the Freemasons!—helpless and defenceless women wearing the religious garb were shot down and guillotined in the name of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. So that the demoniac warfare now waged against the Ohurch of Ohrist in the person of His Vicar is no new one. The forces engaged in the conflict are essentially antagonistic to one another. On are essentially antagonistic to one another. On the one side is the Blessed Saviour of the world bearing aloft the white banner of peace and good will to all men; on the other is Satan with the black entign of rebellion, and breathing hate and vengence. The contest between the two powers began when Lucife, the "archangel ruined," fell from his lofty estate. He has instilled into his followers his own spirit of hate against the Redeemer of the world, his saga-city for the concection of plans for evil, and his spirit of craftiness and deceit. Blud, unswerving, servile obedience to his commands is exact. Terence J. Shealy, Aloyaius F. Heitkamp, ed and cheerfully given. His methods and plans of attack are carefully studied and scrupulously followed. His emissaries are loyal and Holden, James Chamard, James S. Downs, Jnoulously followed. His emissaries are loyal and and are legion. In his name they battle for liberty, equality and fraternity, and under the protecting folds of his unballowed banner they atrive for the extirpation of existing institutions Exaggeration? Not a word of it. The savage echoes of the Bruno celebration still heard. Inspired more by hatred of the Christian name than by love for freethinking libertine, we see them exect a statue to the memory of one of the most immoral men of this time, even as their ancestors crowned a public prostitue as the goddess of reason on the sacred altar of Notre Dame. We can still hear the shouts of the murderous mob as they rend the air with the sacrilegious cry of Long the air with the sacrilegious cry of Long live Satan! Long live Satan! We can still see the ruffianty procession as it moves along the streets of the Eternal City carrying sions black banners with the image of their master Satan. Then it was that they openly proclaimed to the world the source of their inspiration to assail Christianity, the leader under whom they are battling and upon whom they rely for success. Yes, the Freemasons of Italy stand pledged before the world as sworn enemies of the Christian name, as combatants in a struggle that will terminate either in their own destruction, or in the downfall of every alter and throne in Europe. And when we remember that with them the vilest means are the most lawful, we can expect from them no quarter. The objective point of attack at present is the rock on which Christ built His Church. Fiercely, madly, incessabily, the waves of revolution beat against that rock. Wave after wave dashes wildly over it. At times it may seem to be submerged and forever, but when the polluted waters subside it is seen to stand firm and immovable, as though in mockery of the vain attempts to dislodes it. Sad as it is, we cannot close our eye to the

fact that the storm now beating against the rock of Peter is a severe one. As for human aid, there seems to be none. The nations that are and have been for centuries the beneficiaries of the Papacy look calmly on at the humanly speaking unequal conflict. The audacity of the masonic sect in endeavoring to of the maschie seems to bave par-alyzed the energies of European rulers and blinded them to the dangers that threaten their own thrones. But the solitary, noble figure in white in the Vatican, abandoned by the powers of earth, encompassed round about by the powers of hell, looks confidently above and powers of hell, looks confidently above and invokes the powers of heaven. There and there alone can he with certainty look or hope for aid in this the time of his bitter trial. And his petitions will be hear. The same Divine Being that uttered the compionent, "Peace, be still?" will again stretch forth His hand, and the winds will cease, the clouds of persecution will be rolled aid. aside, the sky will appear clear and serene; but the enemies of the Church, the enemies of social order and morality, and the sworn adherents of him who reigns below, will persah from the face of the earth forever. Leo's loyal children the world over are watching the terrible warfare now being waged against him, not indeed, without some degree of apprehension of sacrilege to his sacred person, but withal fully confident in the ultimate triumph of his cause. In God's good time the Church will emerge from the conflict, strengthened by her sufferings, more united, if possible, by her trias; to continue her glorious mission of showering blessings on mankind.

(Rev.) JAMES H. O'DONNELL WATERBUBY, July, '89.

He Tried to Rob the Passengers. LANGASTEE, Pa., August 25.—Charles D. Chambers, just released from the Entern to a year, and a fine varying to 1,000 france, his judgements till be found them confirmed by Penitentiary, came to this city last evening

Stark, the porter, of Jersey City, struggled with him and was about twice in the groin and leg and another shot failed to take eff. ct. Chambers was then overpowered by the train men. Stark is badly burt, but it is believed will recover. Chambers was taken to Harrisburg but will be returned to this city for trial. A despatch received from Harrishner to-day says Stark is in the hospital there suffering from three bullet wounds. The stories of the porter and Chambers, who is in jail, are somewhat conflicting. Chambers says he was stealing a ride and that the porter began firing as him. He grasped the pistol and is went off. The porter says Chambers was in his berth and when disovered drew his revolver and commenced firing.

#### TWO RELIGIOUS BUGABOOS.

# The Terrible Things that will Follow Cathor

lic Demination in America. Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Protestant Bishop of Western New York, is a charming poet, and would doubtless make a lasting name were he content to fill the role for which nature has so generously qualified him. But, unhap-pily, he prefers the transient notoriety of anti-Casholic crank. In the August Forum he has a hysterical article on "Government by Aliens." He draws a blood-cardling picture of Irish domination in America which seems to haunt his waking and sleeping dreams, and then, with inconsistency explicable, perhaps, as a poet's license, asserts that America's hope is in remaining Anglo-Saxon! "We are still the Anglo Saxon people in the New World," shricks Bishop Caxe. "The names of our Presidents, one after another, for the century just closed, are an imperishable monument of our origin, and of the predominance which has been naturally sustained by the sons of the primitive colonization." The names of our Presidents are a monument of the composite origin of that great nation which is destined to be not Angle-Sixon, nor Irish, nor German, nor any of the Old World national dominance whatever, but the fruit of a fusion of the best of the Old World elements-American. Of our twenty-three Presidents, eight were certainly of English origin—Washington, the two Adamses, the two Harrisons, Tyler, Taylor and Lincoln. Fillmore's name indicates equally English or Celtic blood, and Pierce's biographers do not trace his ancestry. Seven of our American Presidents were of Irish blood-Madison, whose mother, Eleanor Conway, was an Irish woman; Jackson, the hero of New Orleans; Polk, Buchauan, Johnson, Arthur and Cleveland, who was Irish on the maternal side. Three were Scotch-Monroe, Grant and Hayes; one, Jefferson, was of Welsh ancestry; one, Van Buren, of Dutch; one, Garfield, of German.

But the fear of National Irish Catholic do-

mination cannot be more grevious to the soul Dr. Coxe than is the fear of an ultimate French Canadian conquest of New England to that of Mr. A. L. Bartlett, who contributes to the same number of the Forum a paper on the "Trans-formation of New England." Mr. Bartlett is the Superintendent of Schools at Haverhill, Mass., and was an active advocate of the anti-Catholic School Bill before the Massachusette Legislature last year. His article in the Forum shows that all the reassurances given him during the Legislative bearings have not dispelled his dread of waking up some fine morning to find himself transformed into a Frenchman.—Boston

Ordinations at Woodstock. There was a grand ordination ceremony this week at the Jesuit college in Woodstock, Md., His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons officiating. On the 23rd inst., the following scholastics received minor orders and Tonsure: -- John B. Lamb Martin Hollohan, Henry J. Dumback, Thoma F. Brown, Louis G. Bashnal. Herman J. Gol ler, John C. Burke, Matthew H. McMenamy, Daniel O'Sullivan, Charles F. Bridges, David H. Buel, Edward W. Raymond, Frances J. Lamb, Francis J. McNiff, Francis J. Suter, George A. Henisler, William J. Talbot, William S. Singleton, John B. Mosskopp, John B Smith, John H. Lodenhamper, Lawrence J. Kenny, Louis Taelman, Edward Barry, Michael A. Purtell, Michael J. Mahony, Terence J. Shealy. Aloysius F. Heitkamp. J. Gudgeon, Michael J. Tiernan, Patrick J. O'Gorman, Patrick Murnane, Patrick M. Col-lins, Thomas A. O'Malley, Thomas E. Scott, Themas M. Connell.

On the same day, seventeen were ordained sub-deacons. These received the order of deaconship on the 24th and were ordained priests conship on the 24th and were ordained priests on the following day. Of these, seven belong to the Maryland—New York Province, viz, William J. Richley, Patrick McGinney, Laurence J. Kavanagh, Patrick H. Kelly, John Broderick, Joseph Stadelman, and John A. Brosnan. Two belong to the Missouri Province, viz, Patrick J. Mulconry and John F. Weir. Two are members of the New Orleans Mission, viz, John De Potter and James P. Moore; two of the California Mission viz, Leniz Makony of the California Mission, viz, Denis Mahon; and Joseph Riordan; and two of the Rock; Mountain Mission, viz, Anthony T. Rinck and John Boschi. The remaining two of the seven-teen were John Kemper and Raphael Schwartz, minor Capuchins, from the convent of the order at Cumberland, Md. All of the new priests said their first mass on Monday morning

## Protestantism in Disguise.

The Blair Amendment proposes to see to it that "the principles of the Christian religion shall be taught in every public school in every State of these United States. This is Protes

antism. Catholics hold that there is no Christian re ligion independent of the Church. Christ did not found two distinct institutions, each inde-pendent of the other. He did not establish a religion in itself and, separately from that, Church. At least this is the Catholic doctrine And that was the doctrine from the beginning it was the doctrine when Luther was born. Th Church held and holds that the treasure of divine truth was committed to her hands; She was the custodian, the interpreter, the tea of Christ's doctrines-not of some of them but

We are not contending now that this do we are not contending now that this doc-trine is correct; only that is claimed to be correct, and that any citizen of the United States has a constitutional right to believe it. This doctrine is what we call "Infallibility." The Church has always claimed infallibility and authority in all spiritual matters. This is the essence of Catholicity. It is Catholicity. Any man or convention or Congress or plebis cite that asserts or implies that there is a Christian religion or any part of a Christian religion other than the Catholic Church pronounces that fundamental claim of the Church to be false. Now, that is Protestautism. Luther's great so called Reformation is nothing but a protest against the infallible authority of the Church. He proclaimed the death of Church authority and the freedom of every man to judge in spir tual matters for himself. This was reasonable enough, if the Church was really not guide supernaturally and constantly by the Holy Ghost. Then each man would be obliged to study theology for himself and could not be exstudy theology for himself and could not be excused for error by citing the opinion of Pope, Cardinal or preacher. But if the Holy Ghost did constantly guide the Church, if she were indeed vested with infallibility, then Luther's dectrine of private judgment was all wrong. And yet that is the whole of Protestantism. There are many sects, but that is Protestantism taken as a whole.

Satholicity is the doctrine of Christianity independent of Christian religion independent of

the Church. As we have seen, that is Protest-antism. It is the one principle without which Protestanism could not exist. It, therefore, establishes the Protestant religion, as a State institution.

Mr. Blair's little stratagem is more zealous shan fair .- New Orleans Morning Star.

# THROUGH NIAGARA WHIRL POOL

NIAGARA FALLS. Ona, August 25.—Another trip through the rapids and whiripool in a barrel was made this afternoon by C. D. Graham, the whiripool rapids navigator, of Suspension Bridge, New York. Graham, in his bar-rel-shaped boat, was towed out into the middle of the stream opposite the Old Maid of the Mist Landing, and from there allowed to drift down through the rapids, watched by crowds all along the banks and the railroad bridge. The trip through the rapids was apparently uneventful and much the same as those heretofore made by Graham. At the whirpool something unusual was witnessed. Instead of going round and round and refusing as on former occasions to leave the whirlpool, the barrel shot directly out of the rapids and across this mysterious basin and into the rapids leading to Lewistown, where Graham on a former occasion experienced a very rough voyage and nearly lost his life while attempting to guide his boat before reaching Lake Ontario. It was rumored in town to-night that Graham was taken from his barrel at Lewistown dead, but up to a late hour no authentic news has been received as to his fate.

LEWISTON, N. Y., August 26.-Graham, the together with a general screness, are the only bad effects.

When asked what would be his next move he replied: "On, I'll never let up till I go over the falls. I shall send this barrel over to morrow or next day, and if it goes over all right I will go over in it."

#### LOST ON MOUNT HOOD.

# Three Ladies Separated from Their Party have a Terrible Experience.

PORTLAND, Ore, August 21.—Three Portland ladies.—Mrs George Boner, Mrs. Frank Morgan and Miss Sallie Wolberg—had a thrilling experience on Mount Hood the other day. They became separated from a party that made the accent a few days ago and spent the greater part of the dreary night on a barren rock ten thousand feet above the sea. The party, consisting of three men and six women, began the ascent at 10 o'clock in the morning, and in the face of a cold strong wave reached the summit after a climb of six hours. The descent was made by 7 o'clock in the evening, but the three ladies were found to be missing. The alarm was given among the hundred of campers on the prairie at the base of the moun-

tain, and fifty men armed with guns and lanterns started out to search for the lost ones. Sev.ral smaller parties started bonfires in sheltered places and fired signal guns every few minutes. All night the search was kept up. Men sourced every nook and cravice of the snow-clad peak from its base almost to the summit. Signal fires were lighted near the base of the mountain wherever they were sheltered from wind. Ex-tensive lava fields were tramped their entire length, and no response came to the firing of

The searchers had about come to the con clusion that the ladies had perished from cold or had been attacked by wolves or panthers, when about three o'clock in the morning several signal guns were fired from the eastern slope of the mountain, near White River Canon. Here the women were found perched on a large stone huddled together to keep warm. The ladies said that when they found that they had become separated from the party they wandered about for hours in the hope of finding the right road to the hate. While doing so they frequently heard the scream of panthers and the howl of wolves. Fearing attack they sought a place on the top of the rock where they were found,

weapon they had was a long alner The only stock with sharpened iron bolts in one end. Miss Wolberg held it, and several times when wolves and panthers were growling about the base of the rock on which they were perched she made ready to use it in defence of their lives. Signals were fired to collect the rest of the searchers, and the whole party marched down the mountain, firing guns and shouting.

## KING MATAAFA A CATHOLIO

# The Chieftain and Warrior a Pupil of Marist Fathers.

Among the things not generally known is probably the fact that the Chieftain Matasfa, famed in connection with recent events in Samoa, is a good and pious Catholic, and that he received his training in the Christian faith from the Mariet Fathers. At the laying of the foundation stone a few weeks ago as a residence for the Marist Order in Sydney, His Eminence Cardinal Moran, who officiated, delivered an address, in the course of which he referred as follows to Matasfa:

"During the past few weeks the exciting and tragic events at Samoa had engaged the attention of the Australian colonies and the whole civilized world. With the gloomy records of the deplorable hurricane disaster they had the bright record of the gallantly Christian conduct of the Oatholic chieftain, Matasia. That brave man, who had been selected for the position of king by almost the unanimous voice of the native people, were a cross upon his dusky skin
—and he, the cardinal, might add that beneath
that cross, the emblem of his faith, beat
the heart of the true soldier. The shieftain had shown his soldierly qualities by the way in which he thrashed the Ger-mans who attacked him, but it was at the moment his higher and better nature was appealed to, that he manifested the true heroism of the Christian chief. He and his party had been trained in Christian virtues by the Marist Fathers. And what better proof of the noble character of the teaching and training imparted by the Marists could be asked than the spirit of self secrifice, compassion and enlightened charity, which the chief and his followers displayed in succoring and saving during those fearful scenes those whom they had been forced to regard as enemies? The account of the occurence told them how the chief and his 200 or 300 men risked their lives to save the drowning sailors, and told them too, how the native leaders set their trusty men on guard so that there should be no violation of order, and so that not even the theft of one penny's worth should be added to the losses attendant on the terrible disaster. The example set by these men, whom it pleased some to speak of as savages, was an example that many so-called civilized countries might do well to follow. Such exhibitions of character on the part of Catholic natives of the South Sess made it evident that the blood of martyrs and the self-denying labors of the Marist missionaries had already borne abundant and consoling fruit."

#### BURLINGTON ROUTE. THEOUGH SLEEPER DAILY TO TEXAS POINTS.

The C., E. & Q. R. R. is now running in connection with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry, from Hannibal, a sleeping car from Chicago to Sedalia, Ft. Scott, Parsons, Denison, Ft. Worth, Wassell & Market & Chicago & Charles & Chicago & Chi Catholicity is the doctrine of Christianity identical with the Church; Protestantism is the doctrine of a Christian religion independent of the Church. Whosoever holds to that one doctrine decides in favor of Protestantism. He is Protestant. Mr. Blair's amendment does just that, It embodies in the Constitution the principle that there is a Christian religion independent.

#### EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Report of the Royal Commissioners on the Treatment of the Blind, Boal and Dumb.

The report of the Royal Commissioner on the The report of the blind, deaf and dumb has been treatment of the blind, deaf and dumb has been able in issued. The Commissioners have been able in the Irish branch of their inquiry to obtain valuable evidence from Archbishop Walsh, Dean valuable evidence from Archbishop Walsh, Dean Dickinson, Sir Patrick Keenan, Dr. MacCabe, and others. The Archbishop considers that"If an educational system be established in Ireland fully and freely available in every case for the education of the classes of children in question, there will not be any need to apply commulsion to induce the parents and uparties of tion, there will not be any need to apply com-pulsion to induce the parents and guardians of above children to give them the advantages of it. Two things are here to be taken into account both of them firmly established and abundantly illustrated by experience. First, there is amongst the Irish people, even amongst the powers of them, an earnest desire to have their children educated. Secondly, in the exceptional cases where this desire may be wanting, the in-thuence of the clergy of all religious denominaduence of the clergy of all religious denomina-tions may be relied upon to give most effective aid to the Legislature in securing the sending of the children to school, always, of course, pro-vided that the system of education maintained by the public authority is one that puts no strain upon the conscience of either clergy or

people.

The next question is, How can the children best be educated, in institutions or day schools?

On this the above authorities agree that at present, at all events, the existing denominational institutions are the only means feasible. The Commissioners themselves add: "It is not up voyage. On being taken out of the barrel he said: "I never was so glad to get out of any place in my life" He said it was the worst trip he ever had. There was about a toot of water in the barrel, and he was afraid to life the mannthic cover for fear he would ship enough to sink it. Some slight bruises on his elbows and hims together with a general resulting the said in the said it was the worst trip the ever had. There was about a toot of water in the barrel, and he was afraid to life the mannthic cover for fear he would ship enough to sink it. Some slight bruises on his elbows and hims together with a general resulting the said it was the worst trip that, as regards the Catholic population of Ireland, there exists in the religious teaching Orders a machinery peculiarly favorable for making the institutions successful. dere a machinery peculiarly lavorable for making the institutions successful. The Commissioners were much struck with this in their visits to the excellent Catholic educational visits to the excellent Uatholic educational establishments at Cabra and Merrion, near Dublin, and at other places. There are undoubtedly large numbers of uncducated deal and dumb throughout Ireland. The education of the deaf is in a less advanced state than in other parts of the United Kingdom. The oral cabra was account and the cabra was account as system in particular has made very scanty progress The condition of the idiots and imbediles grees The condition of the idiots and imbedies is particularly deplorable, for there is only one institution (the Stewart Institution, near Dublin) for their treatment, and that is far too small. Large numbers of imbedie children, who are quite amenable to ameliarative treatment, are small are underded. ment, are scattered throughout the one hundred and sixty-one workhouses of Ireland, and no special provision is there made for them. The Commissioners favor the amalgamation of the asylums of various kinds. One additional institution, for Catholics, would probably be requisite for the reception of the dumb, and educable imbeciles. They consider that in some matters of detail the question of the education of the blind, deaf and dumb, and educable class of idiots should receive special treatment in Ireland, and recommend, inter alia, that as soon as properly qualified teachers of the deaf for the purpose can be obtained, pupils who have the remains of hearing or speech should be educated apart from those trained on the sign and manual system, and in a purely oral school, and that every child who is deaf should have full opportunity of being educated on the puraly oral

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### Erench and English.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: SIR-As a practical method of uniting the various nationalities of Canada, and one that will go a long ways towards settling racial diffioulties arising from the dual language system in the various provinces of the Dominion, I com-mend the following to the notice of School Commissioners and others entrusted with the education of our youth. It is taken from the Typographical Journal, published at Indianapolis, and forms part of the report to that paper by William S. Wandby, delegate of the International Typographical Union, of the pro-ceedings of the International Labor Congress

recently held at Paris, France :-"The next resolution alopted was one suggested by the Amalgamated Association of Knginee operation in many of the schools of England; it was offered by William H. Eveleigh, the President of the Engineers' Executive Coun-'cil, as a practical method of uniting the various nations: "That state and municipal laws be passed making it obligatory to teach French in all English schools, and English in all French schools; while the schools of every other nation, besides the native language, should teach either French or Eng-lish. Thus the next generation would possess either the French or English language and the people of all nations would have a fluent

lauguage intercourse."

T. A.

Personal. Miss May Barnes, made her solemn profession on Thursday August 15, and received the name in religion Sr. Helen of the Cross, at the Mother House of the Providence Convent, Montreal, the order of charity of St. Vincent de Paul. Miss Barnes is an accomplished young lady and possesses in an eminent degree those virtues and amiable qualities which befir her for the noble mission of a religious life. She is the youngest daughter of Mr. Geo. Barnes, of this

## Blind and Adrift at Sea.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., August 23.—The schoon-GLOUCESTEE, Mass., August 23.—The schooler Martha Bradley arrived to day from Grand Bank, having on board Captain Charles T. Rogers, of the boat Nickelodeon, who was picked up on the western edge of Grand Bank, August 10, in a helpless condition. Rogers is 30 years old, a native of Duxbury, Mass., and a jeweller by trade, although he followed the sea when young. He sailed from Boston for Paris in his 19-foot Nickelodeon, July 3, having taken on board all necessary equipments. He enjoyed favorable weather until the Sth, when he took a cale from the northeast. lasting 72 hours. When gale from the northeast, lasting 72 hours. When it shated he found himself on the Georges. By July 28 he had become so blind from the sun's reflection from the water that he could not see his compass, and steered by the sun for three

days.

For the last fourteen days his boat drifted around at the mercy of the wind and sea, the mariner being nearly exhausted as well as almost blind, and spent most of his time lying in the bottomiof the boat. When found his condition was such that he could have lived but a short time had he not been rescued. He could neither stand nor feed himself. Since then his health has improved, but he is still very weak. His eyesight has been partly restored. He leaves for nome to-day.

A dissatisfied traveller, just arrived at an inu asked an unknown lady—" Have you long been a prisoner in this menagere?" "Prisoner is asked an unknown lady—"Have you long been a prisoner in this menagerie?" "Prisoner is hardly the right word," was her asswer. "Keeper would be better. I am the proprietor, and it is I who feed the beasts."

A lady began to laugh at an amusing incident, and couldn't stop. At last a doctor was called in and he couldn't quiet her. A friend, however, just then chanced to remark that the lady's mouth looked very large when she laughed, and that put an end to the mirth in a minute.

He had declared his passion and was feverably awaiting her raply. "Mr. Samson," she ishly awaiting her reply. "Mr. Samson," she said, and her voice sounded like a knell, "the letter which you so kindly offered to post for me two weeks ago to night has never reached น้อ น้อสนีเมลงเบน เริ่มเซพชน.

"Why are military men so like babies, Maude?" asked one young woman of another. "Why, I never thought of it." "Because it is. part of their education to be up in arms.

TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

## HAPHAZARDS.

To the Memory of Father Pront.

BY DENIS FLORENCE H'OARTHY. (Printed here in connection with Haphazards of

In deep dejection, but with affection, I often think of the pleasant times In the days of Frazz, ere I touched a razor, How I read and revelled in thy racy rhymes; When in wine and wateril we to thee were vateral
Of Watergrass Hill, O renowned P.P. !
May the Bells of Shandon
Fall blithe and bland on The pleasant waters of thy memory.

Full many a ditty both wise and witty
In this social city have I heard since then—
(With the glass before me, how the dream comes

Of those attic suppers and those vanished men) Or mose assic suppors and those vanished men)
But no song hath woken, whether sung or spoken,
Or hath left a token of such joy in me
As the Bells of Shandon
That sound so grand on The pleasant waters of the River Lee.

The songe melodious which—a new Harmodius— "Young Ireland" wreathed round its rebel sword.

With their deep vibrations and aspirations With their neep viorations and aspirations
Fling a glorious madness o'er the festive board.
But to me seems sweeter, with a tone completer,
The melodious metre that we owe to thee Of the Bells of Shandon

That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee.

There's a grave that rises o'er thy sward, Devizes,
Where Moore lies sleeping from his land afar, And a white stone flashes over Goldsmith's

In the quiet cleisters of Temple Bar; So where'er thou sleepest, with a love that's deepeet
Shall thy land remember thy sweet song and

V/hile the Beils of Shandon Shall sound so grand on The plassant waters of the River Lee.

I have heard indirectly that the idea of Haphacards meets with some approval. Indeed I'm told that the cpinion seems general that with the co-operation of some of the more literary of my readers, there is reason to believe that this column can be made very interesting. if for no other reason, because in this way I shall be enabled to knowlwhat it is you would like to read about. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but what I stand in need of is co-operation. not approval no matter how agreeable this may be, Unassisted I cannot make Haphazards other than a failure; you alone can make the column a success. Surely the old TRUE WITNESS should not suffer for want of a little effort, and the effort I can assure you would be found to be mere pleasurable recreation. The paper is already almost a venerable institution and still is, as it has always been, worthy of the best support. Its name, given to it at the baptism of English Casholic journalism in Canada, is a dear old house hold name which it is almost a filial duty to maintain. For many years and through many critical passes, this journal has done good service in the defence of Catholic interests. Between the TRUE WITNESS and the other members of the Canadian Catholic press there exists the feeling of good-will and true fellowship which the French call esprit de corps, for we are militants in the same glozious cause. But, if the ranks of the battallion are as well filled, much of the credit is due to this pioneer of the Canadian Catholic press, which did much to educate the opinion and strengthen the sentiment that gave birth to our allies.

Associated with the THUE WITNES inception are the names of able and devoted men who, when we were assailed "on front and flank," wend boldly into the fray and did the fighting well. The time is still within the recollection of men of middle age when almost the entire English press of this country was violently anti-Oatholic. The only people who then had established themselves here in a well ascertained position were the French Canadians, while people of other nationalities were for the first time swarming into Canada, bringing with them the ancient animosities which had existed in the old lands, and foremost among these the everlasting hatred of Catholicity, which here was directed at that time chiefly against the Irish Catholics. Throughout the whole of that period, and until he had reduced our assailants to comparative silence, it may be said that, outside of Parliament, not another layman but George CLEEK alone, as Editor of the TRUE WITNESS, gallantly maintained the defence of our rights and refuted successfully the calumnies with which unscrupulous enemies strove to overwhelm us. There is no telling to what extremes our slanderers would have gone, nor is it easy to measure the extent of injury from which in such able hands the TRUE WITNESS saved us. It is hardly exaggeration to say of its editor at that time that " his word was our arrow, his (pen) was our sword"

George Clerk survived for several years the fury of these attacks; but, though his services were simply invaluable, he received nothing in return, for the paper was not able to give its editor much more than a journeymen's pay ;and now, though it is scarce more than fifteen Years since his death, I am ashamed to say that he is almost forgotten. He was caraless about reward in the gift of men and was I think as indifferent to their gratitude. He knew that if of the little belfry on the River Lee brought his duty were faithfully done, the record of it sweet thoughts of home to the young student at would be as faithfully kept where only he look I the Irish College in Rome; so whenever we ed for recompense—and perhaps this abiding wander away from Montreal, the fond rememtrust, this single motive of all his conduct, may furnish us one reading of the motto he placed at | here, will come with memory of the glorious the head of his paper and kept before his eyes, | peals of melody swung from the church towers the motto which still adorns the head and front of THE TRUE WITNESS :- TESTIS IN COLO

Afterwards came Father Murphy, who, gifted almost with genius, seemed to promise to lift us up and give us the city, which supplies a whole row of mill villages along the Pawtucket river, burst this all some reflected share of his own afternoon. Three persons were drowned and greatness. I am profoundly sensible of my small share of the great honor of even following the valley were Mrs. Greenetes, aged 60, and slowly where these men lightly ran, just as the humble soldier feels proud of the colours bearing the names of battles in which his regiment and drowned. Their bodies were found in the fought years before he were a uniform. And til it emptied into the Pawtucket river. The

card's Elizir of Life: "Vase" writes me about it. of a minor nature.

quoting three of the following lines which he RETURN OF SISTER, THERESE. says Oliver Wendell Holmes has written somewhere :-

" Little of all we value here "Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year Without both feeling and looking queer,
"In fact there's nothing that keeps its youth," "So far as I know, but a tree and truth."

The lines occur in "The logical story of a One-Hoss Shay," This latest attempt in the Elixir line (which was thought exhausted by this time) my correspondent condemns as the sheerest folly, and he relies on the experience of six thousand years to prove that death is to be the end of us all in our turn and thinks it is time we should make up our minds to accept the inevisable. But he is not only astonished at the credulity of the unorthodox doctor's superannuated patients, but is amazed that when old age is reached the pleasures of life should still be so attractive or the fear of death so great as to create the wish to remain longer here below. Of course I myself am incompetent to form an opinion as to the merits of the famous decoction, which, however, I have seen is not generally accepted by the learned Faculty of Medecine. But on the other score, as to desire in the aged to live longer, I am not prepared to be so much surprised as "Vase" evidently is. If we had no other authority, the experience of all time seems alone sufficient to bring the belief that it many times so many years as we do now. Attachment to life and the fear of death are as old either is inconsistent with the hope of a happy eternity beyond the grave, of which even among the elect how few can have been certain. "Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all." And again-since mankind was not originally created to die, the desire to evade the approach of death, which came into the perfectly natural. We did not completely lose A FOOD FAMINE IN LONDON world as a punishment of sin, would seem to be our original nature with the fall of Adam. This nature was exempt from death, and though fallen to a lower state it is still natural that we should cling to the immunities that originally were ours.

And so, methinks, by most 'twill be confessed That Death is never quite a welcome guest '

However all this may be, I do not at all imagine that Dr. Brown-Sequard and his small school claim for their elizir of life the property of making man immortal. Without claiming even that its virtues can restore to age " the wild freshness of morning," what I imagine they pretend is that it is potent to minimise the feebleness and alleviate the sufferings that come to us in the evening of our days. From some reported cases it would seem, however, that it is a two-edged weapon, like the rejuvenating essence in Goeths's trajedy, which Mephistotheles gives to Faust at eighty, and as likely to kill as cure. This, no doubt, Melière would have unkindly said, is true of all doctors' prescriptions. In Faust, you remember, the witch warns:-

"If unprepared, however, this man drink, He hath not, as you know, one hour to live."

Because I like everything that my friend Barry Dans" writes, I shall turn over to the esersy some a nesologe are which are enclosed some verses of his which I admired several years ago:

MT DEAR PAUL,—In response to your flatter-ng request for a copy of "The Bells of Notre ing request for a copy of it The Bells of Notre Dame," I enclose you she juvenile production. I trust your critical readers will overlook crudity of construction and accept the spirit. I may say that, though written by a beretic, these verses were highly appreciated by "JESUIT BILL" when he first perused them.

Yours, BARRY DANE.

The Bells of Notre Dame. 'Tis morn; I swaken, for the air is shaken, By a thrilling sound like a joyous pealm, That sinks and swells as the echo dwells Of the Pealing Bells of Notre Dame.

And the joyous ringing is slowly bringing A Sabbath vision before my eyes, And for one short hour some magic power Gives me a glimpse of Paradise.

I move along in the motley throng And meekly enter the portal wide, While the sunlight streams in plorious beams Through the giant windows of golden tide.

I band the knee to the Sacred Tree, And fix my eyes with a fervent gaze On that Face of Love, while from above There bursts upon me a hymn of praise.

And my tongue is mute as a broken lute, But my soul takes up the glad refrain, While I feel the birth of a heaven on earth As I drink the sound of the joyous strain.

The vision changes, and twilight ranges, Where the golden sun-beams fell before 'Tis the vesper hour and the massive tower Speaks out with its brazen tongues once more

The pillars loom thro' the gathering gloom And the tapers glimmer far aud dim, Is faintly borne the evening hymn.

The vision dies with my waking syer, But my soul is filled with holy calm, While upon my ear once more I hear, The sound of the Bells of Notre Dame.

Evidently what the Bells of Shandon were to Father Prout the Bells of Notre Dame are to "Barry Dane"-and to you and to me, only we listen and give no echo back. The recollection brance of our home, for those of us who dwell of Villemarie.

A Flood in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 25.—The Spring Lake reservoir, near Fisherville, 15 miles from some demage was done to property. Down in Mrs. Hawkins, aged 90, and Mrs. Tewsson, 60 or 70 years old. They were walking through a fought years before he wore a uniform. And so I am proud of the old Thur Wirness and I think that you should be too.

I am not serious by habit, therefore to come back to my normal mood. The latest fad in the back to my normal mood. The latest fad in the back to my normal mood. The latest fad in the back to my normal mood. The latest fad in the back to my normal mood are form edicine seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence and seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described back to my normal mood are serious by habit, "Vase" writes me about it, and a fact the self-back and seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described back to my normal mood are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described back to my normal mood are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described back to my normal mood are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be Dr. Brown-Sequence are described by an are seems to be decided into the passion to the kill temptical into the passion to the seal described down in darkness unless the demands of the dool down in darkness unless the demands of the dool described down in darkness unless the demands of the dool described down in darkness unless the demands of the dool west the seal passion to the property and endurance of the described down in darkness unless the demands of the dool west to be self-by injured the seal start in Munster castic last night the Dootor said: These Canadian maraders the the

The Results of Her Vi dt of Stady and Obser vation to be Ber orted to the Governmeni.

Rev. Sinter T' reress de Jesus, Superior of the St. Jean de Dieu Incane Asylum at Longue Pointe, returned to the city from Europe on Saturday, accompanied by Rev. Sister Mag-deleine, her secretary, and Mr. Guatave La-mothe, Her reception at the institution was of a most enthusiastic character. The place was covered with bunting, flags, bannerets, Chinese lanterns and inscriptions of all kinps. Address ses of welcome were read on behalf of the staff and patients, and hymns were chanted. In the evening the grounds were lit up by 2000 Chinese lanterns, and there was an extensive

display of fireworks.

In an interview Sister Theresa said: "My trip was a very pleasant one. Drs. Bourque and Barolet, accompanied us while we visited the asylums in England, then went over the saylums in England. Paris. Our reception in the forty institutions which we visited, both in Europe and America. was of the most cordial nature, and could not be the more pleasant. From England we went through Belgium, France and Italy. While in Rome we were received in audience by the Holy Father, who accorded us Papal benediction. We visited the different churches and these we took oppious notes of anything special which attracted our attention, and which we thought might be of use here. I intend writing out a report of my trip which I will submit to the Government. It will depend upon what arrangements we will come is appointed for all men once to die, but the to with it whether the institution will be enlargsame experience is there also to show that in ed or not. We crossed over by the "Sardinian" every age man has persistently sought to prolong life, and that in the early stages of the were pleasant. In the United States we visited world's existence men did often succeed in living the leading asylums in the Eastern States many times as many years as we do now. At. around New York." A comparison between the different asylums Sister Therese visited and tachment to life and the fear of death are as old how they compared with the system here, will as the human race, and I don't consider that form the subject of a special report to the Government. While admitting that general improvements would be gradually made Sister Therese would not say whether any radical or general reform would be made in the asylum. She is in splendid health and even looks younger than when she left. Dre. Bourque and Barolet will return next week,

Threatened Because of the Great Workingmen's Sirike.

LONDON, August 26 .- The strike which was begun by the dock laborers and which subse-quently spread to the carmen, has now extended to the Thames ironworkers and the gas stokers threaten to join forces with the strikers. There is also tolk of compelling laborers in all the trades to cuit work and force the matter to an issue at once. The ironworkers' strike adds 7.000 to the number of the unemployed. The men are as yet quite orderly. The shipping business is completely paralyzed and mail steamers are leaving without cargoes.

The timplaters at Permondey, a suburb of London, have joined the strikers. In Rother-hithe, the ship-building district of London, prosessions of strikers are marching continually, but up to the present time the men seem to be peaceably disposed. Many ship ewners have begun suits against the Commercial Dock Comprecludes the enforcement of any claims for lamages owing to strikes.

The strike is gaining new adherents hourly. Eight thousand sailors and firemen and 2,500 dockmen at Isle of Dogs, where several large. docks are located, have gone out. The authori ties have become apprehensive of trouble, and are holding the military in resdiness to suppress

any outbreak.

The coal porters at King's Cross have also joined the strike. A conference to-day between the dock managers and delegates from the atriking laborers was without result.

Four of the largest mills in Blackburn have shut down, owing to the dulness of trade.

This strike touches the very vitals of London by stopping its food supply. It has been on scarcely a week, but the restaurants are already raising the prices of food because of it. Steam ers filled with produce from the south of France and Mediterranean ports have blocked naviga tion on the Thames simply because there has been nebody to unload the rotting produce in their holds and let them get out of the way. Ten cents an hour is the rate of wages paid to dock laborers at the East end, and it used to be eight cents, but the men succeeded in obtaining an advance. Their work is irregular, For hours, sometimes for days, they may be out of employment. At best their living is very pre-

In consequence of the strike thousands of tons of mutton are rotting, is being impossible to find

men to handle the stock. More than 40,000 dock laborers are on a strike in an endeavor to obtain an additional two cents. They are parading the atreets in the riverside quarters, are holding meetings and collecting money, and are determined to hold out until their point is gained. The situation is a most serious one, not only for the men, who are starving whilst work is withheld, but for London itself, Albert dock presents a remarkable appearance. Row upon row, three quar ters of a mile in length of railway trucks lo with goods are waiting to be packed on board ships now in the docks, but there is no one to the packing. Outside on the river dozens of lighters filled with import goods are waiting to be unloaded, and there is nobody to do it, because the lightmen have also struck and

refree to life the batches.

Millitary have been sent to the waterside to be prepared for rioting. A force of 200 police has been drafted to the scene of the trouble. This called off the special men detailed in White-chapel, and if Jack the Ripper is disposed to do another job now is his chance. The ship owners have issued an appeal to the public, saying they cannot afford to pay the increase demanded, but the men answer it by mustering a procession of 50,000 including many other trade out on a half-holiday, and marched through the streets colleating money on the way. Purely on the basis of irregular employment, public opinion sup-ports the strike, and the public contributes money to help the men held out. In the city proper the whole commercial trade is involved. The streets are filled with men scanning the papers to see what sailing ships have been layed by traders in port. London is simply

paralyzed. The scene at the corner of Apaley house, verterday, was remarkable. Thousands of persons had gathered in anticipation of the demonstration, but the police were conspicuous by their absence. Doubtless the moderation exhibited by the men during the last twelve days was the eason for this abstention. About 2 o'clock the head of the procession came in sight, headed by a band playing the "Marsellaise," which was evidently popular with the processionists, for six bands marched through the gates to its stirring strains. There were banners bearing such mottoes as "We only want our rights," "Justice to workers," and like expressions, while flage were largely carried. In admirable order this vast throng, which at this time could not have numbered less than 100,000 persons, passed up to Reformers' Tree, where five platforms were arranged, apart from the stations taken up by the socialists and some religious en-

The principal platform was presided over by with the gas workers. It was yet to be decided, he said, whether they should not put Lon-

Saul," and other obserful airs, and said he be necessary to unsheath it in defence of the would keep it up till all the blacklegs had left newly united fatherland. He drank "Prosthe docks.

COAL AT DOUBLE PRICE. LONDON, August 27.—The committee of the strikers declines to allow even perishable articles to be unleaded. Coal is at double the unual prices. All produce is advancing. The biscuit factories are stopping for want of flour.

CRONIN SUSPECTS IN COURT.

Application Made to See the Incriminating Evidence.

CHICAGO, August 26 -That interest in the Cronin murder case has in nowise abated since the disappearance of the unfortunate physician on May 4, was demonstrated by the multitude that clamored for admittance at the portal of Judge McConnell's court room at 10 o'clock this morning. At that time the door was thrown open, and Burke, Woodruff, Coughlin, Begg, O'Sullivan and Kunze entered and took their seats facing the court and in the order

"What is the business before the court this morning ?" asked Judge McConnell, as innoc ly se though he did not expect the Cronin case

to be called until some time next year.
"If the Court pleases," said state Attorney
Longenecker, advancing to the front, "I have
received notice from three of the defendants in the Cronin case asking a separate trial and saying they would apply for a separate trial on the opening of the court this morning. Their appli-

cation, I presume, is on fyle,"
"If Your Honor please," said Attorney
Donohoe, "I desire before argument for a separate trial to present a motion on behalf of my client, John Kunze." Mr. Donohue then formally read a motion asking the Court for an order on the State Attorney to compel the latter to furnish Kunze with a copy of the minutes or memoranda of the testimony taken before the Grand Jury which formed the indictment against Kunze or of any testimony which in any way tended to prove the guilt of said Kunze, and to allow counsel for Kunze to examine the testimony of such witnesses before the Grand jury whose evidence in any way tended to prove the complicity of Kunze in the Cronin murder. The motion also asked that the State Attorney furnish the names of the wit nesses whose testimony tended to the indict ment of Kunze. Mr. Donohoe then read a long affidavives his client in which Kunze recited that he hever knew Dr. Gronn during the latter's lifetime, never heard of his existence until after his disappearance on May 4, and that he was entirely innocent of any com-plicity in or knowledge of the murder of Dr. Cronin.

#### TWO IRISH M. P'S CONVICTED

William O'Brien Refuses to Appeal and Stays in Cork Jall.

DUELIN, August 26.—The trial at Clonakilty of William O'Brien and James Gilbooly, members of Parliament for county Cork, with holding a Nationalist meeting proclaimed by the Government, resulted in the conviction of the defendants. Mr. O'Brien was sentenced to two months and Mr. Gilbooly to six weeks imprisonment without hard labor. Upon the expiration of their sentences, if they refuse t give bonds to keep the peace for six months they will be sentenced to two months' addition al imprisonment. After sentence was pro pany, claiming damages for the detention of their vessels. The company, however, claim that the act of Parliament granting the charter to the Cork jail. Upon leaving the court room to the Cork jail. Upon leaving the court room they were cheered enthusiastically crowd outside and at the jail they were given a similar greeting.

Mr. O'Brien declined to appeal. Mr. Gil-

hooly appealed and was subsequently released

DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

A Southern Family Engage in a Sanguinary Election Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Augst 25,-A Vickeburg special gives the following particulars of a shooting affray which took place vesterday at Newman's Grove, Warren county, at the pavillion where the vote for supervisor was being counted. Fully fifty persons were present. While they were crowding around the tellers, an altercation arose between W. H. Brobston and James Lanier. Brobston struck Orpheus Lanier, and the latter raised a large stick, at the same time advancing on him. Brobaton then presented his pistol at Lanier. At this moment W. F. Brobston, a cousin and brother-in-law of W. H., drew his pistol and fired at his cousin, who, though seriously hurt, returned the fire and in short a duel ensued between the two, terminating in W. H. Brobaton, falling in a dying condition, while W. F. Brobston also down severely wounded. In the meantime fifteen or twenty shots were fired by dif-ferent persons in the crowd, the confusion and excitement being so great that it was impossible

to tell who shot. In the melee Justice Hawkins and Seymour Bobbs, who rushed in to stop the affray, were seriously wounded, the former being shot through the hip from behind, while a ball passed through the latter's hips from side to side. Lanier was grazed on the head by a shot also. W. F. Brobston was shot through the upper part of the right thigh from in front, and iso in the left breast. Both are flesh wounds. The ball in the breast passed through and was thus prevented from entering the cavity, though it made a terrible flesh wound. The entire affair was over in a few moments.

Drs. Robins and Purnell were telegraphed for at once, and securing a special engine left at 5 p.m. for that place. They returned here between 7 and 8 p.m., bringing with them W. F. Brobston and Justice Hawkins. Mr. Boffs was aken home. The principals in the affray are are brothers in law of Bishop Galloway, and among the most estimable citizens of the county. W. F. Brobston and F. W. Brobston were rivals for supervisor, the latter being a brother of W. H. Brobston, and it is supposed some feeling existed between the parties growing out of the settlement of an estate. F. is at present a supervisor and J. H. Brobston was a member of the last legislature and is candidate for re-election. Considering that the affair took place in a dense crowd it is remarkable that no more casualties occurred. Great excitement was created here by the affair.

William in Alasace.

BERLIN, August 25 .- Compared with the visit of the late Emperor William to Alsace Lorraine in 1877, the present Emperor's visit was a phenomenal success. After making every allowance for official zeal in stirring the provinces to enthusiasm, the Emperor's reception indicates the remarkable progress made in Germanizing the province during the past decade. The journey from Strasburg to Metz was a triumph al progress. All the intermediate stations were gaily decorated and crowded with people, who cheered the Emperor, whose tact in the diffi cult and tempting circumstances was remarkable. He made brief replies to the various tosats, etc., but said not a word at which the French could be offended.

The only incident that possibly cause anxiety arose from the passport question. The president of the Strasburg Chamber of Commerce, on being presented to the Emperor, petitioned him to abolish the present rigorous passport regulations. The Emperor briefly expressed regret at his inability todo anything in this

At a gala dinner in Munster castle last night

nerity to Westphalia." An inspired article in the Cologne Gazette on the results of the Emperor's visit to Osborne says the relations between England and Germany, out of which much matter for superfluous disharmony has been eliminated, are beginning to be much more friendly. Owing, however, to the opposition of the Radicals in Parliament, the English Government is compelled to procoed cautiously rapprochement with Germany. The Gazette adds: "Whether the Ozar comes The Gazette adds: "Whether the Ozar comes or not, there are small hope that the relations

between Russia and Germany will improve."

METZ, August 25.—The German Imperial party left for Berlin last night. The vettrals associations paraded with banners flying. The line of march to the railway station was brilliantly illuminated, and the populace lined the streets and cheered as the Emperor and Empress passed.

MUNSTER. August 25.-On the arrival of the Imperial train the bells were paled and the crowds assembled at the station sent up a joyons welcome. Triumphal arches had been created and the city was in holiday attire.

A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION.

The Manner in which the Behring Sea Non-

LONDON, Angust 26 - The news of the freeh seizures in Behring sea has renewed the discussion. The Government organs, as already cabled you, strongly condemn the United States action and demand a cessation of the outrages upon the rights of British subjects. In opposi-tion to the Canadian indignation, the Radical Star, T. P. O'Connor's paper, says that Canadian feeling is naturally excited, and, if this whole sale confication continues, the feeling is bound to grow stronger. It is a di-grace to two civil ized Governments like the British and Ameri can that a dangerous sore is kept open simply for the want of an intelligent effort to heal it up. These criticisms show what the British public is united in demanding. The press to day joins in the demand. The Daily News says that the United States' claim is untenable. Lord Salis hury must obtain a prompt acceptance from the United States of his reported offer of negotiation. It recognizes the justice of a cessation of the seizures and an early and serious attempt to settle the dispute. Public resentment will andoubtedly increase should the United States delay in acceding to Lord Salisbury's reported

BLAINE'S LIEUTENANT GIVES HIS VIEWS.

AUGUSTA, Me., August 26 .- In speaking of the Behring sen trouble here last night, Senator Frye says:—"The first thing for the United United States to determine is whether or not the sea is a closed sea. The House, in the bill sent over to the Senate last session undertook to assert the principle of a closed sea. It came to the Senate late in the seasion and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which I am a member. That committee reported back to the Senate with the words stricken out, not because the committee came to the conclusion that it was not a closed aca, but because it was a question of the greatest importance, requiring large consideration, which there was no time to give. My own opinion is that that portion of the cen where these controversies arise has always been a closed sea, so maintained for half a century without any protect on the part of any nation. As between Great Britain and ourselves the question ought to be raised, because, if these waters are declared open waters, in less than five years the whole seal fisheries. would be destroyed, and England has as much interest in preserving those fisheries as we have, for she purchases and prepares for the market all the sking that are taken.

Were the seizures maintained ?" "They were entirely justifiable as far as our officers were concerned as the law which Con-

gress passed instructed the officers to do so." What is the way out of the difficulty?" "I think the question will be settled between the two countries in a practical, common sense mann:r, diplomatically."

BEAL FISHERMEN'S HARDSHIPS.

New York, August 26.-Captain John G. Cox, owner of the schooner Sapphire, one of the fleet of twenty-three schoopers engaged in the sealing business in Behring rea, arrived in this city from Victoria yesterday morning. His statements concerning the sealing troubles in Alaskan waters were interesting and were fortified by documents in his possession, which he is about to place before the Canadian Government. He expressed surprise at the recent seizures. As no seixures were attempted last year be with others, embarked in the business, invest ing a good deal of money in it in good faith, supposing it to be lawful and taking it for granted that the same understanding subsisted between the two governments this year as last. between the two governments this year as last. ed. Everyone desires the seal to be preserved Had he wished to engage in an illegal traffic frm extermination, but, if the United States he could, on an investment of a few hundred have gone into opium smuggling instead of embarking some \$16,000 in scaling.

UNCLE SAM CONFUSED.

Captain Cox holds that the United States Government has no authority to lease to the Alaska Commercial company exclusive realing rights in the open waters of the Behring sea, having successfuly disputed Russia's claim to such rights in 1828. He claims that reports have been spread throughout the United States calculated to confuse the public mind and to en trap the United States government into an un-tenable position. "Right along," Captain Cox says, "false reports into our method of capturing seals have been spread by the Alaska Com-mercial company. They say that Victoria schooners capture about thirty thousand seals annually, and in capturing those that we slaugh ter three hundred thousand. In other words that only one out of ten killed are taken on board the schooner, the balance being lost. Now, there is not the slightest truth in this tatement. About 6 per cent of the seals shot at by the hunters escape. A number of those escaping are only slightly wounded and recover. Besides, a seal when wounded badly, like any other animal, breathes fast, and therefore ha to come quickly to the surface and is almost sure to be killed speedily by a second or third

FALSE CHARGES.

"Another charge is that in Bahring sea we -the Victoria scalers-slaughter female scale with their pups, and so deprived of its mother, the pup dies. Now, on questioning many hun-ters engaged in this business, I am assured that they have never met a single instance of a cow and a calf at such a distance from the seal islands as our vessels hunt. Our schooners hunt for seals at from thirty to one hundred miles from 'Seal Rookeries,' the breeding place of

" More than this. I have a number of affida vits, taken from hunters and captains engaged in sealing, declaring that they have never seen a female seal and pup or calf while in the prosecution of their business. All these misrepresentations are made by the Alaska Commercial company," continued Captain Cox, "for the purpose of gaining the sympathy of the press. Doubting their ability to obtain a close sea they are banding their energies, at the sacrific of truth, toward obtaining a close season. If the sealing schooners can be excluded from Be hring sea between the months of June and September that would secure to the Alaska Commercial company all the advantage of closed sea, for the reason that seals during the rest of the year do not frequent those waters in numbers sufficient to pay for hunting them."

CALL THEM "CANADIAN HARADDERS." Bosron, August 25.-The Globe's correspond ent at Rutland, Vt., had an interview yesterday with Dr. Henry H. McIntyre, superintendent



Skin & Scalp RESTORED ik by the & CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the Curicura Remedies in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautiving the skin, and in curing terturing, disfiguring, tehing, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

Curicura, the great Skin Care, and Curicura Soar an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and Curicura Resoutestrathe new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimple to serofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Curicura, 75c; Resouvert, \$1.50; Soar, 35c Prepared by the Poiter Drug and Curicural Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

227 Pimples Elackheads, chapped and oily skin TEA

Dull'Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses Instantly relieved by the Curreura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster, 30c.

act of Congress, but this number has been fully doubled by the depredations of Canadian fisher men. This is more than the rockerses can stand. I am of the opinion that there should not be more than 40,000 or 50,000 skins taken each year for the next two years. If matters continue as they have for the last few years it will not be long until the seals like the buffales, are

practically exterminated.

THINKS ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERFERE, The recent despatch from Victoria about the three British men of war going to the fisheries is all bosh. The men-of-war are reported at Port Simpson and Juneau. Theses places are a thousand miles from Behring sea, and their movements indicate that they are on their way back to Victoria. The Canadian sealers for the that two years have been trying to get a British man of war to visit Behring sea, and the fact that the British Government has not done this shows conclusively that it does not propose to interfere. The interests of England in Alaska are exactly opposite those of Canada. England derives a larger revenue from the seal fisheries than does the United States. The value that is added to the skins by the process of drossing s more than the original cost of the skins. All that additional cost goes into the pakets of English workingmen. This is well undestood by the English Government. I do not think England will back up Canada to the detriment of her own interests. There are several thousand workmen in London who dress scalakine, and the British have millions of dollars invested in the business. If the scale monopoly is broken up these workmen will be thrown out of employment and the capital invested will have to be placed clauwhere. I do not think any of the Canadian sesiers will resist the revenue cutter Rush. They have no force, while the Rush is well armed. She has Gatling guns and a swivel gon, and is better equipped than ever before. Capt. Shepard, who is in command, i. one of the best officers in the revenue marine service, and can be relied upon to carry out the orders of our Govern-ment. Dr. McIntyre has been in service of the Alaska Commerical company for ten or fifteen years. He spends part of the year in Alasks, and part in Vermont.

SALIBBURY DECLINES

To Permit British Warships to Protect Canadian Bealers.

LONDON, August 24,-Considerable doubt atsches to to-days rumor that Lord Salisbury has advised the Cauadian Government that the Imperial Government must decline to allow the Pacific squadron to protect Canadian sealers in Behring Sea, though the Imperial Govern-ment has intimated to the United States is willingness to enter into negotiations to finally settle the dispute. If true, however, there is little doubt that the Imperial Government will find a widespread sentiment here against such

a course, aspecially among their best friends. The Times' editorial tc-day says: United States Government seems to think that sham captures will appease the Alaska com-pany, please the Irish electors and frighten the simple fishermen of Victoria, yet not provoke British reprisals. This is all very well, but the United States have no right even to play the game of hounce with weapons of illegal capture and search. The British Government, it appears, decline to let the Pacific squadron protect Canadian sealers, but it ought not to be difficult to watch a United States cruiser and interfere whenever an illegal scizure is attemptpersists in relusing to discuss any plan of setplement whatever, the only course is to take vigorous stens to ensure that what we regard as our

London, August 34 -The Times says:-"There is a curious want of seriousness about the Behring sea seizure. It appears to be in-tended to frighten away Victorian sealers by sham formalities of capture, and not to exact the usual penalties. America appears to think that this course will appears the Alaska company, please the Irish electors and yet not prevoke British reprisals. But she has no right to play the game of bounce with the weapons of illegal capture and search. Unless England takes some active step America will be perfectly content with an interchange of views till doomsday. Americans will not find us unresson. able on the course of preserving the seals from extinction, but if they persist in refusing to dis cuss any settlement our only course is to take virgo: our steps to insuret that our rights are

LONDON, August 26.—Commenting upon the seizures of Canadian vessels in Behring sea, the Daily News says:—"Secreoary Blaine is, in a manner, committed to the policy of unfriendliness toward England. There are many tigns, however, that in the present dispute be has to reckon with his own countrymen as well as with ours.

Mre. Maybrick's Sentence Commut-

London, August 22.—It is officially announced that Mrs. Maybrick's sentence has been commuted to penal servisude for life.

The decision commuting the sentence was bused upon the conflict of medical testimony as to whether the poison found in deceased's stomach was sufficient to produce death. After aprolonged consultation between eminent lawyers and Home Secretary Matthews the unani-ous opinion was arrived at that Mrs. Maybrick administered poison to her husband with the intent to kill. No further appeal for a release from prison or for mitigation of the sentence to life imprisonment will be entertained.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—The official messenger bearing the announcement of the commuta-tion of Mrs. Maybrick's sentence did not reach the jail until two o'clock this morning. news was at once communicated to the prisoner, who betrayed some emotion, but not to the ex-tent that was anticipated. The chaplain visited her at breakfast time. The revulsion of feeling had then prostrated her and she seemed weaker

than at any time since her arrest. It is thought she will not live long in jail. Brierly, her alleged paramour, sailed for Boston on the steamer Soythis yesterday.

LONDON, August 23.—The Maybrick committee has resolved to agitate for a pardon on the ground that the decision of Home Secretary Matthews shows there is a reasonable doubt-

whether Mr. Maybrick was poisoned,

Dr. HARVEY'S

# URIEL:

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane.)

CHAPTER XIV. - Continued

The words escaped his lips before he was aware that Aurelia was standing by his side. She had come to the chapel to watch the pre-gress of the work, according to their daily wont, and had approached the spot where Geoffrey stood, without his having perceived

her entrance.
"Is Mr. Wyvern in Britainy?" asked
Auralia, in surprise; "has he written to

"No," said Gauffrey, shortly. He was wholly inexperienced in evasion, and his resolution not to communicate any injurious reports to Aurelia did not avail to prevent him from exhibiting a most inconvenient confusion of manner. Then he bethought him that the idle rumors of which Gules had spoken would certainly reach her ears, and that it might be better for her to hear of them from one who would at the same time qualify the impressions they might convey.

"I heard it from Lady Annable," he said, " and dressed up, needless to say, with plenty of gossip. He is at the Chateau de St. Brieuc, and has been there three weeks," "And he never wrote to you himself?"

said Aurelia, " how strange ! don't you think

"I don't know," said Geoffrey; "he wasn't bound. He is after some of his own hobbles, I fancy; life-boats or paintings, matters of that sort.

"And the gossip," soid Aurelia; "it connected his name with that of Imogen de St. Brieuc, I presume ?" "Who cares for gossip?" was Geoffrey's

not very straightforward reply. "Not I, certainly," said Aurelia; "but one cares for-well-for consistency, for

"I am as certain of Julian's fidelity as of my own," said Geoffrey, earnestly. " Ap. pearances are against him; but what is the worth of friendship if not to trust?"

"Amen to that, with all my heart," replied Aurelia; "and a friend's trust is not to be blown away by every idle rumor. But, if it were as they say, I confess-for his sake-I should be sorry.'

She spoke with dignity, but without a particle of wounded feeling. Geoffrey felt puzzled, perhaps the least in the world disappointed, at the way she took it. It was a comfort, certainly, that she would not be brokenhearted at Julian's defection, if, indeed, the report were true; but, at the same time, it was mortifying to think that, perhaps after all, Aurelia was too stately and too self-contained to have any heart to break. But no, that would be misdoubting Aurelia; a worse soul that character of true chivalry, "which partly carried out by Mr. Houghton, and his needs not the guilded spur or knightly oath" coolness and promptitude were extelled by to make its owner cling to fidelity, as to some sacred obligation. No, he did not under-stand what seemed the state of the case between these two beings, to him the worthiest in the world; only until forced to own himself deceived he must continue to believe that Julian was true, and Aurelia worthy of his devotion.

He took his leave, promising to let her know when he should hear from Julian, to whom he secretly resolved to write, and stating what was cur-rently reported, obtain his own explanation. With this resolve he turned his steps in the letter." direction of home, intending to write and despatch his letter without delay.

But home he was not destined to return that day, which unknown to him, held within with the fortunes of Merylin.

#### CHAPTER XV. STIBRING SCENES.

Geoffrey's absence during the day excited no remark at Laventor, as his ordinary aveca-tions, whether agricultural or megisterial, often so fully engaged him that nothing was seen of him from breakfast to dinner. But when the dinner hour came, and still no Geoffrey appeared, the exception to his generally infallible punctuality was felt as an alarming domestic phenomenon,

Very reluctantly, and after waiting for the best part of an hour, they sat down without him, and had hardly done so when a note was brought in and delivered to Mrs. Houghton. It appeared hastily written, and contained only the following words :-

" DEAR MOTHER :- Have been unexpectedly detained at Tremadoc all day. Must be at Penmere to night. Don't expect me till you see me, All right."

" How unaccountable !" exclaimed Mrs. Houghton; " who brought the note, Davis?" " A coastguard man, I should say he was." replied Davis, the old butler; "I made bold to ask where master was, and he says as how by this time, he takes it, he will be at Penmore, having set off an hour ago with Captain

"Something more about the smugglers," said Mary. "Don't be anxious, mamma you see, he goes under ample protection.'

Needless to say, however, Mrs. Houghton felt it a strict part of her maternal duty to be exceedingly anxious, and to spend most of the evening in vain conjectures as to Geoffrey's business, and equally vain regrets that be should have started for Penmore without carpet bag or pertmanteau. Anxiety and curlosity, however, were both at fault, nor did the early post next morning bring anything to throw light upon the mystery.

But at about ten o'clock an unusual visitor was announced in the person of Mr. Lindesay, the Vicar of Tremadoc, of whose powers as a teller of legends an example has been given in a former chapter, and whose brother was the "Captain Lindesay" mentioned above, the officer in command at the cast-guard station of Tremadoc. Although on neighborly terms with Geoffrey and his family, yet his visits were sufficiently rare to make his appearance on this particular morning premenitory of

something uncommon.
"I feared," he began, "lest you might have heard rumors of last night's affair at Penmore, and so have felt uneasy. I have just received a hurried despatch from my brother, who says they have had a complete success in their expedition, though it seems to have been a sharp business."

"But we know nothing," said Gertrude, "except that Geoffrey was unexpectedly called to Penmore last night, but why or wherefore he did not explain. Was it about

the smugglers?" "Ab," said Mr. Lindesay, "I believe the dicovery of this desperate gang, smugglers or wreckers, or even worse, as they think, has been entirely due to Mr. Houghton's exer-tions. He has been indefatigable in hunting out these fellows; and it seems my brother. having received some fresh information yesterday, on which it was necessary to act without a moment's delay, sent a messenger in search of Mr. Houghton and pressed him

became serious. But he is perfectly safe; you need have no fear about him," he contin-ued, observing Mrs. Houghton looking aghast and bewildered; "here is my brether's note" and he read as follows:

"DEAR J .- All over and a first rate job. The rescals showed fight and three of them were winged; one seems in a bad way: turns ont to be H.'s protégé. Two of our men have got a seretch or so, but nothing to signify. Let them know at Laventor that H. is safe. My word! but he is a fellow.

"Who does he mean by H.'s protege?" said Mary; it is all Greek to us, for Geoffrey never speaks to us of these mat-

"I den't know much about it," replied Mr. Lindesay; "but, there is a certain Bill Fa-gan, for whom he has been on the lookout or some menths past. Mr. Houghton came to me to make some loquiries about him, for be is said to be of these parts. I believe it has been his search after this man that has led to the seizure of the whole gang; and I take it, it must be he of whom my brother speaks."

"Clara's father, no doubt," said Mary ; "I know he had suspicions." "Well, thank God, he is safe," said Mrs.

Houghton; "but how rash of him to go on such an expedition! I felt sure something was wrong when he did not come home for dinner. Mr. Lindesay was going on to Penmore,

and promised, should Geoffrey still be detained to call in the evening and give them a fuller report, and he departed, leaving the little party agitated by mingled feelings of alarm xcusable feeling of pride that old Geoffrey should have done so well, and impatience for his appearance that they mightk now more about it.

But he did not appear, only about midday came a mounted messenger in haste, who left a letter and said he was bound for the castle, but that on his way back he would call for what Mr. Houghton wanted. The latter was to Mary, and ran as follows:

"DEAR MARY,-Lindesay will have told you of the scrimmage here. They have taken the rescals off to prison, all but one poor fellow who is badly wounded, and can't be moved. I can't leave, for he look's like dying, and there may be a disposition to take down. The man, is, or ought to be, a Cathelic, so I have sent for Father Seagrave. Send me some toggery by the bearer of this, and don't be in a flutter, all of yen, but say a few Hail Marys' for a special intention of

The "toggery" was sent, and the two girls resolved on walking over to Tremadoc, and gathering what information they could from the coastguard men or their wives. They found the little village in a state of some excitement, every tongue busy with the events of the previous evening. Accounts varied, orime in his eyes than even mistrust of his but all agreed in representing that the plan friend. For, in truth, there was in Geoffrey's of surprise had been wholly devised, and

all,
"It is pleasant to hear old Geoffrey praised," said Gertrude, "though I should as soon have expected him to distinguish himself in a ball-room as on a battlefield." "No, indeed," said Mary; "If it had

been Mr. Wyvern-" "Oh, of course, if it had been Mr. Wyvern, fighting single-handed against ten giants with two heads each, would have been quite apropos. By-the-by, we shall have news of him, at last, I fancy. The post came just as we were going out, and I saw a

"A letter from Mr. Wyvern !" said Mary ;

"are you sure ?"
"Perfectly sure, my dear," said Gertrude; 'I saw the postmark; so we have enly te It the unraveling of many a thread connected retain our curiosity till Geoffiey returns, and then, I suppose, we shall hear the great announcement."

Mary did not reply, but it appears prob. aloud: "Uriel! Uriel!" able that speculations as to the contents of "" "Slait il?" said s the letter from Brittany occupied her quite sa much during her walk home as her brother's gallant behavior in the fray at Penmore.

## CHAPTER XVI.

JULIAN'S DISCOVERY.

Not until the second day after his depar ture did Geoffrey reappear at Laventor, and then only to announce that he could stay but half an hour, as he had pressing business at the castle. He was received with pardonable enthusiasm by his two sisters. "Business or no business," said Gertrude, "you do not stir hence until you have reported yourself to mamma. You are becom-

defence of your country against Bill Fagan & Co., above your natural affections." " Poor Bill Fagan !" said Geoffrey, gravely; "the country has nothing more to fear from him. He died this morning.
"Was it Clara's father," said Mary, "the girl whom Aurelia nursed at Penmore?"

ing a regular Brutus, Geoffrey : setting the

"Yes," said Geoffrey; "a wonderful business altogetherr His name wasn't Bill Fagan, you know. They carried him to his own cettage when he was hit, and his daugh ter did what she could for him. He has confessed everything; but I'll tell you about

that to morrow." Mrs. Houghton received her son as a mether might be expected to do who had endured eight-and forty hours' suspense with more than the confused impression that he had been in danger, and had shown himself a hero.

Geoffrey laughed, and bade them not to be in a flutter. "They have told you a lot of lies. I'll be bound," he said; "you shall hear it all this evening, from one end to the other. only don't keep me now, there s good people, for I'm bound to be at the castle.

He was in such evident impatience to be off that even Mary for a moment felt aggrieved. It seemed so hard that after such a serious adventure his first interest should be at the castle and not at home.

"But you will look at your letters first?" she said: "sit there, and I will bring them. There is one from—Brittany." "Ab," said Geoffrey, tearing open the envelope, and rapidly glancing his eyes over the contents, "so he has written at last. I'd

best see that before I go." Mary watched his countenance as he read, and the next minute was startled by his sud-

den exclamation : "Angels of heaven, but he has found him!"

"Found him," she exclaimed in her turn,
"found whom? Oh, Geoffrey; do speak!"
"Uriel," answered Geoffrey; "here, read—read aloud; I can't," and he handed the letter to Mary as he spoke. She took it with trembling hands, but her

voice failed her when she began to read, and

she cast a pitiful look towards Gertrude. "Give it to me," said her sister; "your are no better hand at reading writing than Geof-frey is. What a packet !" she added, glanc-ing at the well filled pages. "Now listen, all of you, to the third volume of the Wyvern

romance : " 'DEAR GEOFFERY:

"You have been wondering at my silence, and a dozen times a day during the last three able to make inquities without attracting to accompany them, thinking the presence of week I've wished to write, only it seemed betauspicion. The tale he heard seemed to shut a magistrate might prove necessary if things ter to wait till I could speak for certain. I out all hepe of resteration in this world. Sir

was airaid of any wind of the business getting to Merylin, and didn't feel sure if you were equal to keeping a secret. Wellitisall out now. Uriel is alive. Aurelia was right, and I was right toe. in a way, for it was he whom we saw on the night of the shipwreck. From the moment Imogen recognized his likeness in the cartoon, I felt sure that the French fisherman was really the man, and had no peace till I could get upon his track. But ne | them could only be a renewal of their bitter end of business that had accumulated, while I disgrace, the re-opening of a deadly wound was busy with the cartoens, had to be got through before I could leave England. When I wrote to you three weeks ago I saw no prospects of being able to do so, but, a day or so after, there came a letter from the St. Brieue people which at once decided me. Would you believe it that Imogen had taken it into her head herself to set on foet a search for "our deliverer," as she calls him? She had got together a lot of information about tall fishermen with yellow hair, who, if you were to believe her report, were waiting for examination in every port from Nantes to St. Malo; and she and her mother begged I would come and pay them my log her husband. Mrs. Maybrick's mother, promised visit, while at the same Mrs. Chandler, in her day was accounted the time, I could help in the search after "grand handsomest woman in Alabama. Her hus homme bleu." So, to make a long story band, D. G. Chandler, was a prominent short, I went, and had a most hospitable reception. I shall not take up your time death the wildest rumors were current in the with descriptions of scenery and French state as to the cause. Mrs. Chandler was the obsteaux, none of which could hold a candle sale nurse to her husband, and whenever to Laventor (to say nothing of Merylin). As medicine was administered to him she cent to the coast, it is almost as fantastic as your the servants out of the bedroom. After own, and the wrecks about as numerous. Mr. Chandler's death a negroe servant saked They have lifeboats, too, and, of course, I for an autopsy, the suspicion being that could not keep myself from inspecting them. Mr. Chandler had been poisoned, but None compare with our own "Snowdon through the influence of friends that matter for the past, thankfulness for the present, an | patent," but good enough in their way, and | was bushed up. with fine crews to man them.

"Now on a certain day I had gone to a place called St. Florian, to look at a boat, which was reported to have done great things in the way of saving life; and asking some questions about the crew, I learned that amongst them was a "big Eoglehman," who was reported to have saved more lives than any other single man in the province. "An Englishman? what was his name?" It seemed odd that any English sailor should name; the name they knew him by was Archange, which had been commonly given him after he had made the pilgrimage to Mont St. Michel. Now, Geoffrey, when I heard the name something went through me that told me I had found the man. I bade them tell me all about him, learned that he had come about seven years previously, no one knew exactly why or whence. He gave bimself out as an Englishman and a carpenter, and, in fact, he followed that trade, though he kept a fishing boat also, and feared neither wind nor weather. About a year after he had settled there he married a young peacant girl-a Jacqueline something or other—the village beauty. They had lived happily together for a year, but she died at the birth of her first child—le petit Uriel—a charming little angel, who was his father's darling. That was enough; and it was with my heart beating hard, Geoffrey, that I asked one of them to guide me to his cottage.

" 'It was a queer little place, someway up the cliff, overlooking the sea, with a rough sort of carpenter's yard on one side, whence as we drew near, I heard the sound of blows as from an axe or hatchet. I dismissed my companion with a small gratuity, and drew near quietly that I might observe the work-man, whoever he might be, at my case. A man etood before me, of gigantic stature, wielding an axe, as if it had been a feather. I had but a moment to admire his noble

figure and well-set head, when the sound of my footsteps caught his ear, and leaning on his axe he turned to see who was approaching. As he did so, his cap fell from his head, and at that moment the beams of the western sun fell on his countenance and illumined his golden hair. Impossible to forget that countenance! and without waiting for more I sprang into the yard, exclaiming

" " Slait il?" said a child's awest voice beside me, "me voici donc, voici le petit Uriel!" I looked down, and bebeld a little fairy figure, with sunny hair and violet eyes -a boy, who had been playing among the chips, as he watched his father at his work, and who, hearing his own name called, had answered to my cry. It did not take many minutes for me to tell my tale. I spoke of the wreck of the French steamer at Tremadoc, and the rescue of the passengers by the crew of the "Speranza;" of my desire to find out the stranger who had that night joined their number, to whom, as I believed, I swed my life, and whom I could not doubt I now saw before me. But when I named Sir Michael and Merylin, told him how, the rescued passengers had been taken there and cared for, and how every one at the castle had heard of the brave man who had done this gallant deed, he could not stand it, but sat leaning forward and covering his face with his hands. I went up to him, and laid my hand on his shoulder, "Uriel Pendragon," I said ; he started, and looked up ; "there is no room for concealment," I continued; "you are he, and you cannot deny

" No, he could not deny it; I sat down beside him, and he told me all. His terrible disgrace for a crime of which he selemnly declared he was innocent; those five dreadful years on the rock of Portland, abandoned, as he telt at first in his bitter anguish, both by God and man-all the floods of despair that surged over him in his felon's cell, as he thought of his blighted name, his dishonored family, and his father's broken heart. But God was merciful to him. There came to him in his misery, poor outcast of society, as henceforth he knew himself to be, this thought, that if all the world were to misjudge him and condemn him, there was a world of unseen and faithful friends who could not be deceived, and whe would stand by him till death. "You will smile, Mr. Wyvern," he said, "because you do not know the traditions of our family; but generation siter generation we have been taught to consider our house as under the special guardianship of those Holy Augels to whom our chapel is dedicated. You will think it a superstition, perhaps; all I can tell you is that in my bitter loneliness I turned to them for ald and comfort, and they did not fall me. It was the thought of them that brought me back to trust in God : I do believe that they offered my poor prayers in their golden cen-sers; until I came to see with what mercy I had been stricken down in my pride, and tern out of my place in the false and fleeting world, the love of which would have been my destruction." Then he went on to tell me of his release frem Portland and his departure for America. It was only the second day after they sailed that the accident happened of which we heard. He fell over-board, and telt the waters close over his head, as he thought forever; but rising to the surface again, he was able to grasp one of the lifebuoys they had thrown over, and kept himself affoat till he was picked up by a vessel homeward bound. At his own request he was landed somewhere on the Cornish coast, and begged his way as far as Penmere. Ne one recognized in the poor ragged vagrant the unfortunate beir of Merylin, and he was

Michael, he was told, had solemnly cursed his son, and sworn never to see his face again. He heard his father spoken of as a moody maniac, whose strange fits of melancholy madness made men avoid the neighborhood of Merylin with a sort of terror. knew," hadd, " that they now believed me dead—and dead, indeed, I was to all this world could give. My reappearance among

IT RUNS IN THE BLOOD.

(To be Continued.)

Some Peculiar Family History in the Case of Mrs, Maybrick.

OTTAWA, August 20 -Mr. J. A. Holmes, a prominent merchant of Mobile, Ala., is at present visiting relatives in the city. He relates some interesting particulars pertaining to the antecedents of Mrs. Maybrick, now in Liverpool under sentence of death for poison-

Mrs. Coundler shortly afterward, at Charleaton, S.C., married Capt. Du Barry, a mamber of the Confederate Government. Du Barry was erdered to proceed to Europe in the interests of the confederacy and died while on voyage. Mrs. Du Burry then contracted an alitaace with Baron Von Grose, a German, but their marital relationship was not a happy one and a separation followed. Meantime her daughter, Miss Chandler, whose name as Mrs. Maybrick is on everybody's lips, had have a fancy for living in a French fishing met Mr. Maybrick, and in 1880 they were village. They could not tell me his English married, Mrs. Maybrick being then but married, Mrs. Maybrick being then but seventeen years of age. Mr. Holmes is firmly of opinion that she administered the arsenic to her husband, but knowing the family antecedents he believes that Mrs. Maybrick is the victim of hereditary monomania.

St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory.
Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.
Very respectfully,
J. H. HOLMES,

Chn. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. (Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs:-The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light.
It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness.

Very sincerely yours,

G. H. GRANNIS,

Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

#### Are You Engaged.

Engagements to marry are serious contracts. They are not to be lightly made or frivolously broken. They are next in sacredness to the wedding itself.

Every other day the secular newspapers report the elopements of flirting girls, who have foreaken affianced lovers to marry rival claimants for their hand, and they gloat over the romantic features of these violations of thought. But such sinful elopements generally end in unhappy marriages; for the weman that will break her engagement vow will hardly be true to her marriage promthe crime of wronging her betrothed, is apt to have a trifling idea of the most solemn

pledges, for while an engagement is not a marriage, it is the door to that hely Sacrament, and it must be respected accordingly .-

## FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For circular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

J17,24,31—A7,28—S11,25

There is no remedy for trouble equal to hard work—labor that will tire you physically to such an extent that you must sleep. If you have met with losses, you do not want to lie awake and think about them. You want to sleep and to eat your meals with an appetite; but you cannot unless you work.

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 cach year. Abundant pportunities still open to the homeseeker. For further information, maps. rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Where charity and wisdom reign there is neither fear nor ignorance. Where patience and humility reign there is neither anger nor disquiet. Where poverty and joy reign there are neither base desires nor avarice. Where the fear of God keeps guard no enemy can enter.—St. Francis of Assisi.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

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

"There is nothing more solidly established in religion and in Christian theology," says Father "then the infallibility of prayer." "Such Faber, "than the infallibility of prayer." "Such is the force of it" (says St. Chrysostom) "that it renders, as it were, the word of man equally powerful in a manner with the word of God."

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street,

Penance is a means not the end of the soul be careful not to measure perfection by peniten tial works; virtue and merit lie in charity. - B. Henry Suso.

Let nothing of self remain in your order that He who gives Himself to you without reserve | For Prize Lists and Forms, Programmes, etc., | De Lines not un may also receive your entire self.—Francis of drop a post card to H. J. HILL., BREWSTER'S S. Assissi.

THE WAY TO PROPOSE.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Thinks Man Should Succeed by Force of Arms.

The young men of Holland goin great numhere to Datch India to engage in commercial affairs. They have a truly left-handed manner of proposing marriage.

When one of them desires a wife from his own land he sends a soiled left-hand glove to some male friend. This constitutes a power of attorney, and the friend selects a suitable wife, marries her in the name of the absent lover and sends her on her wedding journey alone to join her husband.

In some portions of Western Africa a native who wants a wife is obliged to seek the "Palaver House," where he talks the matter over with the elders and the "fetich men." Then he is granted admission to the presence of the parents of the lady in question, to whom he displays presents and money—and if they are satisfied, after much more "palayer" he is allowed to take his bride away, evidently without asking her consent.

The Indian, in learning his fate from his mistress, carries a lighted torch to her cabin. Should the maiden blow out the terch she accepts the preffered vows, but if she veils hereelf without extinguishing it she refuses his love. Chatesubriand tells of the lover of Atala

who gave her a necklace of nine beads. Three red ones for his love, three violet ones for his fears, three blue ones for his hopes. A gentleman who was in correspondence with a lady of my acquaintance sent her a piece of card-board enclosed in a letter and requested her to perforate it with her "en-

gagement ring" and return it to him. There is a pretty poem which represents the lover informing his sweetheart that he is to be married. She pales, chokes, tries to congratulate him-and in the midst of her tell-tale confusion he laughlugiy adds: "That is, hope I am, though the lady has not yet consented."

A cute lover he and the sweetheart, not one whit less cunning, regains her color and answers brightly: "Why, how odd; I teo am to be married." A delicious proposal and engagement that.

Personally I do not think a man should ever propose, he should dispose, writes Etla Wheeler Wilcox. He should never say: "Will you be my wife?" He should be so sure and positive of success that he could ezy: "You will be my wife," even estting the date and certain that she would gladly acquiesce to his commands. But a men must be a born lover and ruler to be able to do thie.

A wife, like a kiss, should be asked for with the eyes alone—and then when consent is evident, should be taken without unnecessary questions or delay.

# It Should be in every Irish Home.

Messra, Callatian & Co.,

Gentlemen-The Ollograph of Mr. Parnell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the habitual expression of the Irish Leader.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Equal to Oil Painting [in 16 colors]. The only correct Likeness of the Irish Leader. Mailed in tubes on receipt of \$1.00. Size, 20x24. Agents Wanted. Address: CALLAHAN & CO., 743 Craig Street, Montreal. 49 12

# TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use DB. ises, and the man who can persuade her to CODEREE'S INFANTS' SYRUF, and you will give them immediate relief.

# WANTED!

to canvas for the sale of Nursery Stock Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at

ence, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) Chase Brothers' Co., Colborne, Ont.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No 1444. DAME MARIE LOUISE BOUTHILLIER, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. CYRIL. E LAPORTUNE, of the same place, Defendant: An action in separation as to property has been instituted. n action in sortisted.

hontreal, 8th August, 1889.
ETHIER & PELLETIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT.
DAME MARIE L. DECARRY, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife, authorized a ester en justice, of J.
DANIEL PHOVENCHER, painter, of the same place,
Plaintiff, vs. the said J. Daniel Provencher, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day
been instituted.

endant. An action concernment of the season instituted.

Montreal, 17th July, 1889.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

Att;s. for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 527. DAME ADÈLE MARIE BÉRÉE. of the City and District of Mourteal, wife commune en biens of JEAN JULES GIROUX, of the same place, ac countant, duly authorised a ester en justice, Plaintiff, ys. the said JEAN JULES GIROUX, Defendant. An action in sepa ation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 5th July, 1888

A ARCHAMBAULT,

51-5

Autoracy for Plaintiff.

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1/84, DAME ODILE ST. MICHEL, wife of PROSPER ST. LOUIS, of the City and District of Montreal, paintor, that this day instituted an action en separation de ien against her husband.

CHOLETTE & GAUTHLER

CHOLETTE & GAUTHIER.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Montreal, June 27th, 1889.
50.5

# **CANADA'S GREAT** INDUSTRIAL

FAIR -AND-

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION 1889, ORONTO

# SEPT. 9th to 21st.

Increased Prizes, Greater Attractions and a Grander Display than ever before. Newest and Best Special Features that Money can procure. The Greatest Annual Entertainment

on the American Continent. CHEAP: EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS. Over 250,000 visitors attended the Exhibition last year.

ENTRIES OLOSE AUGUST 17th.

# ST. ANGELA ACADEMY.

Und or the Direction of the Sisters of St. Ann

This Institution, built according to all modern improve ments, offers, by its admirable site, all the advantages of city and country. The reopening of classes will take place on the 20 of Septembe. Real For insther information apply to the LADY SUPERIOR, No. 466 St. Antoine street, St. Conegonds, Montreal West.

# ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

Classes will be resumed on Sept. 4th. Special attention will be given to young English speaking boys beginning their classical course, that they may learn both French and Latin at the

REV. A. D. TURGEON, S.J., Rector,

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

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

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE FORDHAM, N.Y.

[Eujoys the Privileges of a University].

# JESUIT FATHERS.

Situated 12 miles from City Hall, between Harlem River and Long Island Sound. Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses Special training for Army, Navy and Civil Service.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, for boys from 10 to 14, under same direction. Students received at any

time. Apply to 50-10 REV. JOHN SCULLY, S.J., Pres.

IGAUD CONVENT, UNDER THE Direction of the Sisters of St. Aun. Foremost among the attractions of this new inetitution is the enchanting scenery of its surroundings. The course is thorough in the English language. Special attention is given to French, vocal music, plain needle-work, embroidery and fancy work of all descriptions, outlife cutting and culinary art which are taught free of all charges. I lano and Drawing are optional. Board and Tuitton, \$60 per year. Studies will be resumed on september 4th. Circulars issued on applying to the Rev. Sister Superior.

DOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q., (Near the Ottawe Riv-r). CLASSICAL and RNGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and English courses are thorough. Practical Business and English courses are thorough. Practical Business and English courses are thorough. Proceed and taught by competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business Training of young men. Piano, Teleuraphy, Stenography and Type-writing are optional. Board, Tuition, Ed., Washing, etc., \$120 a year, budies will be resumed on Wednesday, September 4th, 1839. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

# WANTED,

For the St. Sophie (Co. Terrebonne) Catholic School, four Female Teachers, capable of teaching French and English. Address, JOHN JOSEPH CAREY, Secy. Treas. 52.6

\*TYEACHER WANTED-BY THEROMAN Catholic School Tustees of the Municipality of Hemmingford, for District No. 2, village, a Female Teacher, holding a First Class Elementary Diploma. Must be capable of teaching French and English. Term commencing September 1st, 1889. For further particulate apply to the undersigned, THOS. DWYER, Sec.-Treas. An English-speaking person pre-ferred. Hemmingford, Aug. 18th, 1889. 4-1

WANTED-A FEMALE TEACHER, holding a Second Class Certificate, for Second Division of Bolleville Separate School. References required. Apply stating salary to F. P. CARNEY, Secy.-Treasurer. 4-3

TOR SALE—THE MANOR HOUSE, BEAUHARNOIS, P.Q. Elegant and commoditions residence, built for the late Lord Ellis. Commands a panoramic view of the St. Lawrence. Improved grounds and gardens.
Fruit and shade trees, etc. For terms apply to
the Sisters of the Holy Names, Hochelaga,
Montreal.

# DROPS Y TREATED FREE, Positively Cared with the count of symptoms are removed. Send for FREE BOOK of testimonials of mir. TEN DAYS treatment FREE by mail. If aculous cures. TEN DAYS treatment FREE by mail. If trial, send ten coms in strings to pay postage. DE. H. H. GREEN & SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

# DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemporance in drink is just as a readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cuted, and we mean just what we say, and if you hap en to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so it 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 a the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afficied should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all drugglitts.

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

PFIEL & CO. 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



NO DUTY OF CHURCH BELLS. CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO.



"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," Curler Bros. & Co., Boston. For 61 a large bottle sent mercas.

# **EVERYBODY**

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

to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER

# ABOUT WOMEN.

insomeness in Woman-The Buty of a Wife in India-How Two Girls Paid Bet-Fashion Notes.

#### Bomance of a Builda.

He was about to say adieu. Was thinking of some word to flatter, When from his overcoat there flew A button, with a dismal claster.

He blushed, but she, with woman's tact, As if she saw a good joke in it,

As if she saw a good joke in it,

Cried, laughingly, "There, now, I'll act

Your tailor's part for just a minute."

He doffed the coat, and watched her thread The needle, with her head low bending,
Now, do you know," he softly said,
I have an awful lot of mending.

"A bachelor, we'll say, like me,
Is at the mercy of his tailor,
And then, there's something else, you see,
[At this he turned a trifle paler).

"My heart needs mending much, I fear,
Do you suppose that you could do it?"
"Well, I don's know," she mused. "but dear,
"Pil give my whole attention to it."

-From the Ladies' Wear Review.

#### Winsomeness in Women.

Do you recollect what your feelings were immediately after yea had speken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you no: feel ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit it? That was, is, and ever will be, your avil genius! It is the temper which labors incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with an evil delusion that your husband deserved your anger, when he really hasty, your example of patience will chide as well as teach him. Your violence may allenate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem him-your softness subdue him; and the goodnatured twinkle of those eyes, new filling with tears, will make him all your own .-Catholic Standard.

#### The Duty of a Wife in India

The Bumbay Guardian calls attention to an extraordinary book which is being distribu ted bracdcast as a prize book in the government girls' schools in the Bombay Presidency. The following quotations are given as specimens of the teachings set forth in the

"If the husband of a virtueus woman be ugly, of good or bad disposition, diseased, fiendish, irasoible, a drunkard, old, stupid, dumb, blind, deaf. hot-tempered, poor, extremely covetous, a slanderer, cowardly, perfidious, and immoral, nevertheless she ought to worship him as God with mind, speech and person. The wife who gives an angry answer to her bushand will become a village pariab dog; she will also become a female jackal and live in an uninhabited desert. The woman who eats sweetmeats without sharing them with her husband will become a hen-owl, living in a hollow tree. The woman who walks alone without her husband will become a filth-eating village sow. The woman who apeaks disrespectfully of her husband will be dumb in the next incarnation. The woman who hates her husband's relations will become from birth to birth a muskrat living in filth. She who is always jealons of her husband's concubine will be cuildless in the next incar-

To illustrate the blessed results of a wife's subserviency a story is told of the great reward that came to the wife of an ill-tempered diseased and wicked Brannin, who served her husband with a slavish obedience, and even went the length of carrying him on her shoulders to visit his mistress. The British Government in India, says The Foman's Journal, of Boston, has bound itself not to interfere with the religion of the natives, but it certainly ought not to incuicate in Government schools the worst doctrines of heatnen-

## Haw Two Cirls Paid a Bet.

A couple of Dover's Del., leading belies created a sensation in this staid old capital the other evening by trudling a well-known butcher of sporting proclivities down the entire length of the principal thoroughfare in a wheelbarrow. The young ladies were talking one day about some of the peculiar bete that had been made on the baseball ground that afternoon, when the butcher came along and joined in the conversation.

After insinuating that a lady never paid her wagers if sne lost, he bet that there was a letter awaiting him at the post-office. stipulating that if there was the ladies were to convey him to the depot, five blocks away, in a grocor's wheelbarrow, while if he lost he was to treat to ice cream. The young ladies accepted the bet, and the trie visited the post-office. The letter was there. It took the girls just about five minutes to borrow the shabblest looking wheelbarrow in town, and in a trice they had it before the postoffice, where by this time quite a crowd had

The butcher tried hard to beg off, but willing hands downed him in the wheelbarrow. and one of the maidens seized the handles. Off they went at a rapid gait without regard to the rider's bodily comfort. Hundreds of persons gathered to see the show, but it was the butcher, and not the girls, who felt out of place. Before they had gone a square he had offered to buy them everything from a quart of ice cream to a silk dress apiece it they would let up.

Never had such an interesting procession paraded Dover's streets. The girls trundled the wheelbarrow right up to the depot doors, and there in the presence of an admiring crowd, they dumped their irate and half-dead victim on the sidewalk .- Philadelphia Rec-

## A Girl's Toilet Articles.

A sensible girl will not keep a lot of cosmetics and drugs on her tollet table, but there are a few articles she should always have in a convenient place. She should have an array of glass stoppered bottles containing alcohol, camphor, borax, ammonia and glycerine or vasaline. A little camphor and water may be used as a wash for the mouth and throat if the breath is not sweet. Powdered alum applied to a fever more will prevent it becoming very unsightly and notice able. Insect stings or eruptions on the skin are removed by alcohol. A few grains of alum in tepid water will relieve people whose hands perspire very freely, rendering them unpleasantly moist. We should always recommend care in the use of scented scap ; in many cases the performe is simply a disguise for poor quality. A good glycerine or honey soap is always preferable. Of course, one may rely on scented soap from a high-class manufacturer, but it costs more than it is worth. In addition to the soap for bathing, white castile should be kept for washing the hair. Occasionally a little borax or ammonia may be used for this purpose, but it is usually too baseh in its effects.—Family Doctor.

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home, with skirts of plain white lines lawn. The sheer lawns and batistes are made with fitted backs and loose frents, a finely plaited vest being added to some, or three deep tacks separated by rows of ladder-stitching in

A tea gown of pale coral silk veiled with black lace is one of the sweetest creations of the summer.

Straight skirts, gathered or plated waists and full sleeves, increase daily in still greater

Turpentine is a good preventative against meths. The unpleasant odor evaperates as soon as garments are exposed to the air.

favor.

Paris inshions indicate that skirts are to shrink in length and to show the boot to the ankle as the weater moves.

The white wool veiling gowns with broche borders or stripes in white silk are almost as effective as white silk ones broche with

The popularity of sailor bats is still so great that milliners are using these simple flat-crowned, straight-brimmed shapes for alry models in net and tulle. Thus black tulle is shirred on wires in sallor shape, and trimmed with loops of the tulle and white and tinted roses. While point d'esprit dotted with black is made up in like manner. White felt sailer hate are wholly veiled with allk dot and trimmed with scarls of the same at the back.

Where nothing but a slight pretection for the shoulders is required are provided little Carrick capes which have a handsomely trimmed collar, with long bews and ends of ribbon beneath. The collar is turned over on most specimens, but the high Medici collar appears on others, and these are elaborately braided. A fawn-colored cleth cape, braided at the neck with gold, is lined with Roman red, with ribbon strings to match. Summer cloth is much used, and the edges are not pinked most required your love. If your husband is or otherwise ornamented. For very hot days hasty, your example of patience will chide as are capes of embroidered muslin, with long sparf-ends of the same, which are tied in a full bow under the chin. These do not have the treble capes, but a single one, with an embroidered collar.

# DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Startling and Interesting Facts Cleaned From the Scientific World.

A tripod cane for the use of amateur photographers has recently been invented. The English photographic societies are striving more and more to get the metric system more generally used.

Chevaller August von Lohe has invented a pockeh flast lamp, which is is simple a contrivance that it can be constructed by any tinumith.

England is the country the best organized in point of potographic societies and schools, where the great ecouragement is given. In London alone may be found nearly 60,000 amateurs.

Dr. Cobn, of Breelau, has succeeded in taking a number of photographs of the eye by means of the magnesium flash light, among ethers of the eyes of a lady whose pupils have attracted much attention by their difference in size.

Photography is fast becoming an assistance, if not a part, of a large number of the branches of industry. It is reported that the latest wrinkle in house painting is to forward a ploture, of the house to a company manuiacturing prepared paints.

Artificial treezing is the latest French method of preserving milk. An opposite principle is adopted in Norway, where the minute organism which cause the fermentative and putrefactive change in milk are destroyed by heat. The milk is then hermetically sealed implied, to work for a certain fixed period and will keep fresh for an indefinite time.

Electricity has often been applied to designing, and the possibilities of the incandesorat light for decorative art are well underrtood. One of the latest and most successful accomplishments in this line is that of the freezing of the "glow" light in ice, which was axhibited by an Indianapolis electric company at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, and which attracted so much attention as an in-genious novelty. During the process of freezing various colored analine dyes were inwrought, the result of which was some striking brilliant effects and formations in connection with the familiar glass bulb and its thread-like wire, these flashing and glowing with the electric current at the operator's will. The possibilities of this beautiful art present a fertile field for study and experiment.

It takes about two fifths of a second to call to mind a country in which a well-known towo is situated, or of the language in which a familar author wrots. We can think of the name of the next month in half the time we need to think of the name of the last month. It takes on the average one third of a second to multiply them. A letter can be seen more quickly than a word, but we are so used to reading aloud that the process has become quite automatic, and a word can be read with much greater case and in less time than a letter can be named. Mental proceaser, hewever, take place more slowly in children, in the aged, and in the uneducated.

Chief among the causes of fainting attacks in churches and other places of public meeting are overheating and impurity of atmosphere. Both are to a great extent preventable, but, though some success has been gained in the way of prevention, much remains to be done before the air in our large assembly rooms can be regarded as pure enough to meet the requirements of a large audience. The introduction of the electric light has brought some relief, and the purifying effect of artificial ventilation, as represented by the fan system and the heated exitpflue, is quite appreciable. There is still, however, a wide field open, and the inventor of a perfect system of ventilation for public buildings will not only be a public benefactor, but should

also reap a very substantial reward. According to Le Genie Civil, Dr. Jujardin Beaumeiz recently exhibited at the Paris Academy of Medicine a new alimentary substance-"fromentine"-which is obtained from wheat by the aid of special mill stone. Fromentine is the embryo of wheat reduced to flour, and deprived of the oil which it contains. The substance contains three times more nitrogenous substance than meat and a strong proportion of sugar. Thus, the amount of nitrogeneus matter it is 51 per cent, while that of the richest meat, mutten, is but 21 per cent, and the proportion of digestible substance reaches 87 per cent of the total weight. Hence it would appear that it might advantageously replace powdered meat as a con-centrated food. It can be used for making soups and even for making biscuits, the taste of which would not be disagreeable.

A HOME IN THE WEST. Fashion Notes.

Batistics, percales and linen lawns, with Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain or Mouse River

THE SITUATION IN HAYTI.

Myppolite In a Rad Way-Legitime's Rule as Strong as Ever.

BOSTON, August 19.-Chief Engineer George B. Plumer, of the Haytian corvette Descalines, who has just returned to Boston on the steamer Andes from Port au Prince direct, says that Legitime is now virtually in in the "bushes" and are scattered toward the north of the island. Legitime's men-of-war are thoroughly fitted out, and he is undoubtedly receiving financial assistance from the French Government, When Engineer Plumer received his last salary in Haysi he says that General Contree went aboard the French ram and returned with a pag of gold, and then paid off the officers.

The army under General Gaurderre is in Port au Prince, and is in first class condition, the men being well fed and well clothed. Legitime is living in the place with bis family, and his special armed guard, which attends him everywhere. All the Americans have left the city. Captain Fischer, of the Bellizs—now called La Defense—was the last white man to leave. Four went to Havana on the Spanish steamer Manuela, others going north on the steamer Saratoga. The city is not entirely tranquil, there being occasional outbursts of disorder, and several incendiary fires occur each week. The city is without a fire department.

The day on which Engineer Plumer left Port au Prince there were there two English gunboats about the size of the United States steamer Ussipee, which was also there, and two Frenchmen-a ram and a barque-rigged man-of-war, carrying five guns, all Krupps. The present condition of affairs is an entire reversion of what was expected three weeks ago. The only resources which Hyppelite has are those which he has secured while occupying St. Marc. When these are exhausted the only course left will be to surrender. This event, if happening within two or three days, [would not surprise Engineer Plumer. Hyppolite's force are in a demoralized condition, while Legitime's are the reverse. The impressing of men into the latter's service is daily kept up and Legitime is strengthening his position in every way possible.

New YORK, August 20.-Letters from Hayti says it is only a question of a few days when Hippolyte will be complete master of the Republic. Legitime is making preparations to fly by ses.

#### ORUSHING LABOR.

Bismarck's New Bill Against Strikes and Socialism.

LONDON, Aug. 20 .- The German Federal Council held a meeting in Berlin yesterday, and demanded Prince Bismarck's new meaeure against the Socialists. The Chancellor himself was not present, being prevented by a severe fit of indisposition. Notwithstanding this, however, the terms of the bill were finally agreed upon, and only some minor changes not affecting the principle of the measure, were made. Although the bill establishes some very stringent regulations intended to render political agitation on the part of the Socialist party well nigh impossible, its main purpose is to suppress the crying evil of strikes, which for some time past have almost paralyzed German industry, and which are growing daily more numerous and more disastrous to all concerned. The bill throws the entire burden of retraction on one side in the struggle—labor. Capital will have only to look on and reap the benefits expected to accrue. A strike on the part of workmen is by the terms of the bill defined as a conspiracy, for which severe punishment is meted out to all taking part, and when an agreement is entered into, either express or and is violated by a combination among the workmen the punishment is doubly severe. All who counsel others to take part in a strike are declared public enemies and may be imprisoned or exiled,

## Strike of Dock Laborers.

LUNDON, Aug. 20 .- The strike among the London dock laborers is spreading rapidly, and 20,000 are out te-day. The shipewners whose vessels are lying at the Milwall docks managed to secured a force of men from Bristol on Sunday and until this morning they were at work day and night. The vessel owners took the precaution to provide food and shelter on the docks to prevent acuess to the men by the strikers and their sympathizers, and the premises being favorably situated for this purpose all efforts of the strikers to approach the men proved unsuccessful. At elx o'clock this morning, however, while the men were at work, Burns, the Socialist, who is taking the leading part in the movement, managed to climb to the top of the high wall which surrounds the dock and from this position he harangued the men for 15 minutes. Before he had finished the laborers set up a tremendous cheer and without a dissenting voice all shouted to Burns that they would work no longer. Then they all dropped their work then and there, fell into line and marched out with Burns at their head, and proceeded to the dock labourers headquarters close by.

## The Queen's Genealogy.

Sometimes we are puzzled to remember how Queen Victoria came to inherit the throne of England. We remember that she was the daughter of the Duke of Kent, the niece of her immediate predecessor on the throne. Here is a paragraph for your scrap book, giv-ing the names of the lines of rulers through whom the simple-hearted daughter of the wise duke and duchess of Kent came to the English throne: Queen Victoria is the niece of William IV.

who was the brother of Geerge IV., who was the son of George I., whe was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William III., who was the son-in-law of James II.. who was the brether of Charles II., who was the sen of Charles I., who was the son of James I., who was the sister of Mary, who was the son of Edward VI., who was the cousin of Richard III., who was the son of Edward IV., who was the son of Edward IV., who was the son of Henry VI., who was the son of son of Richard I., who was the sen Henry II., who was the coasin of Stephen, who was the coasin of Henry I., who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the sen of William the Conqueror, 800 years ago.

## A War of Extermination.

SELMA, Ala., August 20.-The Weekly Independent, a paper owned and edited by nedainty dressing-jackets, which are pretty enough to be worn at the breakfast table at P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn.

Gletrots of Dakota. For further information, gross, in its last issue contained an editorial dainty dressing-jackets, which are pretty enough to be worn at the breakfast table at P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn.

sections of the globe, You have had your and if she should show a capacity to digest day and we will have ours. You had your remore, he may increase the amount by mixing volutionary and civil wars, and we here prediet that at no very distant day we will have that we will be strong enough to wipe you out of existence and hardly leave enough of you to tell the story,

This publication created intense excitecharge of the entire leland. Hyppolite's ment, and Rev. Edward (Bryant, the editor forces, since their effective repulse, have been of the paper, would have been lymphed if he of the paper, would have been lynched if he could have been found. He is in hiding, and it is said has forty negroes armed with Winchester rifles with him who have sworn to protect him. The cool-headed whites are counselling and meditating, but treable is expected unless Bryant leaves Selma for good. The white Republican league, of Birmingham, at a meeting to-day adopted resolutions severely condemning the utterances of Bryant. A member of the G. A. R. post here says that if a race war occurs the G. A. R. men will be found side by side with Confederate veterans.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

The Farmer Reviewed as a Business Man -Developing a Young Cow-Scheral

THE FARMER VIEWED AS A BUSINESS MAN. Probably no occupation is carried on with so little regard to business rules as that of farming. The farmer requires more educa-tion, and a knowledge of a greater variety of subjects than any of the so-called learned pro-

The man who knows only how to turn a goed furrow, prepare the soil for the seed, stop he growth of weeds, and promote the growth of the plant, has not mastered the art of successful farming. Nor has the man who knows only how to raise fine horses, sleek cattle or fat swine, or how to fertilize his shed, and mix with an equal quantity of dry fields to the best advantage, raise the best corn or petatoes, or the highest yield of oats or barley.

The man who to-day really makes a

It used to be said that any fool could be a farmer; but at the present day people begin to realize the fact that the farmer needs | she cares to eat. - Emma J. Mellette in Amerithe most education. The time has gone by when the haphazard, slipshod, go-as-youplease methods of farming can be made to

Agriculture has come to be recognized as a science. Millions of sores of soil in our States and Territories have been opened up to the plow, and their surplus products are forced upon the markets of the world. The products of the cheap labor of foreign countries are also emptied into our midst to glut our markets. The farmers upon the worn 'wall.

per pound and laughs in his sleeve at the farmer's gilt edged butter ?

cost of a pound of butter or pork, a bushel of during Lent, so they have to wait until Easter

toes or beans or grain.

Charge each acre with the interest on its

value, the probable amount of fertilizing material used by the crop, the cost of labor in its care. Credit it with the market value of the crop produced. The difference between the two will represent the profit or

A like account should be kept with the herd of cows. If any one of the number en-

tails a loss upon you, dispose of her.

Keep a strict account with the orchard, if Keep a strict account with the orchard, if that moment. On the table you have one. Debit it with the labor of its placed the liturgical formulary, fruit. Credit it with the value of its golden product and learn from the balance on the right side of the ledger that It is one of your best friends. I have said that the farmer needs to be educated for his business. One branch of study I would particularly recommand, that is bookkeeping. I apeak from carry with outstretched arms two heavy personal knowledge and experience and crowns which are held over the heads of the know it pays. It is like the compass to the

mariner.

The farmer's book is one of reference to which he can at any time refer for date of article bought or sold, and prices given or received for the same. The book will solve the great problem. "Where does our money go to?" and perchance lead to a more careful

consideration and economy.

Having learned to calculate the cost of the products of the farm, the next business is to know how to sell them. Make a study of the markets and learn for yourselves the prices of those things you wish to sell. If you cannot fix your own prices you can at least prevent being taken advantage of by unscrupulous traders.

Do away with middlemen. Don't employ your local marketers and expressmen to sel your products, they will return you as little as they dare to. There's too many following in the foetsteps of "Old Hutch," the million-aire of Chicago, who figured so largely in the recent wheat squeeze.

Do your own selling. If the price is below the cost of producing, hold on to the product till you can double your money.

#### DEVELOPING A YOUNG COW. E. W. Stewart is considered good author-

in. Then, if he wishes to delvop her, to see how goed a cow she may become, let him combine the following ration: Fourteen pounds good out clever hay, six pounds corn and eat meel, ground together in equal weights, six pounds wheat bran, two pounds linseed meal. Let him mix the corn meal, bran, and linseed meal thereughly together, dry; then mix this with the moistened out clover hay. Give this in three feeds, smallest at noon. But when he first begins to feed abusing the whites, saying :- "If you moss- this combination of food, he should not give able amount; and also, are not liable for back crackers would leave this southland, in as much, but gradually increase it up to the obligations incurred in other countries.

twenty years it would be one of the grandest amount mentioned during the first ten days; more in the same propertion. But he must increase her food very gradually. It will take zome months before the will show the full effects of the ration, and show how far she can be developed. And if she shows considerable capacity of improvement this coming season, he should feed her on the same plan during her next milking season, for she will develop year by year up to five or six years

Save all the benes from the table, put them in an old sheet iron pan kept for the purpose, and brewn them slightly. Then pound them on a rock with a hand-axe, or if you can aferd it buy a bone-crusher.

Bore dust should not be mixed with the chicken feed. It is too atimulating and is liable to cause enlargement of the liver in hene that are not laying. Put it where the hene can get it, and those that want it, and need it, can eat just what they care for and no mere.

Have a scratching place, and do not throw the chicken grain down on the cleanest, hardest piece of ground you can find, but among leaves, or in straw, and make the hen scraten Prepare the scratching ground in a place that is sheltered from the wind, and let it be a permanent affair.

There is no profit in keeping mongrels in your poultry-yard when pure-bloods can he had at comparatively so small an expense. Uniform chickens are not only prettier and thus more satisfactory to care for, but they may be fed to a better advantage than can a flock which is made up of large and small.

Don't cheat yourself with the belief that once a month is often enough to clean out a chicken-house. It should be cleaned every day or at the farthest, every three days. You might about as well leave the droppings under the roosts as to throw them outside the door. Take them to the field, or under a

Don't feed corn to a laying hen in summer you might about as well give her poisen. She will not only get too fat to lay but too greacy thorough success as a farmer must combine to eat. At this time of the year, a hen that all these elements of knowledge and many can get an occasional bug, will lay well without a single bite of solid grain, provided she be well supplied with bran and shorts mixed up with milk, twice a day, and all the bones can Agriculturist.

#### RUSSIAN MARRIAGES.

They Cour at an Early Age and Are Generally Love Matches.

The Russians generally marry quite young in the upper classes, and amongst country people at an earlier age; and to the honor of this society, be it said, love matches are the solls of the older States, and especially our rule, and marriages for money are very rare own New England States, must look closely exceptions. Down hunting and marriages to the details of their business or go to the of interest have not yet made their appearance in Russian manners, Girls of high What would be thought of the manufac- social position readily marry young officers of turer who did not know to the fraction of a the guard, who furnish the largest contingent cent the cost of the raw material and labor of dancers to the balls of St. Petersburg. put into a yard of cloth, or the manufacturer | During the carnival fetes the two armies, the of leather who did not know the exact cost of army in petticoats and the army that wears the material and labor required to make a epaulettes, learn to know each other case of boots and shoes, or the manufacturer thoroughly. Friendships spring up, the of cleomargarine who knows what it costs young man pays court, and one day, without having consulted anybody, two dancers come armer's gilt edged butter?

to ask of the parents a blessing, which is never refused. The church does not marry potatoes or corn, or a ton of hay? They sell week. Fashion demands for the celebration their products for what they can get offered, of the ceremony the chapel of some private not knowing whether they are making or house, if the couple have not sufficiently loft. ly relations to secure the chapel of the palace The remedy is this: When farmers come A family that respects itself ought to have to realize that farming is a business as much as the wedding as honorary father and honoras manufacturing or banking or buying and selling goods, and by a careful keeping of accounts learn to figure the coat of every article. The honorary father gives the holy image, they produce, then a successful beginning which some little child, related to the family, will have been made. Let them keep debt carries in front of the fiances. They enter and credit with every acre of corn or pota- the church, followed by all their friends in gala uniform. The ceremony begins-it is very long and complicated, with many symbolic rites; a small table—a sort of movable table-is placed in the middle of the oratory; the couple are separated from it by a band o rose colored satin; when the priest calls they must advance, and the first who sets foot on the band, whether husband or wife, will be the one who will impose his or her will in the household. This is an article of falth for all the matrons, who watch them at candles which they must hold, the cross which they will kiss, the rings which they will exchange, the cup of wice with which they will moisten their lips, and which is called in the Siavonic ritual "the cup of bittorness." Pages relieve each other to fiances while the ceremony continues. At the decisive moment, when the priest is pro nouncing the words that bind them together, the couple walk three times around the altar followed by the crown bearers. Until the third turn is completed there is time to turn back; after that the die is cast, the couple

THREE LUCKY PEOPLE IN PHILA-DELPHIA.

are united for life. Thereapon the singers

strike up in their most strident voices the

bride and groom then go and prestrate them-

selves before the Virgin of the Iconostase and

kies her fillgree robe. after which they mass

into the neighboring salon, where they gayly

clink glasses of champagne, while the invited

guests receive boxes of sweetmeats marked with the monogram of the young people.

joyous hymn, "Let Isalah Rejoice."

Ten thousand dollars in new, crisp bank notes from the Louisiana State Lottery were paid to three lucky people. One of the lucky ones, Mme. J. P. Decomier of No. 52 N. Thirteenth st., held one-fortieth of a ticket and got \$5,000 in bank notes, and the other, No. 62,311, was held jointly by John Kleiber, a blacksmith whose shop is at 1842 N. Tenth at, and Ludwig Wagner, who works for Otto Repp, a pretzel baker, at No. 1719 Mervine at. All parties are elated over their success. They each sent \$1 to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.—Philadetphia (Pa.) Item, July 6.

Coal from the anthracite mines near Banff will compete with American coal in the Winnipeg market next winter and prices will be

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

To offend nobody, we should have no ideas but those of the world.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Daketa are protected from obligations to the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed, stock, implements and provisions to a reason

### IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### MARRIED.

BURKE-MOLLOY-July 25, at Cammer, county Gaiway, Parrick Joseph Durke, Carrowasee-baun, N. S., to Mary Josephine, only daughter of Mr. R. M. Hoy, Annagh, Ballyglunin, Christopher — McDramorr—July. at the Church of Our Lafy of Refuge, Rathmines, Dublin, Michael J. Christopher, Sirokestown, county Roscommon, to Ellen, eldent surviving daughter of Mr. Wm. McDermott, of Annavilla Collenawood, Dublin.

auriving daughter of Mr. Wm. McDermott, of Annavilla, Cullenswood, Dublin. CLUSKEY—MCKENNA—July 24, as St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Formby, England, by the Rev. Wm. McKenna, brother to the bride, assisted by the Revs W. Carr and T. Halpin, Patrick Cluskey, Saint John's terrace, Clentarf, Dublin, to Sophia McKenna, daughter of the late John McKenna, of Maria Villa House, Formby, Lancachire, and 11 Ville House, Formby, Lancashire, and 11
Gorre Piazzas, Liverpool, merchant.
FAT-TORMEY-July 25, at Sa. Saviour's
Church, Domlinick street, Dublin, by the Rev.

Patrick Mursegb, P.P., Stamullen, uncle to the bride, John Fay, of Togherstown, to Kathleen Mary, second eldest daughter of Christopher Tormey, Reynelds Cottage,

Westmeath.
HOPKINS—GILL—July 28, at 8s. Conleith's
Roman Catholic Church, Patrick William
Hopkins, son of Patrick Hopkins. \*\* H.C.,
R. I.C., to Margares, daughter of Mr. John
Gill, Ballyshannon, county Donegal.
JOYCE—HARRAHAN—July 27, at Saint Michael's
R. C. Church, Limerick, Wm. B. Joyce Head
Master Saint Vincent de Paul schools, to
Nell, third daughter of J. C. Hanrahan,
Richmond terrace, Limerick.
JENNINGS—TROY—Suly 30. at the pro-Catho-

JENNINGS-TROY-Suly 30, at the pro-Cathedral, Mariborough street, Dublin, by the Rev.

Father Conlan, George youngest sou of the late Mr. Joseph Jennings, to Maria, daughter late Mr. Joseph Jennings, to Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Troy, builder 16 Mary street, KELLY—KELLY—July 29, at the Cathedral, Tuam, Thomas Robert, son of the late Patrick Kelly, Esq., Carramoneen. Tuam, to Elizabeth Madeline (Lizzie,) eldest daughter of the late John Kelly, Esq., Dublin road, Tuam LEIGH—FINNEGAN—July 25, at the Church of the Three Patrons, Rathgar, Dublin, by the Rev. J. Phelan, P.P., Rathvill-y, assisted by the Rev. J. Doyle, Rathyar, Thomas Leigh, Raheen, county Wicklow, to Maggie, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Finnegan, Raheendan, county Carlow.

dan, county Carlow.

#### DIED.

BERRILL-July 29 at the residence of her son in law Rathkenny, county Meath, Mrs. Mary Bernil, aged 75 years, late of Droghe is, Burke-July 30, as Hollywell, Ballybaunis,

Henry Burke, B.L., aged 74 yerrs.
BANNON—July 18, at his father's residence, Kyle,
Templemore, Jeremiah Bannon, aged 32 Years.

years.

OARROLL—July 20, at Hilltown House, Drog-heds, Julia Carroll, for many years the faithful

heda, Julia Carroll, for many years the faithful servant of Mr. Thomas Boylan.
CLEARY—May 30th, on board the Royal Mail s.s. Ligura, on her voyage from London to Australia, Thomas Cleary, of Little Moortown, county Wexford, aged 82 years.
CLARKE—July 30, at 1 Vance's Buildings, Lower Bridge street, Dublin, Matthew Clarke, aged 72 years, late member of the Bakers' Society, 8 Upper Bridge street.
COLGAN—July 28 at his residence, 126 Great Brunswick street, Dublin, John Colgan.
CONDRON—July 28, at her residence, Sallins. CONDRON-July 28, at her residence, Salling, county Kildare, Catterine, relict of the late

Laurence Condron, aged 80 years. Conconan-July 28, at her residence, Walkinstown, Crumlin, county Dublin, after a painful illness, Catherine Corcoran. DOYLE-July 26, at Ballyellie, Carnew, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. James Doyle, and

pister to the Very Rev. Denis Canon Kenny, P.P., late of New Ross.

Downer-July 27, at her residence, Russell street, Dublin, Miss Mary Downey, in the Soby rear of her cree

89th year of her age.

Dotte—July 29, at Nurney, county kildare, James Doyle, youngest son of the late Princk and Mary Doyle, aged 19 years. Dovlk-July 17, Christopher Doyle, 22 Seafort

avenue, Sandymount, Dublin.

EARLY—August 1, at his residence, Kilmaigham,
Talagh, co. Dublin. William Early, aged 68 Talagh, co. Duttin, William Early, aged 68 years, after a painful illness.
For—July 29, at 5 Belvidere avenue, North Circular read, Dublin, Katuleen, wife of John P. Foy, and eldest daughter of M. Jennings,

38 Henry atreet. GARBETT-August 1, at his residence No. 40 Wentworth place, Dublin, Peter Gar-

GANNON-July 22, at 15 Nursery street, Liverpool, William Henry, son of the late Thomas Lennon Gannon, of Ballykernan House, co. Westmeath.

Westmeath.

GILL—July 28, at 6 Windsor avenue, Fairview,
Dublin, Christopher Gill, formerly of Happy
Grove, Nenagh, aged 79 years.

KELLY—August 1, at 9 Denmark street, Dublin, Mr. Morbinier F. Kelly, son of Mr. James
Kelly, aged 20. (AVANAGH-July 31, at 36 Mountjoy street,

Dublin, Joseph, youngest child of Wm. and Rose Kavanagh.

Kelly—At her residence, Rathcoole, county Dublin, Anne, relict of the late Mr. R. Kelly.

KELLY-July 30, at her residence, Roseberry, Newbridge, county Kildare, Anne, relict of the late Etward Kelly, aged 64 years. LEZ-July 30, at Freepark, Pallytere, county Kildare. Ellen, relict of the late William Lee. LYNAM-July 29, Mary, the beloved daughter of James Lynam, Clonard, Hill of Down,

county Meath.
MURPHY-July 25, at Craancoe, Wm. Murphy, formerly Poor Law Guardian for Castledock rill, at the age of 74 years.

McDonnell—At Glencoe House, Dunmore,
Galway, Nora, wife of Martin McDonnell

MCLOONE-July 31, at her husband's residence, Killybegs, Elizabeth, wife of Neill McLoone, aged 49 years.

McDonnell-July 29, at 52 Clanbrassil street, Dublin, Robert youngest and only surviving son of Patrick and Bridget McDonnell, aged

22 years.

MACKEN-July 30, at the residence of her son,
35 High street, Dublin, Rosanna Macken, at

35 High street, Dublin, Rosanna Macken, at an advanced age.

Mannion—July 26, at Galway, Bridget, wife of P. Mannion, merchant, Outerard, and daughter of John Geoghegan, aged 26 years.

McNally—July 27, at her residence, No 19 Berkley road, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Mary McNally, relict of the late Andrew McNally, of Dublin, aged 44 years.

O'Neill—July 29, at his residence, 7 North Strand, Dublin, Edward Ponsonby, second eldest son of Anthony O'Neill, J.P., of Ard Brugh, Dalkey, county Dublin, and Slumber

Brugh, Dalkey, county Dublin, and Slumber Hill, Killarallen, county Cork, aged 88 years. OWER—July 29, at ber residence, 1 Brunswick Villa, late of 3 Shawatreet, Dublin, the beloved wife of Fatrick Power.

RIORDAN—At the residence of his sister-in-law,
Mrs. Curtayne, 1 Montrose, Cabra road, Dub-

lin, of heart disease, Edward Riordan, late of Mallow, aged 59 years.
ROONEY—July 30, at Kilbreakstown, Stamullen, Bridget, relict of the late Nicholas

Rooney.
SHANNON—July 30, at 13 Crampton court, Dub. lin, John C. Shannon, aged 24 years, after an illness of three months.

THERNEY—July 23, Rev. John Tierney, P.P.,
Annamullen East.
TOMMINE—July 29, at the Franciscan Capuchin
Monastery, Kilkenny, the Very Rev. Fr.
Edward (Tommins), O.S.F.O., in the 78th

year of his age.
Wogan—July 26, at Durrow, King's County,
in the 64th year of her age, Teresa Wogan
mother of the Rev. J. J. Wogan, O.S.F., Waterford.

good six or eight-room bouse by a family with-out children, grand-children, mother-in-law, g and-parents or bired girl with a lover."

A man advertises as follows: "Wanted-A

(At the minstrels) George—" That actor is an Irlahman." Fred—" How do you know?" George—" I can see Cork on his face."

al water to the



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength an 1 wholesomeness. More compactal than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, shors weight, alum or phosphase powders. Sold enly in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street N Y.

#### TYPICAL BIGOTS.

Three of Them are Graphically Described.

All are Incorrigible, but the Meanest of Them is a Fortune-Hunting New York Editor.

These interesting delineations of character, drawn by Rev. Dr. Brann, of New York, we find in an exchange :

Biget No. 1.

A group of bright little children seated on the porch of a New England summer hotel intently studying a book, attracted the attention of one of the guests. He looked and saw that they were gazing at a picture in the book. The picture represented four or five monks, some dressed like Dominicans, others like Franciscans, engaged in torturing with piecers and reasting alive a beautiful woman, half-naked.
"What is that picture?" asked the guest.

"lo is a Romish priest ourning a Protest not!" replied the eldest of the children, a flaxen baired boy.

"Are there more pictures like that in the book?" said the guest.

"Oh, yes!" replied the boy; "it's full of them."

them. And, sure enough, it was full of illustrations, all calculated to inspire the young with hatred of the Catholic Caurch or cover it with ridiof the Cathello Clurch or cover it with rich cule. The pictured matter was as full of talse-hoods as Redpath's history. Yet it was written in a plain, simple style in good English adapted to the minds of children. It was published by a respectable publishing nouse, which yearly sends out thousands of copies of books of a aimilar character to poison the minds of the young against the faith and practice of Catholics. There is hardly one of our readers who has not come across some of these bigoted publications. They produce the child a bigot. The little mind is filled with lies about Popes, hishops, priests and nuns, and the doctrines of the Church are ridiculed and travestied. Even writers as distinguished as Charles Dickens did not hesitate to stoop to this vile task of trying not nemere to scoop to this vite task of trying to inflame the passions of the young against "Popery." His Child's History of England is a proof. One of the most prominent American writers who have devoted themselves to this nefarious purpose is Goodrich, or 'Peter Par-ley," whose histories, lacking in truth as the inscription on tombstones, are in the hands of all American children. These books fill the country annually with a crop of young bigots, are able to get over their early prejudices in

Is there a remedy for this evil? Yes; it is to produce a number of elementary histories, well illustrated to make them interesting, written by competent Catholics for the benefit of the young. One of the best things the late Father Hecker ever did was to publish the pamphlet, "Is it honest?" and scatter it broadcast over the land. It was an appeal to the sense of fair play in every honest man's breast against the common calumnies against the Catholic Church. If it did not always make converts, it Certainly killed prejudice in many minds Our Cetholic colleges have clever professors of English lilerature and history. Will not some of lish lilerature and history. Will not some of them write truthful histories for the young, to counteract the fairy tales, but called histories, of "Parley" and Redpath? The late John Hassard and John McCarthy did something in this line. But much yet remains to be done by our Catholic literaseurs and our Catholic pub-lishers to stem the tide of juvenile bigotry set in motion by attractive but false elementary

Bigot No. 2.

Here is a gentleman from Boston, polite, educated, cultured. His wife goes to the Catholic church to hear the music. He himself, possessed of a sweet tenor, being acquainted with some Catholic musicians, sometimes sings in a Catholic choir, or at a concert for the benefit of a Catholic charity. He is the most amiable of men. He is a merchant, keeps Catholic help and clerks, and chides them if they do not go to their own church every Sunday. He will even invite the priest to dinner sometimes and doff invite one priest to dinner sometimes and doff his hat to him in the street. In fact, he thinks Father A. the "nicest fellow" he knows, and so, when both happen to meet at the seashore in summer, he will invite Father A. to a sail,

After supper the condemned men were taken or to his house for a game of chess. But our Boston friend is like some of those lunatics one meets at Bediam or Blackwell's Island, sane in everything but one. His crazy point comes out after the first game of chess, especially if he

"Do you know," he says, "Father A. I have great respect for the Catholic Church? In fact, I would not object to my daughters marrying Catholics and turning with their husbands. But there is one thing I don't like, and that is But there is one thing I don't like, and that is boots. Packenham and Lewis shook hands the Jesuits. I hope you are not a Jesuit, Father with Night Keeper Orr and bade him good by

"No, indeed, I am not," replies the priest.

can institutions."

"Well!" replied the priest, "this is news to me, my friend."

Why,says the Bostonian, "don't you know that they believe that the end justified the

"I know nothing of the kind," says Father
"I know the contrary. I know that the
Jesuits condemn the proposition that the
end justifies the means, and that thay are
standed and the scaffold which had been erected
on the Franklin street side of the prison. Carolin and Lewis were to be hung on the gibbet on
the Leonard street side of the jail.

THE MARCH TO DEATH. "Oh, that is not so," replies our Boston

friend.
"I know better. Give me your proofs," says

Tather A.

"Everyone knows it," says Boston.

"Well, now, I am someone, and I know it is a calumny," replies the pricest

a calumny," replies the prices
"You are prejudiced," said Boston; "I
know the Jesuits hold that the end justifies

I want to know the price of dry goods in Boston, or the quality of silk, I would take your opinion for you are an expert in both. Suppose you gave me your postitive opinion on these subjects, and proved from other sources that you did not deceive me, what would you think of me if I persisted in refusing to believe you? Would I not preciseally be saying that you were a har? Would I he a gentleman to refuse to believe your word? Now, you know me well. You know that se a Casholic prices I know the theology of the Catholic Church, and especially the teaching of the Jecuits. I have read their honer that they condemn the proposition that the end justifies the means. Will you persist in refusing to believe me when I certainly ought to know the truth in the matter better than you? I know that the Jecuits are not hostile to American institutions. Is not a Casholic prices an expert in such questions, as you are one in an expert in such questions, as you are one in

dry goods?"
"Oh, well," replies the Bostonian, "we'll not discuss the question further. Have another game of chees!" But his tone and manner showed that he still

believed that the Jesuits held the condemned doctrine and were foce of American liberty, and that Father A was a liar. Nothing could

change his opinion.

For this kind of bigotry there is no moral remedy. A surgical operation similar to the one required, they say, to get a joke into a Scotchman's head, might get the truth about the Jesuits in the skull of our Boston friend.

Biget Ne. 3.

He was a liar, impecunious and briefless. By good luck and good looks a wealthy woman fell in love with him and made him disposer of her mighty dollars. He was only half-educated in everything except the art of making and keep-ing money. He became ambitious. His ambi-tic became greater than his talents or deserts, and so be foolishly bought a newspaper in order to have an "organ" so grind out his views and music for his processional march from the bar to the stateman's chair.

So he became an editor. Sometimes he writes editorials, the rhetoric of which seems to have been studied on the back of a hippogriff. He scatters foreign words over his editorial page, till he makes it look like a bill of fare in a fash-ionable resturant. In this he imitates the other fashionable Fifth avenue writers, like the author of "Valentine," and the hysterical Mrs. River Chandler. "Will religion pay "Will at help to further my political aspirations!" There's the nut for our lawyer-editor to crack. It will. So at once he publishes sermons of the leading Protestant clergymen, texts of Scripture which he does not understand nightness of which he does not understand, pictures of the Methodist Bishops, and distribes upon Popery from Dr. John Hall, or any other bigot who will write them. His newspaper became as spotted as a rabid coach dog or a leper with equips and eneers against Catholics. Before the Presidential election his prejudices were held in aboyance less Catholic Republicans should go back to the Democrate. But, now that the election is over, this treacherous shepherd gives his Catholic sheep up to the tender mercies of the Protestant welves. He poses as the Pharisaic custodian of the Sunday—because it would not pay to run his cabs on that day. He out-Calvins Calvin, yet he hothols with Atheists and Socialists. He dines with Vanderbilt and Depew, and speechifies with Herr Most and the Social ists. He has always a kind word for them, but ever a blow for the Catholic. If the Catholic protests, he pigeon-holes the protest for days and then publishes it with a forged date, permits the carrion crow driven out of the Church to caw their replies in his columns, and then closes them against the Catholic who feels aggrieved. And this lawyer-editor poses as a sypical New Yorker and a Simon-pure American. Is he a bigot? It is hard to say whether he is a bigot, a hypocrite, or an idiot, or all three together. Considering his mental calibre, he is certainly the last in his office of pander to Methodist and Presbyterian prejudice, and in

But is there a remedy for his bigotry? Yes, a supernatural one is prayer. The only natural one we know of is a cowhide or the toe of a boot, and every honess man feels like ap

has gathering in the shokels from that dirty source and from other "No Popery" shouters he is also the other two. His idiocy of course is

mourable, his Pharisaism can be unmasked.

## WOMEN SLAYERS HANGED.

A Quartet of Murderers Cibbeted in the New York Tombs—One of them Sufficated—Herrible B.asphemy on the Threshold of murder of Sheriff McKinney.

San Antonio, Tex., August 23.—Jim McCoy, the noted desperade, was hanged to-day for the murder of Sheriff McKinney.

San Antonio, Tex., August 23.—Jim McCoy, quality.

When Threshold of murder of Sheriff McKinney. Eternity-The Bravest Dies the Hardest Death.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Four murderers, Packenham, Nolan, Lewis and Carolin, were hanged in the Tombs this morning. Packenham and Nolan were hanged on the Franklin street side of the Tombs at five minutes to seven, and Lewis and Carolin were strangled on the Leon-ard street side eight minutes later. The scenes during the night were pretty much the same as always mark the last nights of condemned murders on earth. At 7 o'clock last evening Father Prendergast and Father Gelinas arrived to assume the charge of the men until death should relieve them. Pat Nolan's sister and two women cousius, who have called on him several traes since he was sentenced, were with him yesterday. The women broke down and sobbed hysterically, while Nolan looked at them curiously and puffed a little faster on his cigar, which he chewed nervously. "You don't do any good by crying," he said at last, "for that won't help things any."

won't help things any."

Later, when a message was brought to gray-haired Packenham, telling him that his children were coming to see him, he stepped briskly up to the wire netting of the cage. His son and daughter entered the corridor. He cut their visit very short, telling them not to grieve for him and to take warning by his gloomy fate. Their sobs echoed along the walls of the corridor as they withdrew. In the evening, a little before 10 o'clock, young Robert Packenham, who had come from his farm work to see his father on the vigil of his death, returned to the prison, and a still more affecting interview than that of

to the yard for a last taste of air and recreation.

They ranged themselves along the wall of the prison and smoked, laughed and talked as if they had no connection with the dreadful ordeal of the coming day.

By midnight the men were in bed and asleep. At half past 4 the men were busy arranging their last toilet. Nolan payed particular attention to the arrangement of his necktie, while Lewis spent most of his time in blacking his in voice devoid of tremor. At five o'clock the march to the chapel was commenced, Father "No, indeed, I am not," replies one prices.
"But why do you dislike the Jesuits?"
"Well, they believe that the end justifies the means, and they are plotting against our Amerimass had been said the men were returned to make the men we the cage, where breakfast was served. It was a beuntiful meal, and all the men partook

It was arranged that Packenham and Nolan. both being tall and of a size, were to be hanged

When the condemned men emerged from the iail, Fasher Pendergast supported Packenham and Father Gelinas walked alongside Nolan. The procession brought up with Father Van Rensealer. The arms of the condemned men were pinioned, and over the shoulder of each was the black cap, with its long streaming rib-bon flapping in the wind. Packenham's face was of ghastly pallor, but his step was firm. He looked unfinchingly into the faces around him.

his left ear, seemed to chair him, for he moved his head usessily once or twice in his brief walk to death. Notan took his place under the rope hanging nearest the Franklin street wall. Peakenham was four feet away from his companion and next to the prison.

Both men turned and grasped the priests by the hands, wringing them farvently. The traps were sprume and the hodies of the men were jerked in the air. With the rebound came the sound of the falling weight plunging to the ground. For an inviant there was not a movement and them a tremor passed through the firame or Notan. His legs were drawn up alightly, and his cheet heaved faintly. Packunham remained motionless for fully 30 seconds and then came a violent trembling from head to foot. His body swayed from the hips downward for a half minute and became still. At the expiration of four minutes there was a mighty throe, almost together, in the suspended murderers. Packenham's pulse had gone up to 96 and then sank rapidly to 50 bests a minute. Notan's pulse at the fourth minute was at 70, but it became weaker and weaker, and at the expiration of five minutes was no longer perceptible. There was a slight muscular contraction then in Nolan. As his body awang round a tiny stream of blood could he seen a rickling down his neck. At 10 minutes past 7 o'clock both men were pronounced dead, but were permutted to hang 15 minutes lenger.

While this scene was being enacted preparations were being made for w'at proved to be the

While this scene was being enacted prepara-tions were being made for what proved to be the most shocking speciacle that has ever taken place within the walls of the Tombe. Two place wishin the walls of the Tombs. Two minutes after seven Carolin and Lewis, with the price's, cams through the door. Lewis walked unsteadily the first dozen paces, but quickly recovered himself. Carolin had the butt of a cigar between I his lips, and was puffing vigorously, blowing greet clouds of smoke into the pricets as he turned around and felt the rope touch his shoulders. Spitting the cigar stump from his mouth, he broke out into blasphemy that horrified the spectators. Atkinson had just pinioned his legs when he spoke. Looking sullenly at the three pricets he suddenly exclaimed: "I die an unocent man G—d d——n it, I didn's do this thing." Lowis, who had then been pinioned, balf turned his head and addressing his companion, said:

"What's the matter with you any way? Why don't you die like a man?"

don't you die like a man?"
"I will die like a man," shrieked Carolie, his
face turning perfectly livid. "I will die like a

A SHOCKING SPECTACLE.

The words were scarcely out of his mouth before Atkinson had clapped the black cap over the murderer's face. The assistant hangman covered Lewis' face at the same moment. Atkinson gave three deliberate raps, with a perc:phible interval between them. The sound of
a blow came from within the box, and the weight
fell. Instead of bounding up, as Packenhau.
and Nolan had done, the miserable wretches
went into the air with so little force that there went into the air with so little force that there was accreely any rebound at all. Lewis immediately began to struggle in the most suckening manner. He shrew his legs about so violently as to kick off his slippers. Then he began to gurgle and choke. The rasping, wheezing sound came from under the black cap for fully ten seconds. His body turned and swayed and the contortions were so painful that half a dozen men turned away their heads. The poor or at ture was slowly strangled. Carolin's body was violently contorted also, but he uttered no sound. The weight fell at 7.03 o'clock, and at 7.10 both men were dead. The four bodies sound. The weight fell at 7.03 o'clock, and at 7.10 both men were dead. The four bodies hung half an hour and were then cut down and put in plain coffins. All the murderers were atrangled, but the deaths of Packenham and Nolan were comparatively painless; that of

Lewis must have been agonizing.
Patrick Packenham killed his wife on March 13, 1888, because she would not give him money to buy liquer. Jas. Nolan shot his mistress, Emma Albert, on November 22, 1888, because she had tired of his abuse and his dependence and had determined to get rid of him. Ferdi-nand Carolin butchered the woman with whom he lived on March 15, 1888, with a hatchet.
John Lewis, the negro, shot Alice Jackson, a
mulatto girl, on July 17, 1888. The motive
with him was almost identical with that of
Nolan. Alice Jackson had been his mistress

and he had followed and persecuted her.

There are fitten other murderers in the Tombs awaiting trial. Most of them are liable to be executed by electricity, if the new law is held to be constitutional.

A DESPERADO HANGED.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.

The Extraordinary Age Reached by a Cali-fornia Indian. SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.-For several

years there has been domiciled at the Monterey County hospital an Indian known by the name County nospital an Indian known by the name of "Old Gabriel." As to the exact day, month or year of his birth proof is absent, but of the face that he has passed the wonderful age of 150 years there is a quantity of proof. Gatriel was born in Tulare county, this state. Father Junipero Serra arrived in Monterey in 1770, and it is well authenticated that at that time Gabriel was a grandfather. The youngest age at which Indians married was fifteen years. If Gabriel followed the custom and married at that age he would necessarily have been at least thirty-two or thirty-three years old to have been a grand-father at the time of Father Junipero landing

Father Junipero taught Gabriel the art of cutting and laying stone, and at the time of the building of the first chapel on the site of the present Carmelite mission below Monterey, in the years 1771 and 1772, Gabriel was present the years 1111 and 1112, Gapriel was present and assisted in the construction of the walls. He became so very expert at his trade that he managed and assisted in the construction of Carmela Soledad and San Antonio missions in Carmeis Soledad and San Antonio missions in 1791. He was then married to his second wife. Gabriel still proudly speaks of the skill he acquired as a stonecutter. Father Sorreutni, parish priest, and Bishop Amat reached Mont erey some time in the year 1845. The former says that old Gabriel was then living with his sixth wife, and the was by many years the senior of all the other old inhabitants. He was then known by the same name and was said to be at that time over one hundred and ten years of

A widely known old lady by the name of Castro, who died five years ago, at the age of ninety five years, in testifying to old Gabriel's age, said that when a child she saw old Gabriel, and at that time he had children several years older than she then was. Gabriel remained at Old Capitol until a few years ago when he re moved to Salinas Valley, where he has been sojourning ever since. Up to within two or three years he was a very familiar figure on the streets of Salinas city, but he is now rarely seen, as his trips from the hospital to the town are becoming less frequent. He has always been fond of striking colors, and for years were a coat made of cleth representing all the colors of the rainbow.

OVER THE CLIFF TO DEATH.

Another Terribly Faial "Accident" on Southern Railroad

PETROLEUM, W. Va., August 23.—A terrible explosion occurred about 11 o'clock this morning between Petroleum and Silver Run tunnel, in which three men were killed and over twenty wounded. The accommodation train coming west crashed into a special train occupied by railroad magnates on a four of inspection. The cause of the wreck is said to have been conflicting telegrams. The one received by the conductor and engineer of the accommodation ordered them to pass the special at Petroleum,



# SEY'S REMEDY

Dr. SET'S REMEDY, the Great Front Remedy for Dyspopola, Bilions Affections Constipution and all diseases of the stemach lover and bourds.

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# LACHANCE

SOLE PROPRIETOR

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

MONTREAL.

train and the engine, tender and baggage car of the accommodation went over the cliff in one indescribable mass. James Layman, engineer of the accommodation, one of the oldest engineer of the accommodation, one of the oldest enginers of the Baltimore and Olio road, was crushed to death. Alex. Bailey, fireman, was also crushed in the wrock of the engines. Cephens Rowland, also one of the old engineers, of Parkersburg, was caught under the wreck and received injuries from which he cannot recover. Lohn Flatcher, figurant on the appenial was John Fletcher, fireman on the special, was crushed to death.

The special car, occupied by officials on an in-The special car, occupied by officials on an inspecting true, was amashed into smithereeus.
Roadmaster J. A. Hunter, was badly injured,
wish several others, including Geo. Douglass.
In the accommodation train were many passengers, all of whom received a terrible shaking
up, and about twenty of whom were more or
less injured. R. J. Malley, trackmaster, of
Parkersburg, and a member of the city council,
was hadly injured. J. Rose, haggaggmaster of was badly injured. J. Rose, baggagemaster of the accommodation, was also seriously hurt. Many of the injured passengers were hurried off on 'rains going east and west, and it was impos-sible to get their names.

#### COMMERCIAL:

MONTBEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 19, 335 bbls, against 24,966 bbls for the week previous. The market is said to be characterized by a considerable lot of cutting in strong bakers and prices of city bakers, it is said, have been put down to \$5.25 and one lot, it is said was offered at \$5.10 On the other hand, we are given sales of hard wheat flour at \$5.40 to \$5.50. Sales of straight rollers have been made at \$4.75 Sales of straight rollers have been made as \$4 15 to \$4.85 and some holders refuse to offer under \$5. A good deal of flour consinues to arrive, but a large proportion is through stuff. \*\* \*\* \*\* Pasent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.60; Patent spring, \$5.70 to \$5.80; Straight roller, \$4.70 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.35 to \$4.50; Superfine, \$3.80 to \$4.20; Cut down Superfine, \$3.55 to \$3.65; City Strong Bakers, \$5.40 to \$5.50; Strong Bakers, \$5.50 or \$5

Strong Bakers, \$5.40 to \$5.50; Strong Bakers, \$5.20 to \$5.35; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.10 to \$2.35; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

OLTMEAL, &C.—We quote in bbls \$3.85 to \$3.90, and granulated \$4 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated \$2, and standard \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled cats \$4.25 to \$4.50; moullie \$21 to \$33.

Bean.—This market is quiet at \$12.50 to \$13. per ton on track. Shorts \$14 50 to \$16 as to

previous Business on spot is still very limited, whilst a large trade has been done in through stuff. Manitoba wheat is nominal at \$1.03 to \$1.04 for No. 1 hard, and \$1 for No. 2. The Manitoba wheat harvest continues to make good progress notwithstanding the disastrous predictions of the great gopber hunter, with his estimate of five to six hyshels to the sees.

mate of five to six bushels to the acre.

CORN.—Receipts during the past week were 272,132 bushels, against 291,631 bushels for the week previous. Quotations are 450 in bond. PEAS.—Receipts during the week were 8,860 bashels, against 11,086 bushels for the week previous. The market is steady at 785 to 800 afficat per 66 lbs. New peas 600 f.o.b, in the West, equal to about 78c to 74c here. Lots in bbls are quoted at \$2.75 to \$2.80, half barrels \$1.60 to

OATS,-Receipts 25,029 bushels during the CATS.—Receipts 25,029 bushels during the past week, against 35,524 bushels the week previous. Lower Canada 32c per 32 lbs, and Ontario 34c per 32 lbs.

BARLEY.—The market continues quiet. We quote 45c to 55c as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market quiet and prices nominal at 50c per 48 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market quiet and prices nominal, at 50c per 48 lbs.

MALT.—85c to \$1 per bushel.

SEEDS.—Market dull and quiet; timothy seed, \$2.05 to \$2.10 for Canadian. American, \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover, 82c to 9c per lb. Flax seed, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LAED &c.—The receipts of pork during the past week were 883 bbls against 800 bbls the week previous. The market for pork 12 quiet and prices easy, in sympathy with the low prices reported in Western pork. Here sales have been made of Canada short cut at \$16.25 to \$16.50, whilst Western short cut clear have sold at \$14.00 and Western mess at \$13.50 to \$13.75.

Lard is selling in pails at \$1.77½ per 20 lbs.

Smoked meats are quiet.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.00 to

\$16.50; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$14 to 00 00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl. \$13.50 to \$13.75; Hams, ciby cured, per bb. 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 83c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 84c 84c; Bacon, per lb, 104c to 114c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 53c to 64c.

DAIRY PRODUCE,

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 3,606 pkgs, against 3,747 pkgs for the week previous. The market remains very quiet, without any appreciable change in prices. A local trade has transpired in small lots at a cent or so per pound over our quotations which are for round lots. In Creamery butter a lot of 100 tubs of American all the way from Texas is being offered here at 16c in bond, the quality of which is highly spoken of by those who have bored it. Although not equal to Canadian creamery, its body being less waxy, it is said to be shead of Eastern Townships. Western butter is in fair Eastern Townships. Western butter is in fair supply but is not selling very freely as American supply but is not seiling very treely as American dairy butter from Chicago and Boston is taking its place for the Newfoundland and English trade. Still we hear of several hundred pkgs changing hands since our last report at 15½c to 16c. Some holders west of Toronto are firm in their views as they refuse to sell choice late made Wastern at less than 16c f.o.b. In Canadiding reament there has been seles of a number dian creamery there has been sales of a number of factories in the West at 200 to 21c for Aug. know the Jesuits hold that the end justifies looked unfinchingly into the faces around him, the means, and that they hate our American liberties. I like your secular clergy, men like yourself, Father A., but these Jesuits are plotters."

"Now, see here, friend," said Father A, "if security in the second plant to realize his position. There was a half-defiant look in his eyes up at the cross-beam, from which two ropes dangled, with something akin to curiosity. The rope around his neck, with the knot pressing around in graphic, but his steps was firm. He looked unfinchingly into the faces around him, while the special train, engineered by Captain Rowland, is said to have had orders to pass the looked unfinchingly into the faces around him, while the special train, engineered by Captain Rowland, is said to have had orders to pass the looked unfinchingly into the faces around him, while the special train, engineered by Captain Rowland, is said to have had orders to pass the second mode on Montreal account. Tarmers in the Eastern Townships have got up their ideas on prices, and the trains came together with a crash at the curve east of Petroleum. Both trains were running rapidly, and when they collided the special rain, engineered by Captain Rowland, is said to have had orders to pass the looked unfinchingly into the faces around him. Rowland, is said to have had orders to pass the accommodation at Silver Run.

There was a half-defiant look in his eyes up at the cross-beam, from which two ropes dangled, with something akin to curve east of Petroleum. Both trains are excited the Montreal account. The remaining account. The said to have had orders to pass the looked unfinchingly into the faces around him. Nolan hardly appeared to realize his position.

Sep. and Oct. Montreal account. Townships have got up their ideas on prices, and other had accommodation at Silver Run.

The training area of the Montreal account. The remaining accommodation at Silver Run.

The training area of the Montreal account. The pass of the fac

to lie; Morrisburg, 16e to 18e; Brockville, 15e to 17e; Western, 16e to 16e; Rolle, 16e to 15e.

15c.

CHEREN.—Receipts during the week were 35,736 boxes, against 45,130 boxes for the week previous. Since our last reports a dendedly stronger market has ruled with sales in the country at 910 to 98c for August cheese, which are said to be exceptionally fine. On this berief the market here should be 98c to 98c for finest colored and 92c to 98c for finest white. At the cause time it is stated that these prices are not obtainable of this market here is 90c to 98c, although why this should be thus, it is difficult to fully explain. Private advices from Liverpool quote prices several shillings higher than the punite cable, fluest colored 46s to 47s. Brockville went at 90 to 99c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs - Receipts during the week, 1,259 pkgs agains 1,199 plays the week previous. There has been a little more enquiry during the week with a steadier market, and sales are reported at 13 je to 140 for good to choice, with sales of poor stock at 12 je to 13c.

Brans.—There is vary little doing except in small loss, which have sold at \$1.95 to \$2 and we quits \$1.90 to \$2.05.

HONEY.—The sales of a good sized lot of new

HONEY.—The sales of a good sized lot of new extracted honey was made at 10 to and we quote 10c to 11c as to quality and quantity.

HOPS—Last week we reported the sale of the first loss of new German hops for this market, and the commencement of hop picking in Canada; and we have now to report the sale of 17 bales of new Canadian hops at 25c. They were the early variety—Palmer's seedlings. The sale has also been made of 4 bales of old Bavarians at 15c which cost 30c laid down here. It is difficult to sell 1888 Canadian hops except at a reduction from late prices. We quote choice 1888 Canada, 17c to 18c, medium to good, 11c to 15c, and old 4c to 7c per lb. In New York, the best 1888 State hops have declined to 16c and 17c, which is a drop of 5c to 6c within the

and 17c, which is a drop of 5c to 6c within the past few weeks. HAY .- There is more enquiry for old pressed bay owing to the poor quality of new which is coming in heated, although loose. Old pressed is quoted at \$10 to \$11 for No. 2, and \$12 to \$14.00 for No. 1, as to quantity.

ASHES.—The market is quiet but steady at \$3.65 to \$3.70 for first pots and \$3.40 for seconds.

#### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES. - Receipts of Canadian have been fair in quantity, but a portion of them was of very small and poor quality with sales of such stock at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bbl. Good to choice Strawberry Duchess and St. Lawrence sold at \$2 to \$2.75 and fancy at \$3, higher figures being reported for single bbls of choice selected fruit.
Alshough the crop is undoubtedly short through out many of the principal sections of the West it is thought that there will be plenty for all wants. Extravagant prices would of course check the demand.

ORANGES —Market quiet at \$5.50 per box.

ORANGES—Market quiet at \$5 50 per box.
LEMONS.—Demand limited at \$4 per box.
OALIFORNIA FRUIT.—Bartiets pears \$3.50 to
\$4 per box, B Hardy \$3; peaches \$2.75; plums
\$1.75 to \$2; grapes \$2.50 to \$3 per 201b boxes.
PEACHES—New York peaches \$3.50 to \$4.50
in carriers, \$1.50 in backets. Canada \$1 to
\$1.25 per backet.
BLUE GRAPES.—Receipts fair for the season
and selling at 75c per backets.

and selling at 75c per basket.

Bananas.—Very scarce at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per MELONS.—Water melous 25c to 30c each, and

musk melons 25c to 30c. BLUKBERRIES.—Saguenay in large boxes \$1 25 to \$1.50, and in small 800 to \$1. TOMATOES.—American 300 to 35c per box.
ONIONS.—Spanish \$1 per box and \$4 per case.
PEARS.—Hudson River pears \$4 50 to \$6.50 in bbls and \$3 to \$4 to kegs.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR, &c .- Market quiet and unchanged for refined at ic decline on the week, refiners prices being Sic for granulated and 6fc to 7fc for yellows. Barbadoes molasses 4230 to 43c.
Pickled Fish.—Advices just received state
that the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia fisheries are the worst in a number of years. All arrivals of new dry cod have been sold almost as soon as landed at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Caps Breton herring are selling in Boston at \$7 00 and No. 1 salmon in the same market at \$33.00 per tirce. Here Cape Breton herring are quoted at \$5.50

to \$5.75. Owing to shore eatch of sodish is is thought that prices will rule much higher.

FEH OILS—In consequence of the bad fishernes in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia much higher prices are looked for in cod oil. New-foundland is quoted firm at 39c to 40c, and Halifax at 36c to 37c. Ood liver oil is firmer at 65c to 70c. In steam refined seal oil the market is very firm with sales at 46c, and holders now ask 47 c. The outlook is for higher prices all round and a regular boon is in the not far dis-

. MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending August 24th, 1889, were as follows:— Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves.

57 .. ..

Receip a continue large, no change in values for export cattle, the butchers market was fairly for export cattle, the dutonies market was talry brick and good beeves bringing good prices, but few of this class were offered, the supply of this class continues very small. No change in hogs, prices ranging from 5½c to 5½c sheeps 4c to 4½

We quote the following as being fair values :-Export, 4½c to 4½c; Butchers good, 4c to 4½c; Butchers' Med., 3½c to 4c; Butchers Culls, 3c to 4c; Butchers Culls, 3c to 3½c; Sheep, 4c to 4½c; Hogs, 5½ to 5¾c; Calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00.

#### MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for

The receips of norses at these sables for week ending August 24th, were as follows:—108; left over from previous week, 46; total for week, 154; shipped during week, 126; left for city, 9; sales for week, 3; on hand for sale, 16.

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other, imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G.T.R., ex.s.s. Norwegian: 3,horaes; consigned to B. Allen of Goderich, Ontario; 1 to A. R. Russell of Yankum, Dakota; 46 nonies consigned to C. W. Anderson of Fort Collins, Ool. Trade during the week has been very quiet : no buyers in town. We have on hand for sale som very fine workers and drivers awned by T O'Neill of Toronto, Ont.

# **READ THIS!**

There are in the Northwest over 50 cities where you could have purchased a few years ago for \$25 a building lot that to-day will sell for upwards of \$10,000. We think there are just as good opportunities present themselves at the present time. We own and control over 1000 lots in the most promising city of one of the new States. It will probably be the State capital. For 80 days only we will sell these lots for \$25 each payable in monthly instalments of \$1.00 per month for twenty-five months. Send us your name and address at once for descriptive circulars, plats, etc. This may be the chance of a life time to you. Address, THE NORTHWEST INSTALMENT CO. THE NORTHWEST INSTALMENT CO. 420 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, III.

### WANTED.

For the Municipality of St. Anicet, No. 1, a Female Teacher, with Elementary Diploma, to teach French and English. For terms and conditions apply to I. I. CREVIER, Sec.-Tree.

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN

In Has Oppen Bean Said that S. Carrier carries sufficient silk and satura for the whole city. The fact is, S. Carrier does the silk teads of this Province. Ladies, for hundreds of miles around, send to S. Carrier for their silks, simply because they get silks to wear well from the firm.

Mon's fine silk neckties, all new patterns; ; for 45c at S. Careley's.

SPECIAL NOTICES. S' Caraley has just opened a splendid lot of new silks.

The popular silk store: S. Cociey's cortainly !

# EARLY CLOSING!

Our stores will close at HALF-PAST FIVE o'clock EVERY EVENING until the last day of August, except on Saturdays, when we close at ONE o'clock. This object is to allow enployes to get home before six, which will be a great boon this hot month, especially to those who have families, and will be little or, perhaps, no loss to the firm.

S. CARSLER

MLN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES
MEN'S GLOVES
MEN'S GLOVES
MEN'S GLOVES
MEN'S GLOVES

A new line of Men's Fall and Walking Glores just received. They are the newest shades, stipched backs, and 2 buttons. Price 75c per

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S

MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES

The leading Glove o. Montreal is the 2-clasp Glove at \$1 per pair. None can equal them at the price.

Men's Fine Silk Neckties, all new patterns, three for 45c at S. Carsley's.

MEN'S SILK TIES

Big los of Mene Silk Neckties, three for 45c S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S SILK TIES MEN'S SILK TIES MEN'S SILK TIES

The best Silk Neckties, in both dark and light

shader, are sold three for 75c.

3. CARSLEY. MEN'S MEN'S MEN'S NECKTIES NECKTIES NECKTIES

> S. CARSLEY. MEN'S NECKTIES

Fine choice of Men's Silk Neckties, three

MEN'S NECKTIES MEN'S NECKTIES

Good lot of Men's Silk Neckties, three for 35c. S CARSLEY. S. Caraley's Silk Department commands the silk trade of Montreal. This season his stock of

Silk is larger than ever.

SASH RIBBONS SASH RIBBONS SASH RIBBONS SASH RIBBONS We are showing Sash Ribbons, in all colors n the most fashionable shades.

Sash Ribbons from 19c per yd. S. CARSLEY.

BUTTONS BUTTONS BUTTONS BUTTONS

BUTTONS BUTTONS Our stock of Buttons is complete in all colors and sizes, including the new "Directoire" But-

> S. CARSLEY. BRAID SETS BRAID SETS BRAID SETS

BRAID SETS We have a large assortment of Colored Braid Sets, suitable for fall trimmings.
S. CARSLEY.

Men's best quality Neckties, dark and light shades, all the newest and best goods, three for At S. CARSLEY'S.

JET ORNAMENTS JET ORNAMENTS JET ORNAMENTS

Jet Ornaments, in all colors, to match the new shades of fall dress goods. S. CARSLEY.

> CORTICELLI SEWING SILKS. IS TAKING THE LEAD IS TAKING THE LEAD IS TAKING THE LEAD

Corticelli Sewing Silk is still keeping to the Is asked for more and more every day. Dressmakers and Tailors use no other Ask to see the new shades.

Beware of imitations. EVER READY DRESS STAYS. Are the lightest, most flexible and durable

stay in the market. They are THE "ACME" OF PERFECTION THE "ACME" OF PERFECTION THE "ACME" OF PERFECTION

The Cheapest and Best.

and do not work th ough the dress.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1789, 1771 1773, 1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN