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MVOL. XXXIX.—NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1889.

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS

Lecture by Rev. Father Drummend, 8.J., on the Origin and Principles of this Society.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH CROWDED BY CATHO-LICS AND PROTESTANTS.

The Latter Enjoy Heaving "The Other Side" Ably Presented.

The announcement that the Rev. Father Drammond, S.J., would lecture in St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, on Whiteunday evening on "The Jesuits," attracted a large number of Protestants of different denominations, in addition to a large number of Catholics whe attend that Church, to hear what so able an advocate would say in favor of the Society of Jesus. After the celebration of the prescribed service Father Drummond secended the pulpit. He observed in the outset that he did not intend to enter into the burning controversy of the time, but to state the Jesuita' side of the case, having great confidence in the maxim "Great is the truth and it will prevail." He first spoke briefly of religious orders in general, stating that such had exlated, under some form or other from the very beginning of Christianity. When the Holy Chost came down upon the apostles at Pentecest, such a change was wrought in them that, from ocwards and worldly men, thinking only of their own aggrandisement, they were turned in one moment into heroes and martyrs, and almost the first thing they did was to put all their goods in common and to lead the life of religious orders. It was simest impossible to put one's finger upon any period of the Church's existence when redigious orders were not found ; but they were placed more definitely about the third and fourth centuries. The speaker mentioned St. Anthony, the father of the Monks of the cast, St. Benedict, of those of the west, St. Bernard, of a later date, the Mendicant Friare in the 13th century, the Dominicans and the Franciscans, the new orders started to suit the wants of the times during the 16th century, the time of the ac-called reformation. mistake to say that the Jesuits were the only order that arose then, as three or four other resembling to a certain extent the Society of Jeaus were fermed then. Since that time religious orders and congregations of men and women had been formed without number. Our own century had witnessed an extraordinary outgrowth of them in all countries of the world. The lecturer queted from the works of several Protestant authors testifring to the influence for good of religious erders, in carrying the light of truth to distant nations, in educating youth, in advancing art and science, and in assisting the sick, the wretched and condemned. The speaker refuted the false idea current among some people that religious orders are secret associa-

tions. All their censtitutions, he said, are Open to Examination.

by any one who wished to see them. The Gatholic Church condemns all secret societies, helding that secreey is the mother of hypocrisy and injustice. The constitution of the Society of Jesus may be found in any of the large libraries of Europe or America.

As to the "Monita Secreta" or Secret Instructions said to be given to the Jesuits and :not communicated to the rest of the world, if there was such a work he (the speaker) ought to have seen it, because he had been admitted into the inmost circles of the society; but he had never seen it; and he knew from Protestant testimonies that it was a forgery. It was probably the creation of the vivid imagination of a Jeault who had been expelled from the order for misconduct. The lecturer mentioned a number of articles and authorities in support of this statement. He proceeded to give an account of the foundation of the Soclety of Jesus, commencing with 1521, when the Spanish cavaller Ignatius Loyola had both his legs broken by a cannon ball while he was holding out with a few others against the French in the north of Spain. Through in Europe and to be mixed up with the histhe sufferings which resulted he was led to tory of all combries. In those days political study the life of Christ and the Lives of the | and religious questions were intimately unit-Saints, and to see that he had been losing his ed; kings claimed Jespits as confessors. The Ulittle these thoughts, coming from the Holy been in the direction of the sanctification of Christ and the greater glory of God. When the 18th century, when Delsa began in Eng. 22 years of age he gave up his wealth, and land and afterwards spread into France. The exchanged his, sword for the sword of the Design found that their battle was first of all epirit; and spent a year in a cave, sometimes against the Roman Cathello Church, and the visiting the hospitals, and going about as the most prominent men in it were the Jesuite.

as the manual of every Jesuit and the instru- | Louis XV., and refused the Communion unment of innumerable convertions. When the less she quited the court. Again the Jesuite lecturer said the book was inspired, he did not mean anything so high as the inspiration | Charles III., King of Spain, was represented of the Holy Scriptures, but a special providoutlal assistance granted to the author.

At the age of 33 he set to work with children in the primary school to learn Latin, and Ciement XIII. asked for proofs of the Jesuit after that studied philosophy. In all things | conspiracy. The only letter that was sent he aimed at his own sanctification and that of to him as a convincing document was one others; the companions who gathered around which, on being held up to the light, was sity of Paris six distinguised graduates, all of papers should be opened and the orders im-Holy Land, or, in the event of their not a very great honor to be persecuted by scounbeing able to do so-and it afterwards drels and unreasoning despots. When turned out they could not-to offer their Clement XIV, was about to be elected, influ-

Unreserved'y to the Pope

Saint Ignatine saw that the great misforauthority and obedience to constituted superlors. He determined to fight against this un and in a moment of weakness he yielded; he reasonable revolt, and therefore made it a is reported to have gone out of his mind point with his followers that they should be afterwarde. Pope Pius VII., when asked for specially devoted to the Vicar of Christ They presented themselves to the Pope and them; do you want me to die mad like submitted a summary of what was afterwards | Clement XIV. ? The Pope himself, after the the constitution of the society. The Pope suppression, took all means to make it as inexamined this formula, and was reported to have said "The finger of God is there." It make it binding, he would have issued a built has been asserted by some superficial people but instead, he suppressed the society by a that the Jesuite rule the Pope and the Bishops | brief which no one considers in falithic. Then and the Church; but they could not have the brief of suppression must be read to all been recognized by the Cathelic Church if the Jesuits of the tewn or village called tothe Pope had not approved of them. Not gether. Frederick the Great, an infidel and only do they depend upon the Pope absolutely a great friend of Voltaire, also Catherine II., for their existence, but upon the Bishops for Autocrat of Russia, would not allow it to be the exercise of their jurisdiction. No Bishop read. If the society had been completely can introduce the Jesuits into his discess un. suppressed that would not have been anyless he gets permission of the Pope; and no thing against it. The Pope was in a most Jesuit can enter a diocese without permission | fearful storm and he thought by sacrificing a of the Bishop.

Tache and the approbation of Father Ouel. | mond went on to speak of the vows of lette, the parieb priest. The order was first approved in 1540, and approbations followed in 200 years from nineteen different Popes. Clement XIV, suppressed the society, and since that time the society has been approved by every Pope. Ignatius died in 1556, having had 16 years in which to develope the censtitution. Everyone of his fundamental rules was examined by him in the presence of God, and sent out for practice into all parts of the world. St. Ignatius was a reformer of the true Obristian Uatholio type; he was not a destroyer, but a reconstructer. The world had religious orders which had done very much good, but something different was wanted, and that he supplied. As in an army there are troops of the line, artillery, cavalry, hussars, dragoons, all necessary to the integrity of the service; so in the Church the Pope is the commander-in-chief, the Bishons the generals of divisions, and the secular priests the troops of the line, who are always the great bulk of the army of Christ, and other troops that may be called on are the orders Dominicaus, Franciscaus, Benedictines, Trappiets, Jesuits, Oblates, and different congregations and orders. No Bishop is obliged to use one or the other of these, and every Bishop has power to keep them away. The Society of Jesus, like other orders, is not to be found in every locality; each order is destined to a certain sphere. It has been said that the followers of St. Benedict love the mountains, those of St. Bernard choose the valleys, those of St. Francis the small towns and the Jesuits generally the large cities. There may be rivalries and sometimes quarrels, but these are ne signs that the orders are not working towards the same objects. The aim is to be as perfect as possible. At the end of the sixteenth century the Jesuit order had Begun to be a Power

time in the vanities of the world. Little by whele tendency of the Society of Jesus has Spirit, made him an altered man, and he rese sonis, There was a general movement to determined to devote his life to the service of attack the Society towards the beginning of

were accused of writing a letter in which as not a legitimate child ; the Duke of Alba confessed to having forged this letter himself breause, being an Infidel, he hated the Jesuits. him any there was something marvellously found to bear a water-mark two years later holy about him. These, however, fell away, than the date at which it was supposed to and he experienced persecution. He went to have been written. Yet Charles sent an Paris and there atudied theology. During his order to all his colonies that on a given day solourn at the then world renowned Univer- and at a given hour certain accompanying whom afterwards left their mark upon the mediately executed. These were, turn out history of their time, determined to imitate the Jesuite from their homes, put them on Lovola's abnegation, and en the 15th of ships and send them to the Papal states. So August, 1534, the saven companions took the | 6,000 men were cast into vessels and sent vows of poverty and chastity and bound away without being asked to give a defence themselves either to go and labor in the of their conduct. But it is no dishenor, it is ences were brought to bear upon him in the Conclave, and he was induced to say that the Pope who might be elected might think it tune of the 16th century was the decial of all his duty to suppress the Society of Jesus. He was persecuted and urged to do the act, concessions, said: "I cannot consent to efficacious as possible. If he had wanted to part of his cargo he might save his vessel; drink." The speaker could not preach in this church he had no intention to condemn the action without the authorization of Archbishop of his nineteen predecessors. Father Drum-

> which all religious orders make according to their constitutions. These yows are intended rine. as a protest against the three sources of evil -the love of riches, the love of pleasure and the feeling of pride or the love of henor. A money or anything of value without permis. must ask his superior to give him what he needs, and he cannot require more than his nothing in his clothes or room, or anything he uses that bespeaks wealth. He cannot wear gold chains or a gold watch, or silken clothes; everything must be simple and plain. It is a great misapprehension that a profession of celibacy, or chastisy is a reproach against married life. Matrimony is recognized as a holy estate, a sacrament-But while, with St. Paul, these orders believe marriage to be honorable and holy, they believe there is something helier still, a atate of celibacy for the love of God, in order to work better in His service. A profession of celibacy imposes a sacrifice of family ties. which involves a struggle, an agony of spirit; it is entered upon, not because the members love their parents less, but because they love God more. The speaker gave an instance showing how, by joining an order, a man brought about the conversion of his father, a Catholic who had not been to confession for 27 years and had not received hely commun-Ion in 40 years. With reference to the vow of obedience the lecturer explained why this highest authority on earth, by the very Representative of God,

Poverty, Chastity and Obedience

and thus whatever is done according to rule is sure to be pleasing to God. In this, as in all other questions, the speaker stated that the Jesuits have not, as is commonly suppered, distinctive dostrines, but only these of the Catholio Church. He denied the doc-

trines of Dr. Littledale's translation of the

rules of the society, particularly in regard to

L Short Instruction in Answer to Provalent Zeresles.

It is an article of faith, that after the Conecration the bedy and blood, together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, are contained "truly, really, and and animate our faith and love in the Real substantially" in the Sacrament of the Most Holy Eucharias. This is what is called the doctrine of the Real Presence. The doctrine of the Real Presence was one of the first truths taught by our Lord, as it was one of the first assailed by the principles of

There is no article of faith, perhaps, more clearly implied in the Sacred Scriptures than the Real Presence. Our Lord Himself first taught it in the Synagogue at Capharnaum, one year before His passion. The day after our Lerd fed the five thousand in the desert with the five leaves, the crowd went to Capharmaum in quest of Him. Christ rebuked them because they set greater value en earthly bread than the bread of the soul; and they asked of Him a "sign" for His authority. The miracle of the day previous years in the desert? which was by far a greatand fishes. Christ answerd that He was the true bread that came dewn from heaven and that belief in Him was the foed of the soul, se the manna was the feed of the body. Then Christ goes on to say, "The bread which I will give" is (not My dostrive, but) words of Christ, exclaimed, " How can this of His disciples," as the Gospel remarks, "went away and walked no more with But our Lord, instead of explaining to trem that he meant only to say that they must believe in His ductrine, repeated His iormer sesertion in the most solemn manner : Amen, amen. I say to you unters you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink of His blood, you shall not have life in you. My

The Capharnaites were the first Protestants. The Protestants of the present ay, like the Capharnaltes of old say, "How can this Man give us His fiesh to est?"—"This is My " How can this body. This is My blood. And the bread tie toe was strongly the favorite. After tea had which I will give you is My flesh for the life been partaken of a pleasant concert was given of the world." is to them an intolerable doct-

But heresy never dies. About the middle of the eleventh century Beungariur, Archdeacon of Angus, France, assailed the Mystery of the Eucharist. He maintained "that the member of a religious order does not use presence of the body of Christ in the Sacra ment was only real in so far as it was con sion from his superiors, and only according tive change in the bread and wine after conto the constitution. If he has to travel, he secration. Beungarius, more than once recanted to his error, but only to reassert it. Finally he made a recentation from which he seems not to have receded. Dying on the superior sees fit to give him. There must be feart of Epiphany, his last words were : "To-day being the day of His manifestation, my Lord Jesus Christ will appear to me either, as I hepe, to raise me to glory for my repentance, or, as I fear, to punish me for the heresy which I have been instrumental in apreading." Boungarius in his heresy anticinated Luther and the so-called Reformers of the sixteenth century.

In no period of the Church's existence was the belief in the Real Presence more violently assailed than in the sixteenth century, uther informs us how on a certain night Satan appeared to him and by arguments and threats forced him to proscribe the Sacrifice of the Mass. After this conference with his Satanic majesty, he wrote to his fellow-labor-er, Melanchton: "I will not again celebrate private Masses for ever." Zwingilus, the founder of Protestantism in Switzerland, informs us also how he was furnished with arguments by a necturnal visitor to explode the logtrine of the Real Presence. He states that he did not remember whether his noc-turnal visitor was "black or white"—probably black, for the devil loves darkness.

Protestantism, true to the instincts of its founders, abolished the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, while it totally denied the belief of the Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the Euchariet. To-day Protestantism presents for the rules of his order are approved by the the Chaldeans of old, from the temple of a large number of small girls in white under God, and the "visible manifestation of Jebostream of grace which ought to flew into the rick's Society, carried by M. Walsh. The soult of each individual from the Cross on

Calvary. If our Lord and Saviour has insisted upon any one thing; it is on the necessity of par-taking of His Body and Blood. "Except you eat of the Fissh of the Son of Man and drink rules of the society, particularly in regard to cat of the Flesh of the soci or man and dring obedience under pain of sin. He explained His Blood, you shall not have life in you," that there is nothing in the rules of the "My Flesh is meat indeed; and My Blood accepty that pledges a member to obedience is drink indeed," are words which clearly as under pain of sin unless the superior commands in the name of Jama Christ or in sity of eating and drinking the Flesh virtue of holy obedience. The translation and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, even at what the effect that the cannot be a six of the start of the st complained of was to the effect that the con the risk of our eternal salvation. Hew, then, stitution does not involve an obligation to can we fulfil this command of our Lord im-commit sin unless the superior commands as posed on us at the peril of our souls?" Must

which you abolished the Sacrifice of the Mass and rejected the belief in the Real Presence, yeu dried up the fountain of Gud's grace and separated man from his true life—Jesus Christ!

Our Lord and Saviour, in giving Himself

to us in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar, could not confer a preater gift. Greater love than this God could not show to man. Who could think of it? Who would dream of asking it? It ought then to be the very desire of our souls to increase Presence of Jesus Christ in the Altar; but how eften is their faith for the same cold and indifferent? How many Catholics neglect to receive Holy Communion even for years? How many, Sunday after Sunday, absent themselves without cause from the Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass! How few vielt Jeans Ohrist in the Blessed Sacrament? Therefore s the faith of many a Cathelic cold and indifferent. Like the infirm man at the peol of Siloe, they are beside the waters of health, but are not healed. They grown under the load of sin, and in their trials and tribulations they are without consolation. Let us arise and eat the Bread of Life .- Catholic Review.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN

Celebrate Beminion Day by a Trip Down the River.

To say that the excursion of the St. Ann's Young Men's society down the river on Dominwas not, in their minds, enough. Did not ion Day was a success is a mild way of putting God feed their fathers with manua for forty | it. When the steamer Three Rivers left the Jacques Cartier wharf shortly after 10 she had er miracle than the multiplication of the loaves on board about 600 of the members and their friends, amongst whom were Mesers. Thomas Morgan, P. Flannery, T. Monaghan, representing St. Gabriel Total Abstinence and Benefit society; P. Kennedy, St. Ann's Total Abstinence, and Benefit society; W. Murphy, Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit society; J. B. Smith, Catholic Young Men's society; M. Mg flash." The multitude, hearing the Flynn, Casholic Musual Benefit association; McCallum, St. Anthony's Young Men's society, man give us his fissh to eat ?" And 'many and Mr. O'Connor, of the New York Catholic Young Men's society. Once fairly under way dancing was started and kept up until the dinner hell sounded. The newest city in the Dominion, Sorel, gay

with bunting, and crowded with citizens celebrating the 250th anniversary of her foundation was passed at 1.45. The Three Rivers' head was then turned up the Richelien and an hour flesh is truly food and My blood is truly was spent in navigating the beautiful winding river. The wind bad now arisen and grateful were the overheated excursionists for it. The afternoon was pleasantly spent in different amusements, of which tripping the light fantasin the main saloon in which the following ladies and gentlemen took part: Misses Berry, K. Geddings, B. Geddings, and Mesers. Wm. Murphy, M. J. Quinn, T. J. Kiley, W. J. Murphy, J. Penfold, J. A. Shea, Geo. Holland, W E. Finn and James Kiley. Several of the songs had choruses in which several members of the society took part and the majority were heartily encored. It was half-past nine before the lights of Montreal glowing in the distance appeared, and an hour later the last passenger had left the boat, regretting that St. Ann's Young Men's excursion was at an end. The great success of the excursion was no doubt due to the fact that no intoxicating liquor whatever was sold on board and to the exertions of the following committees: - Reception committee, Mesers. J. J. Gettings, president; Morgan J. Quinn, Wm. Murphy, D. Kiley and M. Loughman; concert committee, Measrs, P. Shea, chairman, W. J. Brennan and M. Cullen dancing committee, Mesers, M. J. Quinn, T. Conolly, J. Penfold and W. E. Finn; general committee, Messrs. J. Johnson, T. Conolly, J. Penfold, J. Bell, M. Jones, J. A. Patrick, and members of the other committees. If particular mention is due to any one it is to Mr. J. J. Gethings, president of the society, who was here, there and everywhere, seemingly indefatigable in his attention to his society's guests.

Tingwick, St. Patrick's Hill.

On Sunday the 23rd ult. there was a beautiful out-door procession in this parish of St. Patrick's after high mass was sung by the Rev. Father Futras, parish priest. The order of the procession was as follows : First. the of obedience the iscourser explained why this two names. It gives the one who takes it the strange anomaly of a religion without a banner of the Virgin, carried by a young lady an assurance that he is doing the will of God sacrifice. It has driven the Sheohinab, like Miss Williams, dressed in white, followed by wah's presence" is no longer found in His the banner of St. John Baptist Society carried by Mr. Richard. The alter boys fellowed union between God and man, drying up that the management of Miss Futras. Next came Blessed Storament followed by ladies and gentlemen made up the end of the solemn pageant: There was a very large gathering and many Protestants assisted at the ceremony. The weather was all that could be desired.

A congress of the Catholic laity of the United States will assemble in Baltimore en the 5th of November to discuss matters relating to the walfare of the Catholic Church in this country. A number of gentlemen have been livited to prepare papers on literary and educational topics. The congress will meet about the time of the centennial of the opinit; and spent a year in a cave, sometimes against the Roman Cathello Church, and the visiting the hospital, and going about as the prominent men in it were the Jesuits.

There is no question, the speaker were back to Calvary to find the living field most prominent men in it were the Jesuits.

There is no question, the speaker were commanded to the Cathello University at the contrary, it is provided the superior commands and bleed of our satisfies were contrary. These every children was provided the superior commands and bleed of our satisfies were contrary, to find the living field most prominent men in it were the Cathello University at the contrary, it is provided the superior commands anything leading the contrary. These every children was allowed the superior commands anything leading to find the living field most prominent men in it were the Cathello University and bleed of our satisfies the contrary. These every children was allowed the superior commands anything leading to find the living field most prominent men in it were the Cathello University in the contrary, it is provided the superior commands anything leading to find the living field most prominent men in it were the Cathello University. These contrary to find the living field most prominent men in it were the Cathello University in the contrary. These contrary to find the living field most prominent men in it were the Cathello University. Washing the contrary to find the living field most prominent men in it were the Cathello University. Washing the contrary to find the living field most prominent men in it were the Cathello C laymen an opportunity to attend the center.

In all celebration and both an opportunity to the pious man and the atheist always talk to mesent at the opening of the Catholic of religion—the one of what he layer and the ten The state of the s

PAPAL CONSISTORY.

Strong Words of Protest From His Holiness.

Allocation of His Holiness in the Consistory, of May Stib.

At a time when we have to elect new mainbers of the Cellege of Cardinals and new Bisheps, we should be g'az to address you, venerable brethren, with a mind more obserful and more at ease, and to speak of nothing but what you would like to hear

But placed as we are in so difficult a position, how can we? We are beset by the same svile which nineteen years ago fellowed after the capture of this city. Lapse of time has only made us feel these evils more acutely; and we know not to what excess they may not be carried, when we consider the intentions of our enemies, whose courage we have found by bitter experience increased with Bucoses.

You have seen, venerable brethren, the rapid course of events; what boldnings and impunity are shown on every side in violating the rights of the Pontiff. These designs are no secret ; they are breaking out everywhere, and deeds bear witness to them. Every day hatred of Christianity becomes more bitter. while the liberty of the Roman Pontiff is curtailed and cut off. We see popular opinion raised up with impunity against the sacred power of the Apostelic See, and the envy of the multitude inflamed by language threatening its rights more and more.

Such a pitch has now been reached that in this oily before our very eyes wicked men have been suffered to inflict a lasting insult on the religion of Jesus Christ, by raising a statue (an honor due only to virtue) to an apostate,

Catholics in every land are, for these reasons, filled with deep and lasting anxiety. They cannot endure this condition of their common father, nor look calmly en the loss of liberty of the Bishop of their souls in his most They, however, never come to console us

by their good offices to the utmest of their power; and but lately you have heard, when Catholic Congresses have met in the capitals of Europe, how much the condition of the Apostolic See has weighed upon their minds. In laying down that the civil princedom was Decembery in order to preserve the liberty of the Pope in his Apostolic Office, they expressed a conviction in accordance with that of the Apostolic See ; and in determing that they would in every lawful way endervor to restore due liberty to the Po made use of their right to undertake the defence of justice-the common cause of all Catholics. For this cause we shall ourselves tver contend the first and foremost, as is our duty ; and, with the blessing of God, neither lapse of time nor any difficulty shall hinder us from vindicating these rights.

A BELOVED PASTOR.

Rev. Father McMenamin Honored by his Parishioners Down by the Sca.

On Tuesday evening, 20th ult,, a number of gentleman appointed by the parishoners of St. Peter, Sheet Harbor, N.S., called at the residence of Rev. D. P. McMenamin. and presented him with the following address and very valuable gold chain and cross, as a teken of their esteem and devotion. Father McMenamin is a native of Montreal, and eldest son of James McMenamin, of the Canada Sugar Refinery, of this city :--

To Rev. and Dear Father McMenamin :-

We, the undersigned, on behalf of your people in this part of your extensive mission, ask you to scoopt this cross and chain, manufactured out of native gold, and to wear it in remembrance of us. It bears the following inveription:
"A souvenir to Rev. D. P. McMenamin.
P.P., from his devoted people. Sheet Harbor, June 20th, 1889.

June 20th, 1888."

During your incumbency of nearly four years, you have labored faithfully for the benefit of the souls whom God has entrusted to your care, and we pray that He will spare you many years of health and grace to continue, your good

JOHN F. MOKENZIE. ED. QUILLINAN, ANDREW MODONALD, THOS. O'LEART.

Rev. Father McMenamin responded in the

following terms :-CENTLEMEN,-In reply to your kind remarks. cientizmen,—in reply to your kind remarks, allow me to say that it affords me great pleasure to see you manifest in a special manner your appreciation of my efforts. I feer, however, that you overrate my merits, for, if I have succeeded in the discharge of my duties and in gaining your affections, I owe it in a great measure to your affections, I owe it in a great measure to your affections, and many acts of kindness of encouragement and many acts of kindness of which I have been the recipient on more than

which I have been the recipient on more than one occasion.

As your spiritual father I have always endeavored to fulfill the ends of my priestly mission according to the voice of consenence, which is guided by the spirit and teachings of our holy mother the Church.

I thank you gentlemen for this teetimonial of your good disposition towards, me, also for the handsome present you so generously offer me. It is needless to assure you that this chain will be to me a very pleasant souvenir of the triandship that binds us together and which I hope time will never destroy. The cross liketriendship that binds us together and which I hope time will never destroy. The cross likewise will often serve to recall to mind in my moments of triel the invisation of our Divise Master, who has promised serves preward to all those who labor and suffer for His sake. Thanking you once more for your kind sentiments and generous gift, I pray God to bless you and your familles.

other of what he form

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

when the Cardinal Arobbishop preached and made the annual appeal for the schools of the mission. His Eminence teck the text from the Epistle of St. James i. 18—"Of His own will He hath begotten us by the Word of Truth that we might be some beginning of the street of t His creatures." After some preliminary remarks on the duties of Catholics the worthy Archbishop said :- This festival brings to us this moment, then I think I may say wos to must pay all costs, and lose the use of the a flood of historical memories. More than that, it lays upon us all an obligation and a duty which we cannot fail to fulfil without making ourselves responsible before God. I need not go into history-you all, I hope, know it. In the year 597 St. Augustine with his companions landed on the coast of Kent. They came in procession, singing their litan-ies, and carrying before them the image of our Blessed Saviour. King Ethelbert, whose wife, Queen Berthis, was a Christian, was most full, I will say, of the Christian spirit. He received them gladly. The see of Canterbury was founded, and St. Augustine, who was consecrated afterwards, became its first Archbishop. The whole of England within a century became Christian, more or less-that is, the seed of Christianity was sown all over the face of England, and, in another century, England had become England. It was not England before. It did not bear the name. It was not a united people. It was divided into seven, or five, or three continually conflicting and warlike races. Within 200 years of the coming of St. Augustine it had become Eogland, and one; and it has been one from that hour to this. What did it? Not warfare, not bloodshed, not legislation. There was no supreme legislative power. What made England one? The pervading life of Christian faith which, pervading all these separate and conflicting races drew them late the bond of charity, made them one people, and gave them one name which they bear to this day. England was made one by Christlanity-by the Christian faith. This being WHAT CAN UNMAKE ENGLAND. ?

Wol, we might be unmade by powers greater than ourselves. We might be brought to rum by internal revolutions and conflicts and seditions. But there is something more subtle, more stealthy, more secret, far more deadly—and that is, if England should ever love its Christianity. For if Christianity made England, the loss of Christianity would namake it. Well, the Christianity which Augustine brought continued for seven or eight hundred years unmutilated—as he taught it. You know what happened 300 years ago. I am not to talk controversythere is no need. That one perfect universal faith—which is called Uatholic because it is universal-was shattered and became fragmentary, lost its perfection. Nevertheless, even in its mutilation, it survived, and I call England Christian still. Those who believe in the Ever Blessed Trinity, and the Incarnation, and the Holy Ghost, are Christians, though net Catholics. They alone are Catholics who believe revelation of the Day of Pentecost, and in the whole circumference of faith which is believed in all the Christian world. Nevertheless, the English people, retaining so much of the original tradition of Christianity are Christians, and I rejoice over it. But that terrible disruption which rent from Christendom, and which tered the full and perfect faith of the Day of Pentecost, has had its result. Some years ago it was found that there were a million of children in Christian schools, but there were something like three millions in no schools at all. Nothing is more certain than that when faith is mutilated charity is relexed. An imperfect faith shows itself in the slackness and the want of energy, which spring from the charity of faish. What was the result of that? There came upon us a visitation. The schools of England had been schools of imperfect Christianity, but then there came the oreation of a system of schools in which it was intended that no Christianity should be taught. If Christianity made England, what would such an education, without Christianity, do but unmake it? I am bound, however, to say this: These schools which, by law, are without Christianity, by the will and

conscience and UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. have become religious schools of an imperfect Christianity. I cannot call them Christian achools—I would I could. But I am bound in honor and conscience to say that these schools have admitted Christian prayers, Christian hymne, and the reading of the Bible—though with an imperfect interpretation by untrained persons. I cannot say that schools which have voluntarily admitted all this are not religious schools. And yet the religion is imperiect and mutilated, which bars me, and I cannot therefore call them Christian schools. In the meanwhile, what are our Catholic schools? They are unbroken traditions of the faith that Augustine brought. They have never yielded jot or tittle of the perfect faith which we derived from that fountain in which the water of life is always full. If anybody thinks me overbold, I bid him to read the history of the Angle-Saxon race by St. Bede, who wrote within a century after the coming of St. Augustine. What do we read there? We read of the primacy, the supremacy of the Vicar of Christ over the whole unity of the Cathoile world entering into England. We read of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. We read ef the invocation of saints. We read of the henor which eight to be paid the immatulate Mother of God. We read of the purification of souls after death. We read of the seven Sagraments of the New Law. That whole faith which we call the faith of Pius IV. as delivered to us by the Council of Trent and the council of the Vatioan—the whole faith we find in the history of the Venerable Bede. Well, that is the faith which is taught your children in every Cathelic school. To this heur the tradition is unbroken, and no power "en earth can break it, for the gates, of hell

His Eminence went on to remind his hearers

that there were various ways in which they could help the work of Catholic education. They could help it by generously responding to such appeals as he was then making to the people. Lastly, he would ask them to home, continued His Eminence; see what the home is the hast school. There is the home is the hast school. home is the best school, a bad home is the right they must have fairly risen up against worst school. Sometimes people think that their plunders. The other three provinces an orphan is very much to be pitied. There are some even more to be pitled than those tage of landlords. who have neither father nor mether. They who have bad fathers or bad methers, or neglectful fathers or mothers, are a thousand times more to be pitied. You may all keep a watchful eye over the children running about the streets; you may visit their houses; you can do for them what others cannot. The priests' hands are always full, and they cannot be everywhere. The guardian angels are everywhere, though we cannot see them.
You, too, can be everywhere, doing the work
of guardian angels. May God pour His love into your hearts, and inspire you with all the zeal of your will, to give yourselves to the work of saving these little ones for whom our Lord Jesus Christ shed His Precious Blood.

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IRISH TENANT RIGHT.

The Substance of Law Meted Out to the Irish Tenants While the Principle of Right is Withheld.

(From the Oldham Evening Chronicle.) Mr. Balfour has many times affirmed that

Irish tenants have an absolute right to their own improvements. Notably our Chief Secretary made this assertion at Manchester. Let us look a little at facts. Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill of 1881 contained the famous Healy clause, which was so constructed originally as to forbid altogether the confiscation by landlords of tenants property in dual holdings. An amendment was agreed to excluding what are technically termed "English-managed estates" from the benefits of the "Healy" clause, as on such estates improvements are supposed to have been made by the landlords; and the Government also insisted on a proviso that no tenant should be allowed the value of any improvements for which the landlord "had paid or otherwise compensated the tenant," This last sentence " er otherwise compensated the tenant." was of sufficient importance to turn the nominal booms offered Irish tenants into the sorriest of Dead Sea fruit. The partiesn Irish Judges when appealed to by their kith and kin and patrons—the Irish landlords—ruled that the enjoyment on his own improvements by a tenant for, say, 20 years or there-abouts preved his having received that legal compensation which authorised his landlord to refuse to consider the improvements as the tenant's property. The Irish Judges did more than lay down this principle of the influence of time en tenants' improvements. We find "the Supreme Appelate of Ireland" ruling that tenants could not claim the benefits of the increased value given to their holdings by their im-provements, but could only claim the interest and principal of the money the improvements had cost. The Irish Judges invented a new name for the blackmalling privileges they en-dowed landlerds with. They call this thing "the improvable capability of 'and," and they ruled that by the application of this handy principle landlords could levy rent on improved land, provided they avoided the appearance of taking the interest of the capital the tenant had laid out on his improvements. No one said aught about the tenants' expen-

of a legal fiction. Now let us put a case into the plain, practioal form it has been appearing in since the | Sepetember, 1813, a Turkish corps of 2,000 Irish Judges gave judgement in the "Adams men on an island near Widin were suprised of Punseath case," and made known to land such away to instant death. During heur the tradition is unbroken, and ho power of everyth can break it, for thing gates a break it, for the gate of the present power of the state of the present power of the state of the present power of the day's collections, the first power of the day's collections are not present power of the foods. In Present value from all sources as, compared with the owner of the foods. In Present power of the foods in the foods. In Present power of the foods in the foods. In Present power of the foods in the foods. In Present power of the foods in the foods. In Present power of the foods in the foods. In Present power of the foods in the foods. In Present power of the foods in the foods. In Present power of the foods in the foods. In Present power of the foods in the foods. In 1883. China was virilt to the foods in the foods. In 1883. China was virilt to the foods in the foods. In 1883. China was virilt to the foods in the foods. In 1883. China was virilt to the foods in the foods. In 1883. China was virilt to the foods in the lords what the law meant to uphold. Sup-pose a tenant holds land for which he pays a

syntof a child stained with sin, darkened by tal laid out on improvements £25; so that, ignorance, torn by the temptations of this deducting £45 from £100, the landlerd's inworld, degraded from the condition of a child creased rent will be £55 per annum in the of God-to-the degradation which Satan in £20, although he has not laid out one farthing world, degraded from the condition of a child will appear in improving the farm, Supposing the tenflots upon those who fall under his power!

Every little child, even of the poorest perflots upon those who fall under his power!

Every little child, even of the poorest perflots upon those who fall under his power!

Every little child, even of the poorest perflots upon those who fall under his power. In improvements and his tenant right, and the constitution of the senant supposite upon the power. In the senant supposite upon the power. It is a condition of a child will be composited to the tenant in the senant supposite upon the fact of the senant supposite upon the fact of the power. It is the power with the condition of the senant supposite upon the fact of the senant saying that a fragmentary and mutilated and destroy property worth £300. It is true Christianity has brought upon us the desolation in which the children of England lie at the six months following eviction, but, as they us, woe to you, if through want of zeal, if farm while waiting, it is not easy for default-through narrowness of heart, if through love ing tenants to redeem, and many landlords of money, if through carelessness of the great evict through the county courts, which runs truths of which I have spoken to you, you up expenses enormously, and destroys all suffer our Catholic schools to languish. hope of redemption. The Land Act of 1887 introduced a clause making the expenses of evictions reasonably low, but the Castle gang procured some arbitrary enactments from the Dublin rulers which restored the old exorbitant legal charges for evictions. This action of the Castle was in direct opposition them. They could help it by becoming an-nual subscribers. They could help it by col-tothe intentions of Parliament, but it has lecting among their friends. They could help attracted little notice. Some of the Ulster it by putting our Lord Jeans Christ among estates enjoy a species of legalized and pritheli heirs when they were making their last vileged tenant-right customs, under which will and testament. Let them leave something to Him—and let it take the form of a fairly, so long as they can ecospe rack-renting spiritual charity. There were plenty who and enforce tree sale of tenant-right, insist on would give broken bread, but there were very holding their improvements altogether, irrefew who ever thought of saving the souls of spective of the length of time they have enthe people. Lastly, he would ask them to joyed them. Ulster landlords have appealed watch over every child they saw running in against such rights, but the supreme courts

> We will; in conclusion, give a case illustrating what may occur any day. The late Colonel King-Harman, taking advantage of a clause forbidding sub-letting (although he had himself connived at the sub-letting), evicted a wealthy tenant in 1887. This tenant claimed for improvements £1,800, but only get £389, out of which the Board of Works claimed £180 on account of a building losn. The rent of this farm was £40, and since the eviction Colonel King-Harman got over £70 a year rent for the sub-lettings, and it was proved in court that the residue of the farm question would bring a rent of £90 per annum. Readers can readily see the bearing of all this. The old rent of leachold farms was £40. The present rent is £160. The compensation for improvements cost the landlord only £209, and the law costs were borne by the tenant, and were very heavy. Quite recently, while defending a tenant in Dublin from landlord exaction, Mr. T. Healy quoted Mr. Balfour as having affirmed a tenant's right to hold his own property in dual hold-ings. The landlord's counsel replied, "Oh, people talk lote of rubbleh in the House of Commons." So, not withstanding the benig-nant legislation of recent years it is with Irish tenants as it was with their fathers, and while the Government holdsforth to the English people, and to the world, that the sub stance of law is meted out to them, yet the vital principle to right is withheld.

WHOLESALE DROWNING THE PAST.

Some of the Noted Floods and Inundations of the World's History.

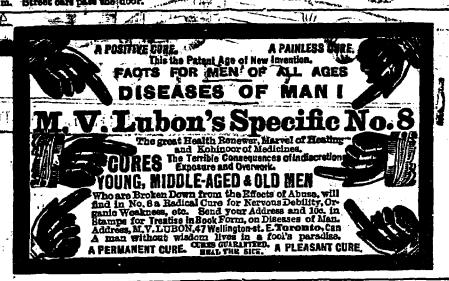
Inundations and floods following upon longcontinued and heavy rains, or suddenly upon family of high integrity. He manipulated the bursting of a water-spout or rain-cloud, have at long intervals in the world's history been destructive of whole communities and thousands and tens and hundreds of thous- ing in their savings bank books the full amount ands of human beings. In the Christian era disasters of this character that are comparable with the Conemaugh calamity of a few weeks ago, number nearly 100. Of such as are fully authenticated in bistory, England Holland, France, Germany, Austria, and Ohina have been the scene. America has soldom been visited by such eslamities, owing it may be to the sparse population of the low lands.

Invasions of the sea have been most prolific of human sacrifice, the first recorded in-stance being in A. D. 353, when Cheshire, England, was lnundated and 3,000 people pershed. April 17, 1421, the sea broke through the dikes at Dort and anbmerged seventy-two towns and cities and drowned 100,000. A similar disaster ecourred in Holland in 1530, when the number of the drowned is said to have reached 430,000. But inundations by sea are hardly comparable with those that occur in the interior of countries from cloud-bursts and heavy rains and from the bursting of reservoirs. Of this class of disasters the record is prolific, but in by far the great majority of instances, the losses have been confined to preperty, with but small loss to human lives. There are a number however, that are celebrated for their wholesale fatalities. In 1483 the Severn in Great Britian overflowed during the day and carried away men, women, and children in their beds and covered the tops of many hills. The waters settled upon the lands and were known for a

century thereafter as the great waters. In 1617 Catalonia, in Spain, was visited by an innudation and 50,000 people were drowned. The early part of the present century was prolific of floods in central Europe. April 14, 1802, Loros, a city in Murcia, the city buildings, where he waited down on it with her duster like a wolf upon Spain, was destroyed by the giving way of a reservoir and 1,000 persons were drawned. In Hungary twenty-four villages around Peath were swept away with their inhabitants by Further, the members of the prisoner's family, which, as she remarks, set the dust highlight. Salop during a storm and many persons perished. By an overflow of the Danube in the same storm 8,000 inhabitants of Silesia

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLYCLAND

This grandest work of Art in America, procognized my therefore and by the thousands of people who have visited it. It unequalled anywhere together med and by the beauty of colors, harmony in composition and so REFE II KE that the feels actually as if on the accred ground. THE CRUCKELYON scene is almartidious works alone works coming many, miles to see, spart from the CITY, Mount, CLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Cathering and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street care pass the door.



begins with the floeding of 1,600 houses in

New Orleans, May 12, 1849, attended with great privation and loss of life. The memor-

ble Mill River disaster near Northampton,

Mass., May 16, 1874, when several villages were destroyed and over 150 persons lost

their lives through the bursting of a dam,

was the first great calamity of its kind in this

country and resembles very closely the Johns-

town calamity in all save its loss of life— pailing into insignificance in this respect in

comparison with the present horror. Eureka,

Nev., was swept away by a waterspout in July of the same year and about thirty people

perished, and on the 27th of that month Pittaburg and Alleghany city were deluged

with rain and over 220 persons were swept

In June, 1875, a large part of Toulouse was destroyed by the rising of the Garonne

and fully 1,000 persons were drowned. Great atorms swept over India, in September.

1875; Ahmedabad was inundated and 20,000 persons were lost. Hungary, northern Italy,

and Spain were again visited by severe floods in March and October, 1679, and in Spain over 1,000 lives were lost. What was prob-

ably the most widespread and devesting in-

undation that ever occurred in America

visited the Mississipi valley in February, 1882,

when that mighty river burst all bounds and

spread over the country on both aldes, from

St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, making in

some places an inland sea over 1,000 miles wide. But the loss of life was trivial in com-

parison with a similar flood and inundation of the Yellow river in China in December,

1887. By that rising of the waters a popu-

lone district of 10,000 square miles was over-

whelmed, 3,000,000 persons were driven from

their ruined homes, and 750,000 others per-ished in the waters.—Milwaukes Catholic

A MINISTER IN PRISON.

Bev. Mr. Burns Pleads Guilly to Post Office

Robberles-A Sad Scene in Court.

deputy postmaster, has confessed that he is a

defaulter to the extent of over \$3,000. He is

an Anglican clergyman, and for years has

been most successful in church work. He has

the accounts of illiterate farmers and labor-

ers, and by making false entries in Govern-

ment returns succeeded in swindling poor people, whose sears were allayed by his plac-

they had deposited. Mr. Burns, when con-

fronted with his crime, broke down, and

made a clean breast of the affair. He says

that the temptation to take money was irre.

sistable. He is completely overcome, and is

willing to stand any punishment that is put

on him. When arrainged before the magis-

trate to-day, enough evidence was adduced

to warrant his committal for trial. Burns

was so overcome that he had to be helped out

of court, He cried, "Oh, this will kill me."

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

KINGSTON, June 26 -This morning the

Rev. R. T. Burns came before Judge Price

for trial. After he entered the chamber he

stated to Mr. McIntyre, his counsel, that he

had been "awfully punished already." The judge asked him by whom he desired to be

tried, when he replied, "I elect to be tried by you." Mr. Britten then read to him the

harge of embezzlement, after which he was

asked if he were gulity. He said, "I am guilty," Mr. McIntyre addressed the judge,

a most deplorable one, probably the most dis-

tressing that had ever come before His Honor.

His Honor was aware, in common with

citizens in general, of the terrible calamity

which beiel the prisoner only a few months

ago when two members of his family met watery graves. Another distressing element

was the position in which his most estimable

family was placed when the offence was brought to the public's knowledge on last

Sunday. He had plenty of time to leave the

country, no steps having been taken to place

been suggested to him to leave the country,

stating that all understood that the case v

ven the names of a dozen of his victims.

KINGSTON, June 25.—Rev. R. T. Burns,

to death in the torrents.

THE EVIL EYE.

Some Superstitions of the Old World That Are Long Lived.

Shortly after his election Pius IX, who was then adored by the Romans and perhaps the best loved man in Italy, was driving through the streets when he pappened to glance upward at an open window at which a nurse was standing with a child. A few minutes afterward the nurse let the child drop and it was killed. No one thought the pope had wished this, but the fancy that he had the evil eye became universal and lasted till his death.

leath. In Carniola if you tell her mother that her baby is strong and large for its age, a farmer that his crops are looking well, or a coach-man that his team is good, all three will spit at your feat to avert the omen, and, if you understand the custom, you will do the same as an act of politeness.

A person who wandered through upper Carntols and praised everything he saw would soon come to be considered the most malevelent of men. In Naples exactly the same feeling exists. The terms of endearment which mothers of the lower class use to their children, and the pet names they call them, are of to indecent that it would be impossi ble to reproduce them in English, and always to contemptuous that they would be offensive in any other relation, its angle of Neapolitans to

offer a guest anything that he may praise has probably the same origin. It is, of course, now to a very large extent only a form of courtesy; but even now another feeling lurks behind, at least in a good many cases. Your host has been delighted by your admiration of his possessions; he would have been disappointed if it had not been so warmly express-ed as it was; but still he is a little airald of the ill lack the kind things you have said may bring. By offering the object you have liked best to you, and receiving your certain refusal to accept them, he puts them in a bad light, and thus counteracts the evil effects of your praise. He says to fate: You see their value in not great after all. This superstition, however, is by no means confined to Naples or Italy; it is said to be common in youngest slater, has charge of the finances China and Japan and among negroes and red new, John is sixty five years old, and He was also a Sabbath school worker. He is Indians. Even in England it is not unabout 52 years of age, and is the son of the late Justice Burns, of Toronto, a

known. In fact in all the countries, when visiting a sick acquaintance, it is a little better to say, "I am glad to hear you are a little better to-day" than "I am glad to see you looking so much better." Nor is the belief by any means confined to the lower classes. A person who is highly educated, very intelligent, and by no means prejudiced in religious matters, was once asked whether the words acted as an evil charm or whether they merely foretold evil. The reply was : " I don't know : but I do know from experience that whenever anybody tells me I am looking well I fall ill within three days; and the more intimate I am with the person that says it the worse the illness is." There may be a connection between this superstition and that of the evil eye-we are inclined to think there is-but they must not be confounded. as one is often found in districts where the other is unknown .- Saturday Review.

Things a Lady Hates.

She hates dirt. Every morning she begins new campaign against dirt, hunts it down wherever it hides itself, and abolishes it. She hates it just as much where it is seen by no eyes but her own as she does where the lady next door can see it. She hates it in the celler, in the garret, in the backyard, in the cupboard, in the shed. She pursues it where it collects in heaps, and where it powders itself on hard surfaces in the form of dust,

Almost every woman deteste dirt where it can be seen by the prying eyes of neighbors. But a lady abominates it rather more where it is never seen. She loves cleanliness for its own sake and will have it at all costs.

She has the eyes of a lynx in finding dirt, No sophistry of a careless brother or lazy him under arrest on that day, but instead of husband can make her think a room clean when it is not. She knows dust when she doing so he went to the Inspector's when it is not. She knows dust when she office and then gave himself up at sees it. She descries it from afar and comes

diture of time and labor. That sop was flung the overflow of the Danube in April, 1811. when they heard of the charge that had been the air, only to tettle upon the furniture to the landlords without the conventionality. During the next month a cloud burst over brought against him, notwithstanding it had as soon as her back is turned. She is not of a legal fiction.

Salop during a storm and many persons per- boen suggested to him to leave the country, content until she has gathered the dust and refused to hear of such a thing and decided shaken it out of the window into the universe. to place no difficulty in the way of justice. That is where it belongs, but, owing to the taking its course. He, the speaker, might total deprayity of inanimate things, it returns also say that, as counsel for the prisoner, he to vex her lighteous soul and arouse it to rehad been instructed by the family not to newed hostilities on the following day.

that savors of the uncivil, the too familiar. the omission of the polite charrances which go so far to redeem and dignify human life!
She would almost rather die than commit a
discourtesy; but then there is little danger
of her coming to the national would for such a
courte, since a true lady cames commit a discoursesy. — routh's Companion,

A WOMAN ON THE GALLOWS

Manging of Mrs. Whiteling, the Philadel-phia Polsoner-A Follow Murderer Hangs Almostf.

PRILADELPHIA, Pa., .. June 25 .- Mrs. Whiteling was hanged here this morning for the deliberate poleoning of her husband and two children with arsenic for the purpose of securing the insurance on their lives. The weman's bearing throughout the ordeal was a most remarkable exhibition of fortitude and resignation to her fate. During the entire morning she never for a moment showed the slighest evidence of weakness, and frequently expressed her pleasure at the propect of "meeting her husband and children."

She spent her last night walking about her cell singing and praying. She ats, with apparent relish, a breakfast consisting of fried eggs, toast and checolate. She was then taken to another cell, where she was joined by her spiritual adviser. She joined in the devotional services with considerable spirit and apparently obtained much comfort therefrom, She was escorted to the scaffold by two ministers. She walked firmly and showed no hesitation. At 10 07 the trap was sprung. The fall was about five feet and the physicians stated that death was instantaneous from strangulation, though the heart continued to beat spasmodically for some time thereafter. The body was turned over to Dr. Alice Bennett, of the Norristown hospital for the Insane, for examination of the brain, after which it will be buried by the side of themurdered bushand and children.

A FELLOW MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE. Geo. McCann awaiting trial for the mur-der of his wife, banged himself early this morning. His cell was but a few yards from that in which bire. Whiteling was awalting execution. He hanged himself with a pocket handkerchief fastened to the door knob.

A Queer Family.

There is no more peculiar family than the Glenns, two sisters and a brother, who live in Urbans, O. All are unmarried, and John, the brother, is a study. There were once three boys. The father was odd. He would never go in debt. Once he went to buy the boys a cost each, but his money gave out and he enly got two.

He told John the circumstances and said

that he would get him one the next time, John got mad, said he never need buy him one, and that he would not wear one as long as his father lived. Going to his room, John remained fourteen years without a coat, and no one ever saw him out of that room. His meals were sent to him, and he sat there and read and thought.
When the father died John came out, put

on a coat and went to the funeral. The Glenne are Scotch-Irish. The coat-of-arms ornaments the silver, china and front door. The old man had money and bought largely of land, and the estate is one of the most valuable in Champaign County. After the father died the children, none of whom ever married, although all have been carefully educated, decided to have the whole home freecoed. For ten months an artist worked at the heuse, and the walls and cellings are covered with grotesque figures, serpents and animals, John got mad once about these decorations and shut himself in his room for four years, coming out to attend the funeral of the brother who had provoked him. Mary, the bleached white by confinement.-Van Wert

Babies of the World.

It has been computed that between 36,000-000 and 37,000,000 of babies are born into the world each year. The rate of production in therefore, about seventy a minute, or rather more than one for every heat of the clock. With the one a minute calculating every reader is familar, but it is not every one who stops to culculate what it means when it comes to a year's supply. And it will probably therefore, startle a good many persons to fin on the authority of a writer in the hospital that could the infants of a year be ranged in line cracles seven deep they would go round the globa. We have the ingenious conclusion also that supposing to grow up and the sexes to be about equally divided, we would have an army a hundred times as large as the forces of the British Empire, with a wife in addition to every soldier. The same writer looks at the matter in a still more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers charge one by one, and the procession being kept up condingously night and day until the last comer in the twelvementh has passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate of speed is allowed, nut even with these babies in-arms going past twenty a minute, the reviewing efficer would only have seen a sixth part of the infants host file onward by the time he had been a year at his post. In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the work began would be able to waddle onward itself when a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the saluting post; and when the year's supply of babies was tapering to a close, there would be a rear guard not of infante, but of romping boys and girls. They would have passed, in fact, out of the maternal arms into the hands of the school teacher. Every moment of nearly seven years would be required to complete this grand parade of these little ones that, in the course of twelvemonth, being to play their part in the first age of man. Leeds Mercury.

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A training the manifest of the contraction of the c

ri**ereopkää**dub in BRENE, sand of the Persit of the complaints made by fereign up were the actions of Seclative and others to Switzerland, the Geverament his appointed a permanent public presecutor to "virtugithen the control of the police over the movements of the refugees.

PARIS, Jun 22. The Government considers the season of imposed at Augustem apon MM. Deronieds and Leguerre were not sewere enough, and mae ledgen an appeal to have the judgment set seide and the ones retired. The Boulanger suspensive and much archief journals are jubilant over the result that and characterize it as a set in a state and and characterize it as a set in a set in a state and characterize it as a set in a state and characterize it as a set in a set in a state and characterize it as a set in of the trial and characterize it as another orew at the Government.

VIETEA, June 26.—Daspatches from Bosnia report fighting going on between the Turks and insurgents at Nevi-Bazar. It is rumored that all the lervians in the town have been imprisoned.

LONGON, June 28. - The Portuguese Government to-day cancelled the concession it had granted for the building of a railroad at Delagon Bay. The British consul at Delagon Bay has asked that a man-of-war be sent there to protect the interests of British subjects. It is reported Germany is backing Portugal in an endeavor to counteract British influence in Africa. Lord Salisbury, in the Hense of Lords, last evening, stated that the Government had earnestly requested Portugal to refrain from taking hasty action, and to give time in which to settle this considerable difficulty. He declared it would not be with in Portugal's power to refuse to arbitrate the matter.

LONDON, June 26 - A Rome correspondent says that Emperor William will pass through Rome and Naples on route to Athens. He will not visit the Pope.
Fifteen thousand dollars has been sent to

the Johnstown sufferers from Berlin.

BOMBAY, June 26 -The Gazette says that a brigadier general of the British Army, stationed at Madras, has been attacked by leprosy. The name of the officer is not

LONDON, June 26.-Walter Rice Howell Powell, member of Parliament for West Cramarthenshine, is dead. Mr. Powell, who was a Liberal, and in favor of home rule for Ireland, was born in 1819 at Moresgwynne he was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was high sheriff of Cramarthenships fifty years ago. He had sat in Parliament aince 1880.

Paris, June 26.—The Figure says that at the request of the Senate committee which made an investigation into the charges against General Boulanger, the payment of against Boulanger's pension has been stopped Boulanger will bring suit against the Geverament to compel payment,

BERLIN, June 27 .- The North German Guzette renews its attacks upon Swi zerland to-day. It charges that Switzerland promotes the discomination of social democratic ideas among the young men of the country. It ed to remain in Switzerland without effort on the part of the authorities to identify them.

LONDON, June 27.—England has declined to guarantee the evacuation of Egypt which was demanded by France as a condition of her acceptance of a part of the Egyptian debt convertion scheme. The scheme has there-fore been abandoned. France has also de-manded the annulment of the Anglo Turkish convention of 1887.

CAIRO, June 27.—The people of this city are irritated over the oposition of France to England's scheme for the conversion of the Egyptian debt, because England would not consent to evacuate Egypt. The abandonment of the scheme will prevent a continu-ance of the work to improve irrigation by the waters of the Nile, and will also hinder a decrease in the rates of taxation.

Berlin, June 27 .- Herr Lanique has been elected to the seat in the Reichstag for Metz, formerly held by M. Antoine, the Frenchman, who resigned and went to Paris. Only 40 per cent, of the voters went to the polis. Lonique is a municipal councillor of Metz. He is moderate in views and favors the observance of existing laws.

VIENNA, June 28. - Count Kalnoky, address. ing a committee of the Hungarian delegates yesterday, objected to pessimist judgements on Austria-Hungary's eastern policy, which was founded upon a spontaneous develop-ment of Baikan independence and was necessarily slow in its effects. He expressed doubt as to whether a Russo-Servian convention was mooted and said he had no reason to der on which he was standing. While falling distruct the Servian regents. He also said he his face came in contact with a wire which approved the principle of Bulgarian development and accepted Roumania's jealous desires for independence. He had a firm belief in the formation of states personaing vitality in themselves as the closing phase of the Eastern question. He was ardently desirens of deferring war as long as possible.

ZANZIBAR, June 28.—The Arabe threaten te massacre sixty British Indians at Lini if the men-of-war fire a single shot.

PARIS, June 28.—Carlotta Patti, the well know singer, and sister of Adelina Pati, died in this city to-day.

LONDON, June 27 .- The British barque Kondaer, Captain Hughes, from Buenos Ayres, April 23, for Barbadoes, has been lost with all her orew.

LONDON, June 28.—At the meeting of the Parnell commission to day James O'Brien, M. P., refused to say whether he had been a member of the Fenian Executive council.

BELGRADE, June 28.—King Alexander was warmly welcomed at Krujevacs yesterday. The town was crowded with visitors attending the kessede calebration. Every house was draped in black. Mottoes were displayed signifying the desire of the people for the restoration of the old Servian kingdom.

AMERICAN. Laster

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Sult has been entered in the United States district court by David H. Houston, of Middletown, N.Y. through his attorney, John K. Moore, against the city and county of San Francisco, making claim to \$300,000,000, the estimated value of an Alta California grant deeded to Ferdinand Machina by Governor Michel Terena in 1843. The alleged grant includes a large part of the, best residence portion of the city.

ALBANY, N.Y., June 25, One of the saddeat drowning calamities that has ever ocourred in this violnity took place this evening, resulting in the death of six young people who made up a merry rowing party on the Hudson. The party was composed of Joseph A. Cote, his brether, Edward F. Cote, aged James Cairas, 84 years of age, dropped dead Maude Herner and Maggie Horner; sisters, the hearty breakfast and Maggie Horner; sisters, was attending mass in the chapel of that in

was as strengous advecate of temperance.
At the time of her death she was either connected with or an afficial of nearly every promining imperance association in the United
States, During her husband's intumbency of
the presidency, Mrs. Hayes well known temperance, principles were parried out even at
the Spin dimner given at the White House,
where wine was taboost and as liquers whatever allowed. ever allowed. Mary finition saft in

ROOMERTE, N.Y., June 25—Egan Emercy: a farm hand employed near Medine, and aged about forty years, had been paying occasiderable, attention to Cora; the 15-year-old daughter of John Grimes, a well-to-do farmer. The girl's parents for bade Emercy going with her. Last evening, when the father and mother were away, and when only Cora and her little beather and when called beathers and her little brether were home, Emorey en-tered the house and with a large club attack-ed the defencel of the best ber until life was extinct, Remercy was arrested.

HEGENA, Monte, June 25 .- News has been received from Arice, on the Finthest reservation that Sheriff Heyborn and a posee from Missouri county, whe went to the reserve to arrest three Indian murderers, are having a battle with the Indians, who refuse to give up the men wansed. Two Indians are reported to have been killed.

Pirrsrows, Pa., June 25.—Edward Glynn and his wife are under arrest on suspicion of mardering Glynn's mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie Craigen, who died suddenly Jane 15, while visiting her son-in-law.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 27.—Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the late General Sherman, will receive the orders of sub-deacon, descon and priesthood next week. Archbishop Ryan will confer the orders in his own private chapel, and only bishops, prominent members of the clergy and the friends and relatives of the young Jesuit will be present.

ELIZABETH, N.J., June 27.—Job C. Crane, cashier of the Lehigh Valley Coal company in New York, was picked up in New York bay last night unconscious. His peckets had been rifled of a watch and pocketbook. It is supposed he was robbed and thrown off a

San Francisco, Cal., June 27 .- On February 9th, the schooner Annie, Capt. John Jacobson, with a crew of thirty men, left this port for Behring Sea on a hunting and fishing voyage, and has not been heard from since. It is believed she has been lost.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 27-Government officers yesterday captured Edward Read, the son of the famous Belle Starr. Reed is wanted on a dozen criminal charges. Reed epenly marched into this city with a number of stolen horses and proceeded to sell them.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Steps are being taken at the Treasury department for the establishment of life saving stations at Marquette, Mich., and Kewaunes, Wis., with a view of having them in operation before the winter.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 27.—Edward Levy, a millionaire of Omaha, and Annie Falkler, of Johnstown, Pa., were married here yesterday. Mr. Levy is sixty years old and the bride is over fifty. They had been lovers for many years and were to have been married the day after the great flood. Miss Falkler was imprisoned in the attle of her house several days without food, but was finally rescued.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President this afternoon appointed William J. Morgan to be Cellector of Customs for the district of Buffalo, Colonel Morgan is editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27 .- Seventyfive earthquake shocks have been felt at Susanville within the past two weeks. Some of them have been severe.

PHIDADELPHIA, Pa., June 27 .- The brain of Saran Jane Whiteling, who was hanged on Tuesday, was two ounces less than normal in weight. There was nothing to indicate

DENVER, Col., June 27 .- The plant of the Danvar Brawing company b by an English Syndicate for \$650,000.

KOKOMA, Ind., June 28 —On Tuesday Mrs. Henry Jones had born to her twin girls inseparably connected at the hips and lower abdomen. No vital organs are connected except the spinal column, which is continuous from one end to the other. Each breathes and pulsates quite independently of the other and both are perfectly formed and have free use of their limbs. The infants appear to be healthy.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Edward Quinn, aged 28, fireman of the machine shop of the Brush Electric Light company, while testing an open current in the shop received a shock from a line wire which threw him from a ladburned several soars in it. He died in ten minutes.

CANADIAN.

The five year old son of a Canadian Pacific raliway employee named Wilson, living near Maniton, Man., fell into a tub of hot water on Thursday and was scalded to death.

The Pest Office department at Ottawa has concluded a convention with the Japanese Government for the exchange of money orders between Canada and Japan, the convention taking effect on October 1 next. The maximum amount of an order will \$50. Victoris, B. C., and Tokio, Japan, will be the exchange office of the respective countries.

OTTAWA, June 25 .- The imports for the eleven months of the current fiscal year reach the large total of \$96,172,804, as against \$89,-113,605 during the corresponding period last year. The duty collected amounts to \$20,-856,536, les against \$19,362,266 last year, an increased revenue of a million and a half. The experts this year aggregate \$76,219,665, as against \$76,500,990 last year.

WINNIPAC, June 25 .- A horrible tragedy has been enacted at Elk Horne. A farmer named MoDermot, while temporarily insane, shot his wife in the left breast, the shoulder and the neck. He then ran out of the house, but soon returned and asked her forgiveness. He then wanted her to die with him. She besought him on her knees to spare her. He besought him on her knees to spare her. He toek a dose of laudanum. While he was asleep she stole out to the neighbors. This merning his body was found hanging in the stable, he having evidently, awakened during the night. Mrs. McDermot will recover.

TORONTO, June 25.—Mrs. Anne Simpson, an Irishweman who left her home in Michigan the other day with \$600 in her pocket to visit her home in the old country, finds her-self stranded in this city without a cent, the \$600 with which she started out having been taken frem her pocketbook somewhere between Paris and this city.

lage, eleven-twelfths of whom are already, it is said, favorably disposed towards annexa-

SEVERN BRIDGE, Ont., June 24.—Between I and 2 clock this morning Donald Mac-Anley, a river diver, of Severa, broke intethe hotel of Thomas Brooks, at Washago, and attempted an assault on Brook's wife. Brooks went to his wife's assistance, and a fight ensued, during which Brooks was hadly out. MacAuley was also badly used up.

HALIFAL, June 25.—The City council this afternoon unanimously decided that Alderman C. H. Smith had ferfelted his seat by accepting payment from the city for legal services in conducting the presecution of a liquer license case. Ald. Smith is at present in Beston.

PORT COLEBORNE, Ont., June 27.—Excavators here to day struck what appears to be an Indian burying ground. They have discovered some twenty-five skulls and other bones, three from homshawks, two bress kettles, pipes and other relice.

OTTAWA, June 27 .- It is understood that the Government has proposed to the United States authorities, through the medium of the Foreign Office, that both Governments should consider the propriety of removing the import and export duties on lumber of all kinds, or, in other words, that the Canadian Geverament will abolish the import and export duties on lumber, providing the Washington authorities reciprocate. As an earnest of good faith, the Dominion authorities have, meanwhile, reduced the export duty on pine logs from \$3 to \$2 per thousand feet, board measure, the tigure at which it stood in November last, previous to the representa-tions of theilumbermen asking for the increase. The reduction takes effect July 1.

BEACHVILLE, Ont., June 27 .- Jas. Karn, of this place, was struck by lightning and killed during the severe storm of to-day. He was returning from his farm, about a mile from the village, and had taken a short out through Mr. Martin's bush, where he was found, two hours after the storm had passed, lying partly on his face at the roots of a tree that had been struck by lightning. The bolt s ruck on the temple and right side of the face, passing over the body.

GEORGETOWN, Ont., June 27.—About 2 o'clock this morning Campbell & Kaya' knitting machine factory here was totally destroyed by fire. Loss not known; insurance, \$1,200. The building was swned by F. W. Barber : no insurance.

Mr. Pierce Mahony, M.P., is just recovering from a very severe illiness in London. The strikes of seamen and firemen has par

alyzed the shipping business at Belfast. The Earl of Aberdeen will preside at the grand banquet to be given to Mr. Parnell at Edinburgh in July.

The Rev. Daniel Stephens, recently sentenced to six months imprisonment, is confined in a flagged cell in Londonderry gaol. Sir John Pops Rennessy has resigned as Governor of the British colony of Mauritius, end will return to England very soon. It is expected that he will become one of the Home

Rule party in the next House of Commons. In the action of ejectment by the Marquis of Lansdewne against the Mest Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin and Rev. Themas Keogh, P.P., of Luggacurran, a formal verdict was directed for the defen-

No answer having so far been received from the Chief Secretary to the Rev. Canon Kelleber's protest, relative to Mr. Balfour's observation in Will's Rooms, regarding the priest of Youghal it is intended the usual legai proceedings shall be instituted.

investments in and management of boycotted losses; Saturday no luck at all. farms. The committee announces the farms are being acquired and that its purpose is to extend the scope of its operations.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mrs. Camp. beil Pracd, and Mr. Mentes, the artist, are at present engaged in a curious literary venture. It is a book about London which the authors are writing, and the artist is illustrating. The three go out into the streets to-gether with notebooks and sketching pad, picking up picturesque scenes and incidents.

Mr. Thomas Condon, M.P., has maintained the position which he took up when he declined to perform any mental services and defied Mr. Balfour to make him do so. The issue, most assuredly it is not be, although it was told that by the directions of the Executive, the Prisons Board had ordered that he be put on hard labor since he refused to do the degrading work. But if Mr. Cenden has not been given bread and water diet and selitary confinement he is made the victim of treatment which is almost equally bad.

LONDON, June 25 .- At the meeting of the Parcell commission to-day, Joseph Edward Kenny, M.P., denied that he had introduced LeCaron to Mr. Sexton. He never knew the man. He declared that he would not admit such a man to his house, as he showed by his face that he could not be trusted.

LONDON, June 28.-Me. Sexton, M.P., and Lord Mayor of Dublin, appeared before the Parnell commission to day. Mr. Sexton would not say that he opposed the principles of the Fenian society. He claimed boycotting was a necessary evil.

LONDON, June 25.-In a small pamphlet, which has just been printed by order of the House of Cammons, is contained a record of the convictions of members of Parliament tor offences against the Orimes act, showing that during the past year Irish members have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment aggregating nearly seven years. Twenty-four Irish members have been convicted, and one English member, Mr. Conybeare, has a sentence still hanging over him.

London, June 27 .- During the sitting of the Parnell commission yesterday Mr. Sex-tin admitted that he had been asked to join the Senians, but refused to name the man who asked him. Atterney-General Webster, for the Times, pressed him hard, but in vain, to give the name, and became angry and excited. After a passionate scene between counsel and witness the former abandoned his attempt Witness declared he held Alexander Sullivan in high estimation on account of his unselfish public services. Attorney General Webster, it is said, will claim the right to extort from Parnellite witnesses any information not obtained by the usual method. The Parnellites are determined to resist this, and if the Attorney General persists they will probably leave the court with their commel.

Bath, on the Hudson, and Kate Ryan and Mary Hennessy, both of Hudson, relatives of the Horner girls. They were run down by a tag, and Joseph Cate was the any one saved.

The Horner girls, They were run down by a tag, and Joseph Cate was the any one saved.

Ourner, June 24.—The correspondence be the saved and when picked up he was dead and when the ground and when picked up he was dead and the landlords missness enough to push the ground and when picked up he strongest case of circumstantial evidence I ever met with. As a communication of Quebec, they would find the whole Irish race greaty, to the guilt, there was not an animal evidence I ever met with. As a strongle system the municipal antherities of Quebec, they would find the whole Irish race greaty, to form (of his guilt, there was not an animal evidence I ever met with the colored and the surprise of prisoner was called for his defence.

Hayses wite electrony and mission shows the last proof that all former of such a plan was the last proof that all former proposal of two plans, one of which is annay.

veur, inclining to the belief that this is the correspondent reaffirms the correctness of his more reasonable alternative, has undertaken communication announcing the Pepe's condemnation of the Clange Gael. He also says the Pope will decline to interfere in the matter of the complaint of some Irish bishops against the harsh treatment of land leaguers in prison on the ground that it is their own-fault, they having disobeyed the decree against beycotting.

> Cardinal Gibbons and Irish Political Prisoners.

BALTIMORE. June 25 .- Some time ago the editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal cent a request to a number of promineur men in the United States and Canada for an opinion on the treatment political prisoners had re-seived in Ireland during the past three years. Among the answers was the following from Cardinal Gibbons :-

RESPECTED AND DEAR SIR.—In reply to your KERPEUTED AND DEAR SIR.—In reply to your favor of the 9th ult., I beg to say that, as far as my opportuities enable to judge, it is the general sentiment of our thoughtful American people that the treatment of political prisoners in Ireland has been exceedingly harsh and wanton by severe, and in that view I am compelled to concur. But I hope this subject is but a passing episode to soon be forgotten, or at least condoned, in view of the blessing of home rule and the privilege of autonomy in domestic afand the privilege of autonomy in domestic af-fairs which is within your grasp. I trust that the friendly relations between England and Ireland will increase every day and the long unna tural and disastrous conflict will give place to an honorable emulation in the field of commerce and industry such as happily exists among the states of our federal union.

Paying the Death Penalty.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 25.—Michael Risette, alias Red Nose Mike, one of the three Italian murderers of J. B. McClure, paymaster, and Hugh Flanagan, was hanged here at 10 o'clock this morning. The execution was without sensational incident.

One of the clergymen who attended

"Mike," states that he left a written confession in which he admits that he shot beth McClure and Flanagan, but he claims he took part in the crime only through fear of his ac-

Curiosities of Marriage. Goethe said he married to obtain respecta-

Wycherly, in his old age, married his servant girl to spite his relations.

The joining of right hands in ancient times had the solemnity and validity of an

There is a story of a man who got married because he inherited a four post bed-stead. Giving a ring is supposed to indicate the eternity of the union, seeing that a circle is andless.

oath.

Under the Reman empire marriage was simply a civil contract ; hence we read of men

" putting away" their wive. In a Roman marriage the bride was purchased by the bridegreem's payment of three pleces of copper money to her parents.

In Jewish marriages the woman is set on the right, but throughout Christendom her place in the ceremony is on the left. Among the Jews the rule was for a maiden

to marry on the fourth and a widow on the fifth day of the week-not earlier. The Russians have a story of a widow who was so inconsolable for the loss of her husband that she took another to keep her from

fretting herself to death. The oustom of putting a veil upon the maid before the betrothal was done to conceal her blushes at the first touch of the man's hand and at the closing kies.

An old adage thus lays down the proper days for wedlock: "On Monday fer wealth; The Cork Union and Defence Committee Tuesday for health; Wednesday the best day has declared a dividend of 30 per cent. on its of all; Thursday for crosses; Friday for

A Sensational Elepement.

Paris, Jone 25 .- The Herald says :- Geo. Hitchgook, secretary of the American Art Jury in Paris, has eloped with Miss O'Halloran, of St. Paul, Minn, Miss O'Halloran came to Paris two years ago for the benefit of her health, Mr. Hitchcock is married. He first met Miss O'Halloran over a year each other's nealth and prospects. rgo. The acquaintance grew into friendship much against Mrs. Hitchcock's approval, when Mr. Hitchcock induced the girl to be-bome one of his pupils at Egmond-Aan Zee. honorable gentleman has held his ground | During last summer Miss O'Halleran attem manfully. If any one has receded from the | ted to paint Dutch sketches, one of which after Hitchcock had completed it and suffi ciently used his influence with the jury, was placed on the top line of the American gallery exhibition. She fell very ill and was carefully nursed by Mrs. Hischoook. On their return to Paris in the autumn, the gentleman suggested that the friendless American girl should be protected by his wife, as she was becoming much gossiped about in the artistic circles of Paris. Mrs. Hitchcook agreed to receive her and the girl became an immate of the household and was chaperoned to socials, promenades, etc., by the wife of the man whe was during all these months carrying on a scheme of duplicity. Last Wednesday Hitchcook and Miss O'Halleran eloped and went to Chantilly, where they registered as Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Next morning's post brought the following to Mrs. Hitchcook :-"I cannot say what I must; Agnes' condi- saluter. ion can no longer be concealed, and so I do the only thing left to me. I think I am crazy. Will you think so and forget?" On Sunday last a friend saw. Hitchcock to endeavor to persuade him to return to his wife who had offered to conceal bis shame and weakness in order to spare the gray-haired father of the girl. Hitchcook refused, saying marriage was a failure and he loved the girl, Mrs. Hitchcock has started for America.

An Enlightened Jury.

O'Connell, defending a prisoner at Cork related the fellowing anecdote to the jury: "Some years ago I went specially to Clonmel assizes, and accidentally witnessed a trial which I never shall forget.

"A wretched man, a native of that county, was charged with the murder of his neighbor. It seemed that an ancient foud existed between them. They met at a fair and exchanged blows; again that evening they me at a low pot house, and the bedily interference of friends alone prevented a fight between them.

"The prisoner was heard to yow vengeand against his rival. The wretched victim left the house, followed soon after by the prisoner; and was found next day on the roadside, murdered, and his face so barbarously beaten

had been murdered—that the identification by dress was vague, for all the peasantry of Tipperary were the same description of clothes—that the presumed victim having got a hint that he would be arrested under the Whiteboy sot, had fied, and only returned with a noble and Irish feeling of justice when he found that his ancient foe was in jeopardy on his account." The case was clear : the pri-

soner was innocent: "The judge told the jury that it was un-necessary to charge them. They requested permission to retire; they returned in about two hours, when the fereman, with a long tace, handed in the verdiet, 'Guilty.'

" Everyone was astonished. " Good God, said the judge, of what is he gullty? Not of murder surely?' he did not murder that man, sure he stole my gray mare three years ago,

A Cardinal's Pride.

A long while ago, when Cardinal Cullen lived, there was a sick call for a priest in Dublin. The sick person was at-hotel, toe proprietor of which was a Protestant. A stormy, wet, dark night it proved. As soon as the messanger got there a priest started, through mud and slush he made his way, and at last arrived at the hotel, saw the sick person and gave him the sacraments. Everything went off as neusl thus far, but now the

curious part begun.

Ins proprietor of the hotel thinking to do a little proselytizing, invited the pricet to come into his own sitting room. After administering some welcome refreshments, this Protestant evangelizer let himself out.

"To think, Father," said he, addressing the priest, "of the pride and sloth of these Bishops and Cardinals? Is it not monstrous? I warrant now that, while the Cardinal has sent you on this long tramp through the muddy snow, he is comfortably toasting his heels and drinking a good warm punch.

" I think you wrong him."

" Why! "Because he is doing nothing of the kind."

"You den's tell me! But how do you "I know by the best of reasons. You have

never asked my name."
"Your name! What is it?" " Cullen-Cardinal Cullen." In a moment the hotel keeper was on his

feet, hat off. Will your Eminence forgive me? I spoke in ignorance. Shall I order a carriage for your Eminence !" "On, no ; I can go back as I came. I am

used to such journeys."

The Cardinal departed. A few days afterward the notel keeper went to a priest for instructions, and was finally received into the Church. The incident is strictly

Queer Salutations.

The Hindoo falls in the dust before his The Chinaman dismounts when a great man

goes by. It is common in Arabia Petres to put

cheek to cheek, In Germany brethers kies each other every time they meet. Germans consider it an act of politeness to

kisa a lady's hand. A Japanese removes his sandals, crosses his hands and cries out, "Spare me."

The Burmese pretend to smell of a person's face, pronounce it sweet, and ask fer "a smell." A striking salutation in the South Sea islands is to fling a jar of water over the head

of a friend. القديما الم والم المحمد المساور والم Russians consider it the proper thing to Office of the High Court of Ritnois Catholic Order press their lips to the foreheads of the ledies they know intimetely.

The Australian natives practice the singular custom, when meeting, of sticking out their tongues at each other. In some of the South Senislands the natives

epit on their hands and then rub the face of the complimented person. The Arabs hug and kiss each other, mak-

ing simultaneously a heat of inquiries about The Tork crosses his hands upon his breast and makes a profound obeleance, thus mani-

festing his regard without coming into per-

sonal contact with its object, A Moorish gentleman rides at his friends at galop, shoots his pistel and fancies that he has done everything in the line of couriesy which can be expected of him, An Englishman, meeting his brother after twenty years of separation, will say: "Hew do you do, Jack?" will shake hands and

will be quite contented with an answering " How are you!" The savages of the Pacific ocean rub each other's noses to show their friendship, varying the peculiar greeting by rubbing their faces against the hands or feet of those for whom they wish to show their respect and

affection. In Slam a man throws himself on the ground and waits to see whether he will be raised up and welcomed or kicked away, the choice of receptions being usually made according to the personal cleanliness of the self abused

A race known as the Kalmucks resort to sainte very similar to that of the Esquimaux. They, too, rub noses, but before they reach the same spot they sink upon their knees and creep together, when the salutation culminates in an energetic contact of the olfactory organi.

A HOME IN THE WEST.

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AROUND THE HOUSE

To clean steel, rub the article with a piece of leather dipped in Kerosene.

For raised of heartburn or dyspopela drink little cold water in which has been dissolved tempoonful of sale; and or

Kid sheet can be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them once a week with pure glycerius er castor oil.

Cake is baked when a five splinter of wood will pass through without any of the cake adhering, and not until them.

If a dish gets burged to using do not scrape it; put a little water and achies to it and let it get warm. It will come off nicely.

To clean also aster ornaments dissolve borax in botting water and apply with a soft cloth

or brush, since carefully and dry.in. the sun. To clean straw matting, wash with a cleth dipped in clean salt and water, then wipe dry at once, This prevents it from turning yel-The clothes line ought never to be tied

around iron rails, as is the general custom, for they soon rust and fray it. Wooden pins To perfume clothes take clover, cedar and

rhubarb, each one ounce; pulverize and sprinkle it in the closet or drawer. It will also prevent meths. If the face seems constantly dry, rub it

with a trifle of olive oil every night for a time; if too oily, put a little borax in the water used for bathing. To clean windows, wash them first with tepid water and a sponge; then dry them with old linen, and rub them clean, polish

them with a newspaper. Never have a dark carpet and walls in a room that is deficient in light. Only apartments open to the outer light will stand gloomy tones in decoration.

A reom crowded to discomfert with furniture and ornaments, no matter how costly, is

never restful and home-like, and always suggests the museum or the shop. It is an essential to health that the air of the kitchen should be as pure as that of the parlor, as food prepared in the foul air partakes of foulness to a great extent.

When lifting little children by the wrist, the bones of the arm not being wholly formed or soliditied, are very liable to break. The hands should be placed under the armpits.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY,

DAKOTA. The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavaller County, Dakots, le 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, Minu.

Never think that vanity is an offence which limits itself to wishing for the praise of good men for good actions. Next to our own esteem, it is a virtue to desire the esteem of

Wordsworth, watching the landscape coming out with beautiful clearness after a sterm, said: " It is like the human heart emerging from sorrew shone en by the grace of God.



Foresters, 128 and 123 Washington Street.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11th, 1867.

Rev. E. Koznic: Dear Str.—I deem it aduty I owe you to certify to the good effect the taking of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness brought on by overwork. Your Norve Tonic almost immediately stopped that peculiar tremor that I presume, is evidence of nervousness. I am now well. My head troubled me, could not sleep, head hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One spoonful of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams; have not had them since; took seven or eight bottles of your medicine. Kcep some in my house; always take some occasionally; would not be without it; have recommended it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your medicine will prove a great blessing to this over-worked nation. Yours truly.

JNO. F. SCANLAN, i. C. E.

A similar experience was made by Mr. John Fortesters, 126 and 128 Washington Street

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

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under

his direction by the KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas atreet, Loudon, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM,

This celebrated establishme t, one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the list June.

The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

The cuisine will be under the immediate management of one of accuracy leading professional cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation such as billards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., etc., etc., etc. BT. LEON, QUE.

such as billards, bowling, croquel, lawn scaling, setc., etc., etc

PROVINCE OF QUEBRC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1698, DAME MELVIA ST. CHARLES, wife common as to property of JEAN BAPTISTE SICARD, Commercial Traveller, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorised to suite sn justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said JEAN HAPTI TE SICARD, Defendant. The Flaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property against the said Defendant.

Montreal, May 21st, 1889.

BERGEVIN & LECLAIR, 42-6

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT, DAME HERMINE ST. DENIS, wife common as to properly of THEODORE DELAGE, painter, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to these presents, Plaintiff, vs. THEODORE DELAGE, painter, of the property has been this day instituted by the Plaintiff regards the Defendant, an action for separation as to properly has been this day instituted by the Plaintiff regards the Defendant, 1889.

465 Attends and Attended For Flainting WANTED.

For mixed Blementary Schools, three Roman the Horner girls. They were run down by a true and the Horner girls. They were run down by a true, and the Horner girls. They were run down by a true, and the Horner girls. They were run down by a true, and the Horner girls. They were run down by a true run down by a ground, and when picked up he was dead.

Ountry orders promptly attended to plantation scheme for genges case of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the whole iris race run down by a plantation scheme for genges case of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlords insince of circumstantial syldence I every met. The content and the landlord

AND OATHOLIO SHEONIOLE sib open mo think of this with the

At 761 OKAIS ST., Montreel, Canada ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION'S VIA Country \$1:00 If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country)

and \$2 (City) will be charged.

All Rusiness istinct, and Communications in anded for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Oc. Proprietors of Tris Taus Wirsten, No. 761. Citals street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY......JULY'8, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 3, St. Phecas.
THURSDAY, July 4, St. Bertha.
FRIDAY, July 5, St. Peter of Luxemburg.
SATUEDAY, July 6, St. Palladina. SUNDAY, July 7, Feast of Most Precious Blood. Monday, July 8, St. Killan.

TUESDAY, July 9, St. Ephrem. WEDNESDAY, July, Seven Bros. and St. Falioitas.

By the creation of seven new Cardinals, which was referred to last week, the number of vacancies in the College of Cardinals has been reduced to five. The Sacred College. when all vacancies are filled, numbers seventy members. Since the death of Cardinals Sacconi and Pitra there have been twelve vacancies, but seven of these have new been

MRS. ELIZA DUTHEURY, an English lady, who died suddenly at Bray, near Dublin, recently, has bequeathed £2,000 to Mr. Parnell, 1 for. M.P., for his private use. The deceased was a Conservative and a Methodist but her horror at the course persued by the London Times caused her to look upon Parnell as a persecuted man whom it was a duty to help and to honor.

Every member of the Irlsh National League should feel proud of that organization. The effects put forth by the Times' counsel at the Parnell Commission to throw cold water upon the society and to fasten upon it proceedings which were entirely contrary to its constitution, have failed, and the Luague has established for itself a reputation as a legitimate organization which cannot but bode well for it. On a recent occasion Mr. John McKay, a reporter on the Cork Examin. er, said outrages were repeatedly denounced both at the National League, and the Land League meetings. Canon Shinkwin, of Bantry, said harsh evictions took place before the formation of the Land League, and rents were largely increased. He approved the action of the League. Several other priests gave evidence, and all stated that the League counteracted rather than encouraged crime.

In the Nineteenth Century for July, Mr. Gladstone has an able article entitled "Plain speaking on the Irish Union." In it he says: 44 Sir Richard Webster, in examining William O'Brien before the Parnell Commission, implied that a grave charge would be proved against certain Irishmen if it could be shown that they regarded English power as alien. I should like to have asked Mr. O'Brien whether the Irish, so far as he knew, regarded the act of Union as possessed of the same moral authority as the laws against theft and murder; or as possessed of moral authority at all. I do not doubt that Mr. O'Brien would have answered that they regarded it as an act of force to which Ireland was under, not a moral but a prudential obligation, to conform. There may be immorality in miscalculatied resistance even to immoral laws, but such resistance is not in itself immoral. The question is whether worship of the Act of Union is plety or superstition.

Better Try Again.

The Star is in a bad way for precedents to justify its course in recommending the refer. ence of the Jesuit Bill to the Supreme Court, but it shows a wonderful lack of knowledge of Canadian history, unpardonable in such a journal, when it says "the parliament of Canada was the father of the Canada Temperance Act, but the fact did not prevent its submission to the higher courts, which declared it unconstitutional." The facts are: the Canada Temperance Act was not submitted to the Courts by the Government; the courts did not declare it unconstitutional, and it is still in force. The question of the constitutionality of the Temperance Act was raised by a New Brunswick man named Russell, who was fined for violating its provisions, but instead of declaring it unconstitutional the Supreme Court and the judicial committee of the Privy Council affirmed its validity. Our luminous contemporary better search after a better precedent.

The Late Father Carroll.

The death of Rev. Father John Carroll, which occurred last week at Mercy Hospital. in Chicago, removed from the Church on earth a priest whose seniority of ordination antedated that of all other clergymen in the United States and probably in the world. Had he lived to the 30th day of June he would have completed his 93rd year, having been born in Queens County, Ireland, in 1796. He was a nephew of the famous Bishop Bourke he was made vicar general of the Halifax diocese, and subsequently at the invitation of

A Company of the Comp

been most active in missionary and assistant features exist. If he has joined, it in good parochial work, He man a sealous mission ary, a devoted priest, and a generous hearted, clear minded man, known, trusted and be will elements crosp into a Scolety, which was leved by themsands during his sitive priest originally good, it becomes his duty to have bood of three soors and ten years, on he ale

A Silver Jubilee.

The allven Jubiles of the education titutions at St. Joseph's, which was celebrated since our last fame, was an event of ma tional importance to the French Acadian pee ple. Previous to the cetablishment of these institutions the French citizens of the Maritime Provinces pessessed none of the advantages of higher education and common schools were all too rare. All this has now changed. however, and to-day the French Acadian population takes as much interest in educational matters as the people of any other nationality. The success of the institutions at St. Joseph's has been phenomenal, and it is a remarkable fact that, with one or two excepties a bold and manly declaration of principle, tions, all of the first class of graduates became preminent in professional life.

There might be mentioned in this connection the names of Rev. Father F. X. Cormier. Fathers LeBlano (two), Father McDevitt, Silver Falls, N. B., Father Edward Mehan of St. Laurent College, Montreal, Hen. P. A. Landry, M. P., Hon. P. Poirier, Senator, Dr. | America. E. T. Gaudet, Drs. Hewsen and Moore and others, all members of the first graduating class and prominent in their several walks of life. There is no doubt that the good work will be continued, and that as the masses of the people, both French and English, become better educated, they will become better citizens, less of race prejudice will exist, and there will be more of the feeling that we have a common country worth living and striving

The Latest in Bigots.

The latest in the way of bigots comes from Montreal. Hugh Graham with his famous \$5,000 deposit and the extremely loyal auti-French language disciples of Ontario must take a back seat and gaze with reverence upon the latest move of the genus "crank." An individual has been found in this metropolis of Canada with courage enough left in him, after being overawed at the right of a religious procession in Montreal, to sue the Street Rallway Company for the enormous amount of ten cents, his and his wife's fare te that company on Sunday morning the 23rd ult. The railway company were brought to their knees by this deeply offended and highly indignant citizen, and it being the first time that they were so threateningly appealed to on account of delays occasioned by national, military, or religious processions, they sought to calm the ire of their much-te-be-pitied patron. A generous offer to refund him his ten cents was made, and then it was that this truly Christian gentleman threw down his mask. He indignantly rejected the proffered settlement. He was not offended in pooket, eh, no ! but his innermost nature reveited against being delayed on his journey for a few moments to allow the consecrated body and bleed of his Divine Redeemer to have precedence over him in transit about the city. It is he formerly held in the political world, and of to be hoped, for his sake, that his present his reputation as a man of sound sense and extreme action will prove a salutary lesson to the Street Railway, and that hearafter those with flattering allusions to the past glories of desirous of participating in processions of the French-Canadian race and their associations any kind, and particularly religious, will be for the future; he dealt in a practical manner prepared to be run down and crushed to death by the cruel wheels of the street cars whose divine progress it would be a sin to interrupt. Ten cents is undeubtedly a small sum to go to law about, and a man should be pretty certain about success before he takes a case of that kind into court, but the average litigant, as in the present case, has no difficulty in believing that his is the view which the judge must take.

Secret Societies.

The recent disclosures in connection with the Oronin murder have revived an interest in the probable evil influence of all secret erganizations. The duties of all Catholics toward such societies was clearly laid down in the Pastoral Letter of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and, perhaps, it would be well on the present occasion to recall what was so well said on that subject by such a high ecclisiastical body. In the Chapter on Forbidden Societies we find the following:

"There is one characteristic which is always a strong presumption against a Society, and that is secreey. Our Divine Lord Himself has laid down the rule :- 'Everyone that doth evil, hateth the light and cometh not to the light, that his works may not be reported : But he that doth truth cometh to the light that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God' (John iil., 20, 21). When, therefore, associations veil themselves in secrecy and darkness, the presumption is against them, and it rests with them to prove that there is nothing evil in them.

"But if any Society's obligation he such as to bind its members to secrecy, even when rightly questioned by competent authority, then such a Society puts itself outside the limits of approval; and no one can be a member of it and at the same time be admitted to the Sacraments of the Catholic Church. The same is true of any organization that binds shedience—to accept in advance and to shey whatsoever orders, lawful or unlawful, that may emanate from its chief authorities : because such a promise is contrary both to reason and to conscience. And if a Society of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was ordained to works or plots, even openly or in scorecy, holy orders by that prelate June 29, 1819, against lawful authority, then to be a mem-After sotive service in the missionary field ber of it is to be excluded from the membership of the Catholic Church.

"Those authoritative rules, therefore the late Bishop Foley, with whom he was a lought to be the guide of all Cathelics in their great favorite, identified himself with olerical relations with Societies. No Catholic can great favorite, identified himself with cierical, relations with Societies. No Carnotte can were toyat so the country successful work in Chicago in 1869. Since that time the description of binding societies of which our peo"Old "Father Carroll, as he was called, has which or knews that any of these condemned of the re-composed, was to maintain in its integwork in Chicago in 1869. Since that time to dentiously join, or centinue in, a body in

the said be retil A Ringing Rebuke,

In another column will be found a letter sent by Governor Thayer, of Nebracks, w the British American Association, in reply to a circular denunciatory of Patrick Egan's anpointment se Minister to Chili. It is a letter well worth reading. Every sentence is prognant with patriotism, and, as a whole, it is well calculated to make Irien Americans thank Providence that there are still some genuine patriots left in the United States. It and the Irish American element cannot sufficiently thank the fearless author for bis ringing rebuke to the Anglo-maniace. There is no doubt that it required sublime moral courage on the part of Gov. Theyer to set at defiance the flood of bigotry rolling so high at this particular period against the Irish in

Sohmer Park Celebration.

Dominion Day was celebrated this year by even greater marks of national enthusiasm than neual. Nearly every society of any importance in our midst chose the day as that of their annual pic nic. The city wore a holiday appearance, and every available steamboas and railway car was pressed into service to carry away its pleasure-seekers, auxious to promote their various worthy objects and at the same time to celebrate the twenty-second birth-day of our New Dominion, the happy home of five millions of free citizens and loyal subjects. The most impotant event of the day, however, was the calebration at Sohmer Park; there our French-Canadian brethren had arranged for a musical and national display in aid of the erection of their National Hall, which is destined to be one of the leading architectural ornaments of our great and growing city. It is to be hoped when our friends do succeed in carrying out their project the disasters that befel that gigantic undertaking, the St. Patrick's Hall-the result of so much patriotism and peeuniary sacrifice-may

not overtake them. The meeting of our French-Canadian friends was important and significent in another sense. The occasion was chosen for the utterance of some authoritative statement as to the position of the Catholic laity on the anti-Jesuit agita tion now being carried on, but which we venture to say is already on the wane. The speeches delivered on the occasion bore the impress of thoughtful study and a strong desire to promote harmony and good will amongst classes and creeds. Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., spoke with his usual elequence and more than usual moderation, evidently feeling that his official position as President of St. Jean Baptiste Society called for an unterance that would be endomed by the majority of his fellow-countrymen without distinction as to political proclivity. His Honor Mr. Justice Loranger, delivered an oration worthy of the high position patriotism. He did not content him with the burning questions of the day. Speaking of the anti-Jesuit agitation, he said :

He urged them to ignore the anti-Jesuit agitation now being carried on in Ontario, and said the whole French-Cauadian race, as well as the that the calumniator would suffer more than the calumniated. It was to the interest of other communities which make up our popu-lation, to live together in peace and harmony like all well constituted families. The English institutions under which we live were so large there was so much liberty under the folds of our flag, that we could respect one another while respecting ourselves. While the French Canadians were firm and energetic in the defence of their rights, they yielded to none in loyalty * * He urged them to remain calm in the presence of this turmoil which would pass them by without obliging them to lower their heads. He advised them to give their children a thorough education, and especially to teach them English, which was indispensable to success in a country like this. They should give them religious in struction, and also a practical education such as the English people give to their children.

These words have "the right ring" about them. But what a stinging rebuke they contain for the anti-French bigots who are making such a howl about the extension of the French language in the Dominion? Here we have this leading French Canadian Judge, far removed from the turmoil of politics, and unbiassed in his utterances, counselling his fellow countrymen, whilst preserving their own language, to give their children a thorough education, " espe cially to teach them English." That is the counsel of a patriotic French Canadian to his fellow-countrymen in the face of the wretched fanaticism of a small band of mischief-makers in the Province of Ontario. We were glad to notice that the Irish Catholic element was duly represented on the occasion of this feetival, and that the sentiments expressed there were in accord with the views already published in our columns on the issue of the hour. Mr. J. J. Curran, Q C., M.P., spoke on behalf of our people, and is reported as having said :

After referring to the magnificent demonstration, which was of itself an evidence of the intelligence, morality and material well being of the French Canadian people of Montreal, h spoke of the cloud that now darkened somewhat the horizon of our country. Under the con-stitutional system such agisations must arise from time to time. We had seen far more serious movements in days gone by and they had passed away. This, too, would pass away, and all the more rapidly if no attention was paid to

features exist. If he has joined it, in good sity the charter of our Hieries under which we had programed and lived in height and the objectionable features become had programed and lived in height and live

"我也也要我的我们就把她看着你说,还不在这么是我们的我们的,我也不是我们的我们,这一个不是一个,我们也是我们的的,我们也是这些的的。"他们就是这个人的人,他们就

whe not serious disselutors, me distord, amongst our people hase. The main had expose appoint tonities, of judging the santiments of every race, and cosed in the Domition as the had, and a true and brokel spirit of Chinadhad feeling wis abroad in this great country in this lattle, where' every tank the the Jewicor Gentile, could feel empty home if he would obey the law and conductationall, agrant industrious citizen, (Applause.) The Properties people, had so ill will agrainst their Catholic neighbors, who entertained friendly feelings in return for goodfellowship. The French Catholic nicked the tricolor as the Irishinan gloried in the green flag of old Ireland, but win all in the green flag of old Ireland, but vin all the arts was a deep and growing affection for the flag of our Dominion (Applaus.) As an Irish-Oanadian, he wished to thank them for their Quantities, the without to make them are them ay manthy with the constitutional struggle now going on in the old land, whereby the glorious privileges we here enjoy may be extended to the people of that country. Their national society preserved their old and inspiring tradisociety preserved their and an impering tradi-tion just as St. George's and St. Andrew's societies preserved theirs, but the future of Canada was the object for which all should strive, and the implanting of the virtues that characterized the old races in our new country was a task well worthy of their highest andeavors. He closed with an eloquent appeal for conciliation and union of all good Canadians, without distinction of race or creed, and a brotherly feeling that would make the name of

Canadian great amongst the nations. We heartily endorse every word of Mr. Our. ran's speech. Every good citizen is prepared to stand by the Constitution. When the question of the New Brunswick School Laws was decided against our notions we calmly submitted to the law. There were grave doubts on the subject and it was referred to the tribunals. In the matter of the Jesuits' Estates bill there is no doubt. As the member for Montreal Centre puts it, "every man in the country worthy of the name of statesman deems the act constitutional." Why then should tinkering agitators. without training in constitutional precedent or practice, seek to disturb the harmony of the community in which we live by their discordant clamorings? The Sohmer Park gathering will have a good effect. The bowlers may continue to howl for some time, but meeting with no other response than a declaration of peace, amity and concord, and a strong desire to maintain the institutions conferred upon us by the Mother Country, the agitation will lose its force and soon the few respectable men who have allowed their names to be dragged into the mire by the dishonest schemers at the kottom of the agitation will feel that the time has come when they must sever their connection from a movement that is as unpopular as it is unwise.

A RINGING REBUKE.

The Governor of Nebrasks Talks Very Flainly to Boston's "British-Americans."

The following merited and ringing rebuke was administered last week by Governor Thayer of Nebraska to the so-called British-American Association of this city, which had written the governor asking him to assist its bigoted efforts to have Minister Egan recalled from Chili:

" LINCOLN, Neb., June 17. " John Low, Esq , Secretary of the British. have received a printed circular signed by you, addressed to me as governor, headed, 'A Protest,' and addressed to the members of the Bri-

tish-American Association and fellow-citizens. From this protest I quote the following language:
"Our organization holds that the appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of the United States of one Patrick Egan of Nebraska to the position of minister to Chili is a public act that calls for reprobation, and protest, as it is insulting to the sense of de-

cency of all true civizens and a degradation of administrative statesmanship, for the following First-This Patrick Egan is one of those whose conduct is now under investigation by a special commission of British judges as to participation in what every civilized state brands as a crime against life and property, and, if

guilty should receive condign punishment.
"Second—The position of minister to one of
the past advanced states of South America should be filled by the best representative ability the nation can afford, and not made a pay ment for the party service to a mere political Arab. Especially is this patent when we remember the humiliating circumstances of the rebuke this nation received through a commision appointed to that same country under the administration of President Arthur.

"Third-This appointment is insulting to the national dignity and ability of the 60,000,000 people comprising bis great republic, for it virtually proclaims to the world that of all of its sons to the manner born, and otherwise, there was not to be found one among them all so well qualified to represent this greatest American nation in the progressive state of Chili as this

fugitive from the power of British justice. Why a document containing such sentiments should have been addressed to me is beyond comprehension, for certainly have never given any intimation of intertaining such views, and I could not have believed before the receipt of this protest that they were intelligent persons, making claim to respectability, who would proclaim such atrocious sentiments. They are insulting to every citizen of the republic, they are abhorrent to every sense of justice and fair play. They are degrading to humanity, and are a dishonor to the country, and I denonnce them and their authors with unmeasur ed indignation, and they should be held up to public reprobation.

"Who constituted you and your associates judges of the motives and actions of men? By what authority do you arraign the President and Senate of the United States for the appointment and confirmation of Patrick Egan as minister to Chili? Thank God they are not responsible for such intolerably insolent bigots as you and your associates have proven your-selves to be by the language used in this cir-

cular,
"I have known Patrick Egan ever since be located in the city of Lincoln, years ago. He has always proven himself to be an upright and honorable man; a good citizen in every respect. You can no more tarnish his reputation with it, and especially no counter-demonstrations your vie slauders than the foul bird of night took place. There was just one duty incumbent can assail the eagle. To vent your rage and on all good Canadians now, and that was to stand by the constitution. (Prolonged applause.) have seized the weapons of a defeated, despised

stand by the constitution. (Prolonged applause.)
Fortunately, party politics could not embitter the present agitation; every man in the country worthy of the name of statesman, all who could aspire to govern the country, had agreed upon the constitutionality of the act that was being impugned.

There were not two opinions on the subject amongst those whose views on the British North America act were worthy of a moment's consideration; and the plain duty of those who is envoy extraordinary and minister pleasure of the security, and of binding power of British justice. Oh, you mistake, power of British justice. Ob, you mistake, you should have written British injustice. You may the conduct to Patrick Egon is now

tor's to death and left the others to the con-demnation of the civilized world he The sen-timents, and tone of your protest, mache tames of the Leaden Times influences and of the dark ages than the "mighteninest and ill-end legislature forward free "proteinment and lib-end legislature. I doubt not that yet ived in those times, the rack, "terture" and the in-quisition would have been your imprementali-ties for specifing liberal principles and accuring home rule. You designate yourselves as mem-bers of the British-American Association. We are all American people here; we are no all and fall people; we respect Britons when they respect the way Komely stage of 'minding other own timiness.

Please bear in mind that you have living in the ninebeath century, under the influence of enlightened American civilization, in a country witere freedom has been proclaimed throughou the land and to all the inhabitants thereof the land and to all the music war where the enjoyment without dictation from where the enjoyment without dictation from any source, of political and religious freedom is guaranteed to all; where man is believed to be innocent till he is proved guilty; where justice can be relied upon generally to be impertial although Chicago's coroner and a goroner's jury spent weeks in trying to fasten the murder of Dr. Cronin upon Alexander Sullivan rather than in trying to ascertain who is pully of the awful crime of his taking off; where a man is not bounded and persecuted because he seeks to attain free speach and home rule for his native land. 'I respectfully advise you to find some other calling than the circulation of the pro-test to which I have advised.

Respectfully,

"JOHN M. THAYER."

LITERARY REVIEW.

The Magazine of American History opens its July number—the beginning of its twenty-second volume—with a spirited "Story of the Washington Centennial," illustrated in the most unique and picturesque fashion from photographs by amateurs and other artists, executed during the progress of the celebration.
It is safe to say that no great public event was ever before seized in all its interesting particulars and placed before the popular eye with felicitous results. The excellent paper is written by the editor, who could not be other wise than entertaining and the trackful inwise than entertaining, and the truthful pic-tures of the scenes are rendered doubly attractive and valuable through the admirable portraits of the distinguished characters in our national life of to-day appearing in them. view of the assemblage on the steps of the Sub-treasury building, in Wall street, is the best portrait work of the kind probably ever achieved, and every reader will be able to recognize in the picture the distinguished men present whose faces are best known. This literary and artistic exploit furnishes a wonderful record for permanent preservation as well as a charming story, and will prove a bonanza indeed to th writers and historians of the next Centennial. "The Discovery of the Mississippi" is the second paper in this beautiful number, a schol arly and instructive study by Henry Lee Rey-nolds. "Washington and Willian the Stlent nolds. "Washington and William the Stlent—
a Parallel," in an ably written and readable
article by M. M. Baldwin. Judge Dykman
contributes the second part of his interesting
and informing account of "The last Twelve.
Days of Major Andre," General Alfred E. Lee writes a vigorous and entertaining paper, en-litled "Some Glimpses of Holland," in which he gives us a general idea of the habits and custome of our Dutch cousins in their homes There is a clever sketch of Hon. Robert O. There is a clever sketch of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, by Daniel Godwin; and a short paper on Colonel William S. Smith, the sontin-law of John Adams, by M. D. Raymond. There are other short articles, and the Notes furnish fresh and cursous data. The editorial and all the departments maintain their high character. It is a brilliant number throughout, Price S5 00 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York.

friends and companions, the Hon. William Waldorf Astor, the Hon Edwards Pierrepoint, General William T. Sherman, and the Hon. Lloyd Bryce. The number opens with a strong and—in view of the college commencement season—timely symposium on "Discipline in American Colleges." It contains answers to the American Colleges." It contains answers to the question, "How far Should a University Control its Students?" by President Bartlett of trol its Students?" by President Bartlett of Dartmouth College, President Augal of the University of Michipan, Prefessor N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, President Adams of Cornell University, President Hyde of Bowdoin College, Sir W. J. Dawson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, and President Davis of the University of California, While most of them agree that the faculty about devants of the Control of California, While most of them agree that the faculty should exercise wise control over the students, the Harvard system finds a stout advocate in Professor Shaler, who admits that his prejudices against it have been overcome. Adjurant-General Wolseley furnishes the second instalment of "An English View of the Civil War," wherein he indulges in severe criticism of Secretary Stanton and his attempts to direct the movements of the generals in the field especially in connection with McClellan's command of the Army of the Potomac. Professor Richard T. Ely, of John Hopkins University, pleads in favor of Government control of the telegraph system, contending that it would be cheaper and more satisfactors than the research which and more satisfactory than the present method. The future of the Navy is discussed by Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce. Justin McCarthy writes in an entertaining and instructive way about "The Throne in England." While he does not think that the throne is in immediate danger, he furnishs reasons for believing that a state of things might easily be created that would result in the overthrow. Miss Kate Field's incivive pen portrays most vividly the prevailing ignorance of Alaska, and contends that we have by no means realised our possibilities in that quarter of the United States. William Mathews, L. L. D., writes strongly of "The Negro Intellect," which, in his opinion, supported by a convincing array of facts, is in no sense inferior to that of the Caucasian race. General Charles H. T. Collis, sketches some of his recent experiences in Washington, where he found the President and members of the Cabinet surrounded by hordes of office-seekers. "A Plague of Office-Seeking" aptly describes the situation, and the article suggests the need of a remedy. The Notes and Comments are particularly varied and interesting. "American Auguries," and the Rev. J. B.
"American Auguries," and the Rev. J. B. Wasson points out a short and easy method of "Abolishing Poverty—on Paper." "The future of the Newspaper" and "Thought-Transferrence" are among the other subjects consid-

Anson D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., New York will publish immediately, "How THEY KEPT THE FAITH," a tale of the Huguenous of Languedoc, by Grace Raymond. In this story the author has endeavored to depict not only the sufferings of the French Protestants for their faith, but the power of the truth itself to ani-mate and sustain. While care has been taken to preserve the integrity of the historical part of the narrative, the plot is not clogged with historical explanations, but the character of the times is left to reveal itself in the incidents deacribed. Theological diagrasions have also been aveided, and the truth, for which the religionnaires suffered, is made to shine in their heart and lives, rather than to fall in dogmatic state ments from their lips. The scene is laid principally in the Cevenner and the old day of Nismes. The period covered includes the ordinances with which Louis XIV, first infringed are mornies of his Hugaenot subjects, as well suffragan blaboost or was more than a subject of the final extinction of those rights in the devoted CP and the full time than a Dragonnade, and the revocation of the Militia and Militia a

adopts the forbidden profession of medicine, and prosecutes his calling, and keeps the faith through the gathering and breaking storm. His lofty ideas of duty provestee rigid for his betreaked, and the breaks with him to marry a tracked, and the breaks with him to the faith However of the power of divine grace to uplify and uphold. There are necessarily shadows in the potential that power of the preserve this consensual allegiance, when we are it preserve this consensual allegiance, when we are it preserve this consensual with the steadfast course, is consensual with the steadfast course, is consensual mind the without the power of divine grace to uplify and uphold. There are necessarily shadows in the picture, but she author has avoided harrowing details, and written in a spirit of charity. At the end, there is light. The chastened hearts gather their "poscable fruits." Little fingers lay tender seals on the lips of old sorrows, and the curtain falls on a happy English home. In the Forum for July Bishop Potter, of New

York, treats of the place and prospects of "The Scholar in American Life." The most urgent need of our civilization, on the intellectual side, is the encouragement of the research of truth in is the encouragement of the research of truth in every department of knowledge, without direct regard to "practical results." But it is not the multiplication of colleges that is wanted, but rather the enrichment, endowment of institutions for men who, whether as fellows or lecturers, shall in commention with the universities, be free to pursue original investigation, untrammaled by the petry cares, the irksome round be free to pursue original investigation, untram-meled by the petty cares, the irksome round, the small anxieties which are sooner or later the death of aspirations and fatal obstacles to in-spiration. The Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale writes of "A Market for Books." Copyright, to holds in essentially of the same nature as he holds, is essentially of the same nature as patent-right, and should be governed by the same liberal principles. As the demand for books is many times larger in this country than Britain, the book trade is destined before long Britain, she book trade is destined before long to have its principal center hers. Senator Justin S. Morrill contributes the political article—"Republican Party Prospects." After a survey of possible rocks ahead, namely the disaffection caused among the "political workers" by the Administration's carrying out strictly the provisions of the Civil Service reform law, the financial stringency likely to result from the continued coining of silver, the difficulties connected with the settlement of the negro question, and the apathy among voters after a great tion, and the apathy among voters after a great victory has been won at the polls, Senator Morrill discerns in the political sky every omen of success for the Republican Party for many years to come. Mr. W. S. Lully has another of his very remarkable papers on Ethics, the title of his article for the present month being "The Ethics of Journalism." The being "The Ethics of Journalism." The newspaper is to-day the accepted "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the people in all democratic governments. How does it perform its high duties? Prof. George J. Romanes makes a spirited reply—" Anti-Darwinian fallacies"—to the attack made by Prof. St. George Miyart upon the doctrine of Victorians and the contract of the con George Mivart upon the doctrine of Natural Selection in the June number. A noteworthy remark is made in the course of this essay that Teleology, in an enlightened sense, is not at all inconsistent with the Darwinian sheory.

"The Attitude of the French Canadiana," by
Honoré Beaugrand, ex-Mayor of Montreal, is
a defense of the Frence-speaking population of Canada against the aspersion often cast
upon them as being unprogressive, ignorant,
etc. Dr. Austin Flint writes of "Late Theories concerning Fever." showing the modus operandi of antipyrin and cold baths in reducing fevers, and the theory of the employment of alcohol as a means of checking the waste of tissues in fevers." "Grganizations of the Discontented," by Richard J. Hinton, is an elaborate study of the sime and purposes of socialistic and munistic agitators throughout the civilized world, with a statement of the numerical strength of the several organizations of the dis-contented, "The World's Supply of Fuel," how long will is last? Prof. W. J. McGee, of the U. S. Geological Survey, considers this question in the light of the most recent research. He foresees the total exhaustion of the earth's supply of coal, petroleum, and rock-gas within the period of a few hundred years; nevertheless there will still remain an "nexhaustible" stock of bitumens in the rocks. The Readers of The North American Review for July will, perhaps, turn with the most eager interest to the pages which contain tender and graceful tributes to its late editor and proprietor, Allen Thorndike Rice. They are from his intimate (The Forum Publishing Co., 253 Fifth Ave., New York, 50 cts.

The Lectures on English Literature by Maurice Francis Egan, LL. D., late editor of the New York Freeman's Journal and professor of English literature in the university of Notre Dame. have been published in book form, by William H. Sadlier, of New York. It is a most instructive and interesting volume and one which commends itself to the careful persual of all admirers of the beautiful in English literature. It comprises eight lectures in all, each succeeding one proving even more interesting than its predecessor, and every subject is treated in a most masterly manner by the talented author. The lectures are "Literature as a factor in life". "Some glimpses of Chaucer's time, his life and 'Some glimpses of Unaucer s ware, and its friends"; "The real meaning of Aesthetics"; "Southwell, Grashaw and Harbington"; "An association to the study of Tennyson"; "Two his friends ' introduction to the study of Tennyson"; "Two dramas of Tennyson and Aubrey de Vere"; "Some women writers"; and "Literature and Manners." The lectures are published in neat book form and is for sale at D. J. Sadlier & Co., this city, for the modest amount of 75 cents The price places it within the reach of all and those who purchase and peruse it will derive in calculable benefit therefrom.

Thomas O'Hagan, M. A., is one of the rising litterateurs of Canada, and he bids fair to take high rank amongst those who have reflected credit by their intellectual achievements on their Irish extraction. Mr. O'Hagan was born in 1855, near Toronto. From 1870 to 1874 he attended St. Micheal's College, Toronto, one of the schools maintained by the Basilian Order, where he was noted devotion to study, and especially for his fondness for language and literature. While engaged in teaching he read the work prescribed for the Arts course in Ottawa University, which conferred on him, in 1882 and 1885, the degrees of B. A. and M.A. respectively. On the former of these occasions he took honors in English, Latin, French and German, and was selected to write the Graduation Poem. His "Profecturi Salutanues," which was composed for this occasion, was afterwards warmly praised by the poet Whittier. His Master's thesis had for subject the poet Longfellow, and it merited and received high praise alike for literary excellence and sound criticism. Mr. O'Hagan's literary activity has been incorant. His volume of poems entitled "A Gate of Flowers" has won for him an honored place among Canadian poets on the universal testimony of veterans of the literary art like J. G. Whittier, Oliver. Wendell Holmes, J. M. LeMoine, Sir Danjel Wilson, J. G. Bourinot, G.M. Grant, Lord Dufferin, O. G. D. Roberts, Louis Fréchette, W. Kirby, Charles Mair, George Stewart and Alexander MacLachlan. He has been a voluminous contributor to the periodical press, the following Juri turi Salutanues," whice was composed for this Lachlan. He has been a voluminous contribu-tor to the periodical press, the following Jour-nals, with others, being included in the list of those for which he has written:—The Canadian flustrated News, Canadian Monthly, Educa-tional Monthly, Educational Weekly, Ave Maria, Catholic Record, Toronto Globe, Dona-hoe's Magazine. While teaching he was instru-mental in founding many literary societies in the was in different parks of the Province, and altowns in different parts of the Province, and always infused some of his own literary enthus issm into the young people whom he gathered around him. To his other accomplishment he adds round nim. To his other accomplianties he was that of being a graceful elecutionist. He was trained in the Philadelphia and Chautauqua schools, and his services as an exponent of the humorous and pathetic in literature are in wide demand;

In 1789 there were prebably not more than 120 Oatholies in all New England, ne bishep, and but one priest; to day, there are in the

CATHOLIC EDUCATION,

Cleans Exercises at Several Schools, Colleges and Convents.

The closing exercises preparatory to the recation took place in Bro, Arnold's school en Young street, on the 25th ult. Rev Father Catulle presided and there was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils present. A fine programme had been pupils present. A line programme has been prepared for the scention, the public oral examination, said districtly. Bree Amount his manufacture of the public oral extension of the high standard of proficiency strained by the high standard of proficiency strained by the pupils in Mathematics, Geography, and the other branches.

The programme included a medley for doline by the young pupils; songs by Masters Jehn Smyth, P. Lyons, M. O'Farrell, J. Burden and others, as well as several choice chorases; recitations by Masters M. Dunn and J. Lane; a dialogue by Masters P. Mc-Kenne, J. Lane, M. Dann and J. Donoghue, and a plane sole by M. McDermutt. and a ddress was ably delivered by Master closing address was any delivered by Master P. Lyons. The exercises proved a great sucpess in every particular, and reflected credit en Bro. Arnold and his indefatigable staff of co-workers.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

The annual examination and distribution of prizes at St. Patrick's school, corner of Onte and Vitre atrects, took place on the 26th inst., and despite the inclemency of the weather were largely attended. The oral examination of the pupils, which shewed the through training they received at the hands of the Christian Brethers in charge of the schools; was interspersed with an admirable musical and literary programme. The school choir rendered "Vivat," "The Embleme of Erin," "The Chiming Bells" and "The Concert of the Nightingsles" in a most creditable manuer. Master Charles Fleming receited "Give me thy heart;" Masters A. Rousseau and Fournier sang the duet "Beautiful Moonlight;" Master Thomas McCaffrey recited "Ireland to England;" Master J. Hussey recited " Home Memories," and Master Rousseau sang "The Meeting of the Waters." Master Daniel Curren gave the introductory, and Master Tom. Finan the closing address, and Prof. Fowler, who presided at the piano, closed the proceedings with a cheice selected of instru-

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

The annual closing exercises and distribution of prizes at the Oatholip Commercial academy took place on the 27th ult, and was largly attended by parents of the pupils and friends of the institution. Valedictories in French and English were oreditably delivered by Joseph Marier and James Lineger. The attendance of pupils at the Piateau is continually increasing; the number being 518, which is far in execuse of that of former years. On the evenings of the 25th and 26th uit. the students gave successful musical and dramatic entertainments.

SARSFIELD SCHOOL.

The parents and friends of the pupils attending this school mustered in good number to witness the closing exercises and distributien of prizes on the 27th uit. The Rev. H. Brissette presided, and supporting him were the Rev. Mr. Plamondon, Messre. J. H. Semple, P. S. Murphy, Wm. Daly, and James Rogers. Addresses were given by the chairman and Mesers. Daly, Murphy, and Semple, all of whom spoke in high terms of the success of the lastitution, and of the excellence of the instruction imparted to the pupils by those, of whom Mr. J. T. Anderson is the head. The proceedings were varied by recitations, etc., given at intervals by the scholars in very fine style, and altogether the gathering was of a very pleasant description.

ARCHBISHOP'S ACADEMY.

The distribution of prizes of the pupils of the Archbishop's academy was held in the Seminary hall on the 27th ult. Vicar-General Marechal presided. The programme was literary and musical. The essays read by L. E. Curran and A. Morin would do honor to elder heads. The declamations by Masters O. Martel, T. D. Tansey, C. Leroux, R. Varin, and R. Sarault, were well spoken. Masters A Phelan and A. Laplerre distinguished themselves in two duets. A violin solo by O. Martel was beautifully rendered, and was again and again encored.

Master B. Trudel read the closing address. The Vicar-General, in his remarks, complimented the pupils on the success of the en-tertainment. He said he felt proud of the Archbishop's academy, which he regarded as second to none in the city, either in a commercial or a moral point of view. In well chosen words he warned the pupils against the moral dangers of vacation, and closed by wishing them every happiness during coming helidays. Rev. Mr. Donnelly based his remarks on the points of the essays read by A. Morin and L. E. Curran. History, as was said by Master Morin, was a reminiscence of at which he assisted to-day. He had been a close friend of the Prince and Princess. pupil of the Brothers and he ever looked Everybody knows him and knows well of back with pleasure to the happy days he him. This exemplary model of the British ham. the past for him; such was the entertainment passed with them. He was to day a priest, but he owed it it in a great measure to the influence of early training. The physical, moral and intellectual training referred to in L. E. Curran's essay he considered the pupils of the Archbishop's academy received in an eminent degree. He complimented the parents in having a school in which all that tends to form the perfect man receives due attention. Father Donnelly is an agreeable speaker and seems to have always at hand a store of the happiest words in which to clethe his thoughts.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

At the distribution of prizes at St. Mary's college, the gold medal given by former students was awarded to Mr. Telesphore Parizeau, a student in philosophy and science; the Governor-General's silver medal to Mr. Joseph Parizsau; the Pope's bronze medal to Mr. Pierre Trudel; Hon. Mr. Mercier's eliver medal to Mr. Aims Geoffrion; Lieutenant-Governor! Angers' silver, medal to Mr. Joseph Walsh: the Liutenant-Geverner's bronze medal to Mr. Emile Joseph. Diplemas were also awarded as under :- Bachelori of arts, Telesphore Parizeau, Joseph de Boucherville, and Mederio Martineau; bachelor ef letters, Pierre Barette and Michael

MISS MACKAY'S ACADEMY.

Mr. J. S. Semple presided at the closing exercises of this scholastic establishment, where medals were awarded to the following: Excellence, gold medal, presented by Rev. James Callaghan, to Miss Lea Ship; gold medal, presented by Mr. P. S. Murphy, to Misses Rose Achim, Nellie O'Leary, B. Levinson and Alloe Fallis

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, LACHINE.

oy, Oswego, N.Y.; Lydia Poirier, Duluth, Minn., and Rose Bush, Brockville, Ont. Gold medals were awarded to Miss Ida Lamouren for good conduct; Miss Antoinette Gerlepy, exbellence; Miss Augustine Hervieux, religious instruction ; Miss Mary Descotesux, ocal music; Miss Angelina Leclere, oulinary art, while the Governor-General's bronze medal for proficiency in composition was carried off by Miss Rose Bush, Brockville,

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

At the distribution of prises at the Vills Maria convent the fellowing received diplo-mas: Misses Beauvals, St. Johns; Rodler de Cotret, Montreal; Mackan; Grenville; Ladonceur, Lane, Bissemette, Montreal; Beby, Chatham; Mayotte, D. meis, Mon-treal; Maghone, Washington; Dunphy, Portland: Norte, Kansas City, A. mold Portland Norten, Kapsas City. A gold medal for religious instruction, presented by Rev. J. N. Marcehal Notre Dame de Grace was awarded to Miss Baby. A gold medal for phonography, presented by Mr. J. J. Mo-Elhone, of Washington, was awarded to Miss Mackan. A gold medal, "Sciences Naturalfor universal history, presented by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, was awarded to Miss Beauvals. A gold medal for modern history, pre-sented by Mr. N. Massor, was awarded to Miss Dunphy. A gold medal, "Essais Litter-sires," presented by Mrs. C. S. Rodler, was awarded to Miss Ladouceur. A gold medal for demestic economy, presented by Mr. Ed. Murphy, was awarded to Miss Demers. The medal presented by His Excellency the Governer General of the Dominion was awarded to Miss Rodier. A gold medal for literature, presented by Rev. L. Colin, S.S.S., was awarded to Miss de Cotret. A gold harp for music (harp), presented by the Rev. Mother Superior General, was awarded to Miss Bissonette. The Counters de Besujen's gold medal for French conversation was awarded to Miss Norton.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS.

The following medals were awarded at the annual distribution at the convent of Our Lady of Angels, St. Laurent :- The Governor General's medal to Miss Z. Jasmin, St. Laurent, for general proficiency. Three gold medals for polite and amiable deportment were awarded to Miss E. Jasmin, St. Laurent, Miss Annie Fertier, St. Scholastique, and Miss F. Plourd, Madawska, N.B. Miss V. Pare, St. Rose, and Miss N. McGee, New York, received gold medals for religious instruction. The medal for domestic economy was awarded to Miss A. Hudon, Montreal, that of vocal music to Miss Julia Dineen, Montreal. Miss K Ellis, Montreal, and Jennie Brazeau, of St. Scholastique, also received gold medals for instrumental music. A silver medal for plain sewing was awarded to Miss A. Trudeau, St Laurent. Miss V. Pare and Miss A. Vinet of St. Martin received the silver medals for literature and drawing.

ST. HYACINTHE COLLEGE. Lieut-Governor Angers' gold medal at the St. Hyacinthe college has been won by Kugene St. Jacques, and the silver medal by

Roch Langelier; Premier Mercler's gold medal by Arthur Vezina. MONTREAL CULLEGE

At the Montreal College the Governor-

General's gold medal was won by Mr. J. B.

Clement, of Ste. Scholanique.

ROYAL LOVERS. Princess Louise and Prince Albert to Plunge into Matrimony.

LONDON, June 28.—There was one topic of discussion in the clubs last evening. It was After objections by prisoner's counsel, who he betrothal of Princess Louise Victoria contended that nothing had been proved Alexander Dagmar of Wales, eldest daughter against the prisoner, the case was enlarged of the Prince and Princess of Wales, to the deavored to start a fund for Burke, but it Earl of Fife, Rumor for a long time has been busy in clubdom with the possibility of such a match, and what gave particular strength to the possibilities of such an alliance lay in the fact that the report was most credited by those about the Prince. Yesterday afternoon the Queen formally gave her

consent to the union.

The Prince of Wales is the most popular gentleman in the United Kingdom, and the Princess alone vies with him in the affection of the peeple.

The Princess Louise has inher short career won universal popularity. Like all the royal princesses she has always been troubled with shyness, but not more so than might be expected from young ladies not long out in the world; but those who have penetrated the veil of modesty surrounding her have found in her charming womanly nature a fund of intelligence and a good share of her mother's remarkable charm of manner and an interesting, gentle nature. She has a very pretty figure, about middle size, and a face with plenty of character. She was born in Marlborough house, February 20, 1867.

The Earl of Fife has been for many years arietecracy is the sixth Earl of Fife, but was created a peer of the United Kingdom in

It is said to be strictly a love match. The Earl is a neighbor of Her Majesty at Bal-meral. All the London papers extend warm congratulations.

PRINCE ALBERT FINDS HIS AFFINITY.

Murray's Magazine annonces that Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, has been affianced to Princess Victoria of Prussia, a sister of the Emperor of Germany. With the announcement the in-formation is given that the Queen will give the prince a marriage settlement, and that parliament will not be asked to make provision for them.

A ROYAL WEDDING. Berlin, June 18.—The Emperor and Empross attended the wedding of Prince William, of Hohenzollern, to Princess Marie, of Bourbon, at Sigmaringen yesterday. The King and Queen of Roumania was present.

A HOME FIND-A FOREIGN TRIP HERE.

Mr. E. E. J. Bees, of Jackson, Miss., was the fortunate helder of one-twentiethof ticket No. 93,890 in the April drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery which drew the second capital prize of \$100,000. He took it to the Capital State Bank of Jackson, Miss. for collection. He purchased his tickets direct from M. A. Dauphin, New Ocleans, La. He is a barber by trade, a native of Germany, and expects to invest his money in real estate. Jackson (Miss.,) Clarion Ledger,

May 2.

Three Milwaukee ladies, Miss Agnes Egan, Miss Kittle Flamigan, for some time a teacher in the public schools, and Miss Ethel The closing exercises at this convent were Derry, a convert from Episcopalianism, left attended by Archichen Fabre. Six young the other day for Dubuque, Iowe, where they ladles received did merging. Misses Ida entered the novitlets of the Sieters of Charley, Lametreux, South duration etc.; Resie Clan Blässed Virgin Mary.

Lawyers still wrangling over the extradition of Surke in Winnipeg-Theory as to How the Bocter came to be Murdered.

UHICAGO, June 25:—It is reported that the authorities have learned that a committee of Camp 20, of the Clan-na-Gael, after a fermal trial, found Dr. Cronin guilty of being a British spy. The charge was that Oronin under the guise of endeavoring to expose alleged malfeasance of Sullivan, Boland and Freely, was really attempting to bring about a public investigation of the work and the accounts of the order for the information of the British Government and the London Times Commission. Cronin's manceuvres, it was alleged, would insure the extradition of avery man who had gone scross the water on "aotive service." It is stated that there were les," presented by Mrs. Manheim, was two service." It is stated that there were awarded to Miss Mayotte. A medal two trials of Cronin. A member of the first trial committee weakened when it came to rendering a decision on the evidence, and another trial was held with another man in the place of the one who weakened. The latter, it is said, has given the information to the pelice. The trial committee consisted of seven persons, each of whom, it is said, is now undersurveillance. They did not sentence any one to death nor have any knowledge of Cronin's murder, All that is claimed was the outgrowth of the verdict that Cronin was a

spy.
Winnipeg, June 26.—The extradition case of Martin Burke was resumed this morning, when Mr. Howell, counsel for the prosecution, asked for a further romand, to which a decided objection was taken by Campbell and Perdue, who appear for the prisoner. Judge Bain held it was his duty, when a foreign state demanded the extradition of a man, to afford every opportunity and facility to make good the charge against the accused. Mr. Howell offered to go on with the evidence he had and called Officer Colins, who testified to known the prisoner as Martin Burke in Chicago, He had met him several times and conversed with him frequently. Burke disappeared after the Cronin murder, in which he was implicated, and he next saw him in Winnipeg at the Police station where recognition was mutual. Burke had been cautioned by his counsel to keep silent, and wouldn't say whether he would go back to Chicago voluntarily. Officer Mackinnon, of the Canadian Pacific railway, detailed the incidents commected with the arrest of Burke, who gave his name as Cooper, his extreme nervousness and generally suspicious

Mr. Howell submitted to the court that he had made out a sufficient case to warrant the court in granting a remand. He had shown that Cronin had been killed and that the prisoner had been searched for in Chicago in connection with the murder, and, also that the prisoner had left Ohicago shortly after the murder, and travelled under an alias and had acted in a suspicious manner. He had

just received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Chicago, which read: "Messenger and evidence will arrive in Winnipeg Friday." Mr. Howell said his intention was to proceed under section 9 of the Extradition Act, and to give certified evidence which had been taken in Chicago in the case. The evidence had to be taken to Washington and certified by the President, as it was necessary to get the minister of some foreign state to certify. The President's certificate was now on its way here. It was necessary that he should have some time to thoroughly examine the evidence to see that there was no flaw of any kind. This would take until Saturday. Monday was a boliday and he asked for a remand till Tuesday. fell through as it was believed he would suffer no injustice at the hands of the Canadian authorsties.

OTTAWA, June 26.-No formal demand for the extradition of Burke has yet been received at the Department of Justice from the American Government. After the warrant is issued there will be ten days within which to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

CHICAGO, June 26—Camp 20, of the Clan-na-Gael, it is learned, has within the past week been disbanded. Edward Spellman, president of the whiskey trust, who is the oblef officer of the Clan-na-Gael for the district of Illinois and Michigan, has been subpensed to explain the disbandment.

A WITNESS THREATENED.

CHICAGO, June 28.-Young Carlson, whose parents own the cottage in which Dr. Cronic was murdered, declared that two men came to the cottage yesterday and threatened him with death if he should identify Martin

Burke, now under arrest at Wincipeg.

The grand jury to day examined Edward
Spellman, the Peoria distiller and District officer of the Clan-na-Gael. Mr. Spellman was examined about the alleged disbanding of Camp 20 since the murder. He told the grand jury the camp had not been disbanded. He said the records had not been destreyed, and that any records pertaining to the camp were at the disposal of the grand jury. D. J. Lyon, an ex-police justice, was examined in regard to the begus lawsuit tried before him, in which Dr. Cronin was a witness. The suit was a trumped up affair, the sole object of which was to place the doctor on the witness stand, so that on cross examination his life from early boyhood could be gone

John J. Beggs, senior guardian of Camp No. 20, Clan-na-Gael, who was arrested on Tuesday, was to-day allowed to see reporters. He denied that he had "squealed," and said he had nething to tell. He claimed his treat-ment by the police was brutal, and that the police had not offered the slightest excuse for his detention, which he declared was illegal. Begge attributed his arrest to the machina tiens of a lecal politician.

KANSAS CITY, June 28 .- While Recorder Boland was holding court here to-day a stranger entered, sat beside the Judge and spoke with him for a few minutes in guarded whispers. The judge looked much surprised and with difficulty controlled his agitation. The stranger soon left. A Chicago man who was in court recognized the stranger as Cooney. the "Fax," the Oronin suspect. He hastened to notify the Chief of Police, but Cooney escaped and has not yet been found.

WINNIPEC, June 28.—It has been learned that Burke, the Chicage suspect, arrived here only the day before his arrest, but his whereaboute for a large portion of that time here are still unaccounted for. Assistant State Atterney Baker, of Chicago, arrived to-day with the cortified evidence which secured Burke's indictment by the Chtcago grand jury, as well as the regular extradition papers from Washington.

DOUBTS AS TO CROKIN'S DEATH. KANSAS OTTY. Mo., June 27 .- O. H., Rot. haker, managing editor of the Omaha Republican, is here visiting Recorder Boland. Mr. Rothaker yesterday said : "Cronin is net

THE CRONIN MURDER. In Bingland before many more days. Mr. Rothaker further said that for years he had been in a position to knew of the obaracter and movements of Irishmen connected with organizations in the United States interested in the emandipation of Ireland. He was positive that the body found in the sewer was not that of Oronio, but a "stiff" obtained from a Chicago medical college. Mr. Ret-haker said..." My belief that Cronin is alive is stren, thomed by a telegram addressed to a prominent Irishman in Omaha, and which was shown me. It was sent from Chicago, and its contents were to the effect that post tive assurances had been received by the sender that Oronin was still alive, and requesting information as to his where-

abouts. CHICAGO, June 29 -A number of Clan na Gael men were examined before the grand jury yesterday. The police no longer believe Cooney is "Simonds." Mrs. Carlson has Identified Cooney's portrait as that of one of the "Williams brothers," who were tenants of her cettage, and of whom "Simonda" was supposed to be one. A key found on Burke at Winnipeg, it is said, fits a tatchel like the one Revel & Co., seld to Simonds. A special from Chillicothe, Mo., says that Cooney, one of the alleged murderers of Dr. Oronin, is said to be working on a farm in that country.

Assistant Sates Attorney Baker left for Winnipeg last night with the papers for the extradition of Burke. John F. Beggs. senior guardian of Camp 20, Clan-na-Gael is under arrest. Beggs was taken before the grand jury. He is a well to do lawyer and has had some prominence as a politician. The rumor that he has turned informer is not generally credited.

PROBIA, Ills., June 27.—Edward Spellman, district delegate for the Clan-na-Gael, in an interview in reference to the disbanding of Camp No. 20, of Chicago, says postively that the camp has not been disbanded and will not be. He says: "If the States Attorney calls upon me for the records I will produce them for him at any time. Camp No. 20 has no connection with the Cronin case."

A SUPPROSED SUSPECT COMMITS SUICIDE. Wichita, Kas., June 30 .- Thursday evening two men passed through Wichita on their way to the West, stopping off here. They boarded an evening train, and just before arriving in Arkansas City one of the men plunged a knife into his throat and out a gash from ear to ear. He was taken to a hotel, and in the mean time the second man disappeared entirely. The man who attempted suicide first said his name was Thompson, and that he was ex-postmaster of West Chicago. This morning while in a de-Oronin murder and frequently mentioned the names of Burks, Woodruff and Norton. He seemed to be well acquainted with the incidents of the Cronin mystery, and about noon, during a lucid moment, he said Norton was the man who was with him when he attempt ed suicide. He is fatally wounded, and says that before he dies he has a statement to afternoon failed.

INDICTMENTS FOUND IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, June 30 .- The grand jury has indicted Martin Burke, Patrick Cooney, John J. Begge, Daulel Laughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Frank Kunze and Frank Woodruff for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. Of the seven men indicted, three were already in jall under previous indictments—Laughlin, O'Sullivan and Woodruff,—and a fourth, John J. Brigge, was under arrest on enspicion. The fifth man is Martin Burke, the suspect in custody at Winnipeg. sixth and seventh men indicted are still at large. Patrick Cooney, altas The Fox, and John Munze, a friend of ex-Detective Coughlin, whose alleged complicity was only brought to the attention of the authorities within the past few days.

A ROTTEN FERRYBOAT SUNK

the St. Lawrence River Without Moment's Warning-Charles C. McFall Missing.

BROCKVILLE, Jane 30.—This place was thrown into great excitement shortly after noon to-day by the sinking of the ferryboat Wm. Armstrong about half way between here and the American shore. The steamer was coming to Brockyills from Morristown with three beavily loaded coal cars and a freight car. When half way across a fireman noticed water in the hold. He went at once to the pilot house and told the captain, but before the officer could get to the deck the boat lurched over on one side and sank in less than three minutes from the time of the first warning. Besides Captain Leonard, Engineer Duquet, Fireman Higgins and two deckhands, there wore also on board J.

Hecklinger, of Brockville, but formerly of Montreal, Allan S:ayner, Canadian customs officer, John Sweeney, of Brockville, a son of Jas. Culligan, and C. C. MoFall, Canadian ovan, from the ancient family O'Kane, Chiefpassenger agent of the Delaware and Hudson rallway at Montreal.

All had to jump into the river, and were rescued by row boats and the steam tug Curlew, with the exception of Mr. McFall. who has not been seen since, although enquiries have been made, here and at Morristown, by the host of personal friends whom he had here. There is little doubt that he is

drowned. [Mr. McFall was one of the best known and popular railroad men in Montreal. He has been for a number of years agent of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, and was a warm favorite with all who made his acquaintance in business or social life. He was possessed of fine musical abilities, and took an energetic interest in the work of the Philharmonic soclety. He was also a member of the St. George Snowshoe club. The news of his death will be received with universal morrrow.]

Amongst the favorite summer resorts this year, St. Leon Springs, near Louiseville station, on the C. P. Railway, take a leading place. The hotel there is now conducted on a good solid basis, with good table, etc., and applicants are crowding for accommoda-tion there. Enquiries are being daily made in Montreal, and at other points where agencies are appointed, for rooms.

LONDON, July 1.—The Herald says :- "It has just leaked out here that a company or syndicate is being formed in London for the purpose of buying up the principal dry goods interests in the chief American cities. From all that could be ascertained the intention is to get control of the dry goods trade in America in a manner something similar to that in which the brewing business is being brought tributary to English capitalists.

LONDON, July 1.—The Massachusetts rifle team began a series of contests with the Eng-lish crack shots at Munhead to-day, and defeated the Honorable Artillery team. The wind and light were variable, puzzling the visitors. Each marksman fired seven shots could not last over a fortnight and that yel-at 200, 500 and 600 yerds. The grand totals unteers should be equipped in accordance dead. He is alive and well and will show up were: Americans, 1,015; English 961.

FIFTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILCRIMAGE To Ste. Anne de Beaupre,

(For Ladies and Children only),

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF The Redemptorist Fathers of St Ann's Church, Montreal.

SATURDAY, 20th JULY, 1889,

Per steamer CANADA, leaving Richelieu Company's wharf at 5:30 p.m. sharp. Number of Tickets limited to 600. Tickets—Ladies, \$2.10; Children, \$1.05. Tickets—for sale at the following places: -D. & J. Baddier & Co. 1889 Notre Dame street; Lour.hman & O'Flaherty, corner Weillington and Prince streets; Jos. Johnston, 165 McOod street, and in the Sacristy of 8t. Ann's Church. Staterooms can be secured at 8t. Ann's Prespect, Basin street, on Sunday, 7th July, from 2 to 5 p.m., and on the Wednesday and Friday evenings ibcreafter from 8 to 9 o'clock.

CATHOLICS OF THE WORLD

Condition of the Church in the Various
Countries.

Rav. P. Lynch, of the Oratory of the Holy Family, Manchester, England, recently preached a statistical sermon showing the numerical strength of the Church in different sections of the world, in the course of which he introduced the following facts and figures in order to demonstrate the past and present condition of the Catholic population of the universe :

"Of the fourteen hundred millions of people in the world, about two hundred and thirty-five millions belong to the Catholic Church. In England the two Dioceses of Liverpool and Salford contained about 500, 000 Catholics, or one-third of the entire Catholic population of the country. In Great Britian and Ireland there were some six millions of Catholics who did not comprime within their ranks to any great extent the wealthy and powerful. Many people in this insular country imagined that the Catho-lic Church abroad must be like what it was in England, holding an inferior position, and perhaps composed of an ignorant body a body by ne means remarkable for their literary acquirements, wealth, or power. In France, Protestantism never found a firm footing; the French people had always remained loyal to the faith. Spain, Portugal, Austria, Hungary, Italy were at the present day Catholic countries, and the Catholics of Europe made up half the population of that centinent, Norway and Sweden were cerlirium the man talked continually of the tainly Protestant countries, but in Germany mere than a third of the people were Cath lice. In England, it was not fair to add all the non-Catholic sects together to make up a Protestant total. The Church of England pessessed about fifteen or sixteen millions of adherents in England and Wales, and the total number of Protestants in the whole of the Empire could acarcely be said to exceed make, but all efforts to get him to talk this twenty millions. So that whilst the Catholic Church could claim one in every six of the people of the world, the Protestant religion could only claim one in every seven hundred. The United States was the country in which the Catholic Church had its greatest future in store for it. About one-fifth of the population belonged to the Catholic Church, and that Church was rapidly making headway whilst other religions were fast losing their hold on the minds of men. In India, of the two millions of Christians there, nearly one and three-quarters were Catholice. Craine, a Baptist, had recently referred to the fallure of Protestant missions in India where the Baptist body progressed at the rate of a convert and a half per annum, pach conversion of a heathen costing over £300 It was a well-known fact that the non-Catholic congregations of India were largely made up of the poorest of the poor, bribed, fed and paid to attend non Catholic services. Mr. Craine said the only missioners in India who were making any impression on the minds of were the Catholic

to the fact that it worked on Catholic lines. In China there were about twenty-eight serious injurious. A number of people received Bishops, over five hundred native Priests, and ed less serious buises. over a million and a quarter native Chinese Christians. Every day the Church was receiving a large increase to the number of its converts in Ohlus. The Oatholic Church was progressing in Japan also.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Captain Kane.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sin :- It may not be known to many of your readers that Captain Kane, of the British steamer "Calliops," who distinguished himself at Samos lately by taking his ship in the terrible tornado, and against waves that almost engulfed the vessel, through the narrow entrance of the bay, while two German and United

ovan, from the ancient family O'Kane, Chieftains of Londenderry, whose estates were confiscated, at the plantation of Ulster and conferred on British adventurers.

The captain's father it Sir Robert Kane, president of the Queens College of Cork. He is the author of a valuable work, "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," and was knighted on account of his scientific knowledge and general attainments.

attainments.

The incident alluded to shows the superiority of the British navy—the ship's bull, machinery, engineers, crew and captain, each man at his post, and each doing his duty with intelligence and courage under a cool and skilful head, who in his report takes no particular credit to himself.

self.

I may add that Captain Kaue was lieutenant in the surveying ship which took the Government expedition to observe the last transit of Venus under Rev. Father Perry, S. J., the renowned astronomer, to Kerguelen (the Island of Desolation), which is the nearest known land to the South Pole. His brother, Father Patrick Kane, is a priest of the society of Jesus H. K. Montreal 1st July, 1889.

For God and the Poor. As two Little Sisters of the Poor were passing

through the Central market at Cleveland, Ohio. a few days ago, they stopped in front of a huckster's wagon and saked the proprietor for a contribution for their home. The huckster, a vile, bigoted wratch, deliberately spit tobacco uice in the face of one of the sisters. The good sister did not resent the insult in any way, but calmly took out her handkerchief and wiping the spittle from her face, remarked to the brute; "You have given me this for myself, now please give me something for my poor." The bystanders, witnessing the ruffiantly conduct of the huckster, and the Christian charity and humility in the surface of the property of the property in the surface of the property of the property in the surface of the property of the pro displayed by the staters, in righteous in-dignation spilled the contents of his wagon over dignation sphere to the state of his with imprecations from the market; and the other hucksters in the vicinity loaded the sisters baskets to overflowing. With those sisters it is—all for the flowing. With those sisters it is—all for the glory of God and our poor.—Cleveland Universal

LONDON, June 30. - Gen. Wolseley, in an address at Blackheath, said the nation must consider the fact that an invasion of England with this view. The same of the sa

FATAL RAILROAD

Pastenger and Freight Trains Collide and Many Lives Load

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 26.-A triple collision of freight trains cocurred near Latrobe, Pa., 40 miles east of this city, on the Pennsylvania railroad, about 2.30 o'clock this morning. Thirty cars were wrecked and seven persons killed, four of them unknown tramps. Engineer Caldwell and his fireman are supposed to have been killed instantly. Their bodies are still in the wreck. Brakeman Miller was terribly crushed. He is still living, but will die. The bodies of the four tramps were taken from the wreck. There was nothing about their clothes to identify them. They were stealing rides and were coming west. The cause of the accident has not yet been learned. The loss to the railroad company will be very heavy.

A despatch from Greensburg states that a

party of thirty-five workmen from Johnstown were stealing their way home on the freight train when the accident occurred. The wreck caught fire from a lime bed and the men were cremated. The story is not credited bere.

A still later despatch from Latrobe says more than half of the men on the train were rescued and the killed will not exceed twelve or filteen.

FROM THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

LATRONE, Pa., June 26. - The debris of the wreck which occured on the Pennsylvania railroad here this morning is being rapidly cleared sway. Up to 8 o'clock to night ten dead bodies have been recovered. Those of Engineer Caldwell and Fireman Frallok have not yet been found,

The dead recovered are : George Corgal, aged 25, of Jereey City; Hagh Kelly, of Pailadelphia; unknown man, about 35 years old, 5 ft. 11 inches in height, weight about 170 lbs., black mouetache and black hair : John Critchlow, of Homestead. Pa., aged shout 35, a log and an arm burned off; three unknown men ; C. R. Furgeson ; his memorandum was the name "C. E. Harden, miller, Northumberland Co., Fa."; Myers Merhood, aged about 35; Benj. Emerich, supposed to be the front brakeman, about 25 vears old.

The injured number eleven, and four of these are in danger. The others, it is believed, will recover. The dead are being taken to an undertaker, and prepared for burial. It is almost certain that from wenty-five to thirty were killed in the wreak.

The water in the creek where the accident cooured is twelve feet deep, and it is expected that ten or twelve bodies are in the bottom of the creek held down by the wreokage. Flagman Miller states that the proper signal was given when the position of the shifter was discovered and engineer Caldwell answere !. but the speed was too high.

When the ill fated train left Bolivar about forty workmen boarded her, but Conductor Barnhart, put them off at Derry. When the train left there a great many boarded her again. Four of the injured taken from one car stated that eleven others were in the car and in an other box oar it is stated by one of the rescued there were fifteen or twenty men. Une or two of the bodies taken from the wreck were terribly burned by the lime which covered the wreck. At nine o'clock to night, the work of clearing the debris was discontinued for the night. The loss to the railroad company will reach \$1,000,000.

A COW CAUSED IT.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., June 26 -A passenger train on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railway struck a cow at the trestle cross Crooked Bayon. The engine was thrown from the track and went across the ties and shattered the bridge to pieces. The express, buggage and mail cars, and two passenge ers and the Salvation Army, the latter of coaches, went into the bayon 28 feet below. L. which, added the preacher, owed its progress C. Stafford, express agent, was killed. Post-to the fact that it worked on Catcolic lines. at clerks Jackson and Bauguin received

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 26.—An accident has occurred near Bledse, on the Chesapeake & Nashville railway. The passenger and baggage coaches went down an embankment, It is reported that several persons were buried in the wreak.

Sensual Novels.

(San Francisco Examier.)

Rev. A. Fasanotti, S. J., delivered a forible sermon against sensual novels last Sunday evening from the pulpit of St. Francis' Church on Vallejo street.

"In making my regular visits around emong the parishioners," he said, "I have of late frequently noticed the works of Zolo, Oulds, and numbers of Amelia Rives' story, "The Quick or the Dead," lying promisononely on the parlor tables. When I made inquiries to ascertain who were the perusers of these publications among the families visited young ladies have acknowledged to me that they read the works because the authors were famous and through a desire to familiarize themselves with the literature of the day. I therefore want all to plainly under-stand that the widespread reputation of a book never can justify one in perusing it, if its tendency is to develop evil passions in youthful and innocent hearts.

"I am sorry to say that amid our boasted civilization there is one glaring ferm of immorality that is popular, and that immorality is the reading of sensual novels. The vile, though adroity told stories by the authors I have mentioned should never be tound in a Christian home,
"It is not simply a venial offense to peruse

such works, but a grevious mortal sin."
"When I was but a boy of twelve a volume of the character referred to fell into my hands. The hero was an individual who had spent his life in a sort of iniquity, and the author. who glorified him in eloquent, attractive language permitted this hero, though a Catholic, to die without the reception of the Sacraments or the ministrations of a priest. I remember still how that volume, by the Incidents and persons it presented, confused in my mind the plous teachings instilled there by my parents, and frem personal experience I can consequently declare that mental corruption, if not actual moral degradation, will

inevitably result from habitually reading the victors though gilded literature of the period. "If any books of the kind I have spoken against remain in your homes, I hope you will not fall to consign them to the flames,

Dr. HARVEY'S For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable.

Modicing in use, And the second s

SHOULD THE EMPTINES OF THE CHARGE CHARGE CHARGE

SPEAK KINDLY.

Speak kindly in the morning When you are leaving home, And give the day a lighter bears Into the week to room. Leaving kind words as mementoes, To be handled and caressed, And watch the noon-time hour arrive In gold and tinsel dressed.

Speak kindly in the evening, When on the walk is heard A timid footstep that you know, Speak one refreshing word : And see the glad light springing From the heart into the eye, As sometimes from behind the cloud A ster leaps to the sky.

Speak kindly to the children. That crowd around your chair, The tender lips that lean on yours, Kiss, smooth the flaxen hair; Some day a room that's lonesome The little ones may own, And home be empty as the nest From which she birds have flown.

Speak kindly to the stranger Who passes through the town, A loving word is light of weight-Not so would prove a frown, One is a precious jewel

The heart would grasp in sleep, The other, like a demon's guilt, The memory loaths to keep.

Speak kindly to the sorrowful Who stood beside the dead, The heart can learn against a word, Though thorny seems the bed; And oh! to those discouraged. Who faint upon the Way. Stop, stop, if just a moment, And something kindly say.

Speak kindly to the fallen ones. Your voice may help them rise, A word right spoken oft unclasps The gate beyond the skies, Speak kindly, and the future You'll find God looking through-Speak of another as you'd have Them always speak of you.

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane)

CHAPTER III.-Continued.

Mary laughed heartily. "To think of your dressing up our poor little Laventor in that style," she said, "just one step above a com- distinguished lady from whom he had just partfortable farmhouse! If I were to speak so of your wonderful castle, there would be some and good-looking self the sturid, awkward, meaning in it. I never enter Merylin, with its ugly Geoffrey Houghton. tapestry and its armor, and its ancestral pictures, but I ask myself if it is not all an enchanted dream."

"And it is just all that which I am so wearv of," replied Aurelia, "and which makes me feel as I do when I am here. The flapping tapestry and the weird old pictures are but sad companions."

"You, a Pendragon, to talk so of your ancestors' portraits!" said Mary. "It is something like felony.

"Perhaps so," said Aurelia; but the fine talk about Pendragon ancestry has cost us dear. What I love at Laventor is the bright hom atmosphere, like one's nursery days grown up.

"Well, I know what you mean," said Mary, "though I should never have thought of your putting it in comparison with the grandeur of Merylin. We have kept our happy childish days longer than most family circles, I think. But it is all Geoffrey-it is indeed. He is a home in himself He is not clever of handsome, and he can't talk; and often, when he Tumpkin off the stage." tries, he makes a sad mess of it. And he is awkward, I know, though he can show dignity | Cornish giants," said Eugenia, "which prothe house no one can imagine; always kind to ple of Merylin. It must be admitted, Mabel, sometimes, but just like clockwork for regularity. I wonder sometimes if it will always so on so-I suppose it can't-but, as you say, we are a happy family."

The tears came into poor Aurelia's eyes, and Mary wished she had chosen any other subject. with family happiness. It is so beautiful-but it can't go on. A death or a marriage, and the whole thing is changed."

"Well, dear Geff will never turn Benedick, I think," said Mary.

"But you and Gertrude might leave him." said Aurelia. "I hear Gertrude and Mr. Bereaford are supposed to understand one another. Perhaps it is only gossip ?"

"Oh, I don't know that it will come to that." said Mary. "He's here now, and Gertrude likes him, certainly. 1 don't. There's no harm in him, you know; I have nothing to say | what eclect.c." against him. But it wouldn't make me happy. He talks, if you like; but it is all I. Old Geoffrey is worth a hundred of him, with all his to night," said Eugenia. "Even Tony Lumpblunders. Whatever Gertrude does, Geff and I kin himself might be tolerated if introduced by shall keep together, and take care of one another. That's our dream.

Their dreams and their talk were interrupted by the entrance of the other members of the really, mamma, if he is not their bailiff, what family, including Mr. Beresford, who had ex- has Mr. Houghton to do with the Merylin cused himself from accompanying Geoffrey to family?" Tremadoc on the plea of having pledged himself to escort Miss Gertrude Houghton somewhere: for, as Aurelia had hinted, they were on terms | took place before we came to Swinburne; dreadof mutual understanding. Gertrude agreed in the general opinion of South Cornwall, wherein Mr. Rodolph Beresford was regarded as "a most superior person." Perhaps I believe, and took care of the estate." South Cornwall was right, and Mary was insppreciative. Certainly, Rodolph shared the sentiments of his admiring friends, and would have considered it an excellent joke to have been told be charming to make Tony Lumpkin relate that any man, and yet more any woman, could it." have dreamt of putting Geoffrey Houghton in the balance against him. E 'x

It was extremely gratifying to him to find Miss Pendragon'in the drawing-room; for the tional corner. I shall keep at a discreet dis-Pandragons were people of comsideration, and pance when I see you fairly launched on the mixed so dittile in general society that to be able legend of Merylin."

to the light friends he had spentes morning with "How did Courin Julian come to make his saying. He therefore laid bimself out fo being point I have never understood." brilliant and amusing, and would probably have "It was after he returned from abroad," said with Mr. Houghton. He was going to tell me received any official instructions as to what triots. For forther information, maps, rates, necessed any amount in the same down to Cornwall all about it, and had got as far as the dog cast." Incomedate in wunning she appliance of a large Lady Annabel. "He came down to Cornwall all about it, and had got as far as the dog cast." policy he shall pursue. The contents of an lady Annabel. "He came down to Cornwall all about it, and had got as far as the dog cast." policy he shall pursue. The contents of an lady annabel. "He came down to Cornwall all about it, and had got as far as the dog cast." policy he shall pursue. The contents of an lady annabel. "And he was trying to persuade you that I oftawa despatch are said to have been re. I St. Paul. Minn.

snow !-- and alone !-- impossible !" said Rodolph, he had returned to London. After that they "Would she allow me to accompany her as far as the castle lodge?". Resistance and expostulation were in vain, and Aurelia, once more suveloped in her fure, found herself most politely escorted homewards by her talkative com- off for a wandering artist !" said Mabel: 1011 panion.

Minimanic at musea no di

"Most fortunate I resisted our friend Geoffrey's powers of seduction," said Rodolph, hattling with the acknowledged difficulties of holding an umbrella over the lady at his side. "Imagine trying a lifeboat in such weather as this i"

"Is that what he was going to Tremadoc for?" said Aurelia. "I am so glad something is being done about the lifeboats. I did not know Mr. Houghton had taken them up."

"Well, you know what an excellent fellow he is, though as simple as a child. I suppose he understands as much about lifeboats as I do of upholstery—but he goes in for it as a duty he owes to society; just like his magistrate's work -solemn duty. Nothing comes of it, you know, but the satisfaction of his own mind. If the dear fellowcould learn to put two words together, it would be a great providence. When his sister Mary is at his back, she prompts him; but if he tries to express his sentiments without her at originalities—a proposal to which Lady Anna- the great poet in conversation within earshot of his elbow, as he did yesterday at the meeting, the effect is peculiar."

No doubt Mr. Rodolph Beresford had no intention of being ill-natured. He was obeying his instincts of hitting off the droll side of everybody. Geoffrey did do his work rather solemn ly, it is true; and his style of speaking was, as has been said, fragmentary and imperfect, but he was no simpleton; and if the amount of real business done by him at the meeting alluded to had been set side by side with that effected by Rodolph, glibly as the latter had spoken, the balance would have gone against him. Of this Aurelia felt an instinctive assurance. "I have the greatest regard for Mr. Houghton," she said, "he has been everything to my father."

"Oh, he is thoroughly worthy," said Rodolph. only not so fortunate as to have a fairy godmother to look after his personal charms, 'and so forth,' to use his own expression."

"What a hateful man !" thought Arthur, as they reached the Merylin Lodge at last, and he had bowed his leave-taking. "What can Ger trude see in him to admire!" Then she laughed at her vehemence. "Just like everybody, I suppose, everybody but Geoffrey;" and then she laughed again to think what Rodolph's surprise would have been, could he have heard her comments, or have gussed it possible that the ed could be serious in preferridg to his amusing

CHAPTER IV.

SWINBURNE PARK. " Have you really asked Mr. Houghton for this evening, mamma !--it's a heavy price to pay for the pleasure of Cousin Julian's society. Whom can we put to sit next him at dinner? Somebody who will do all the talking, for he never his lips." The speaker was Miss Mabel Holmes Abbost, who, with her youngest sister Eugenia. was holding a family coeference with Lady Annabel on the programme for the day.

Resign yourself, my dear Mabel," Eugenia; "remember that we came to Cornwall with a mission to convert the savages, and the mission would fail entirely if there were no savages to convert."

"The supply is not likely to fail if we invite all the surrounding farmers," said Mabel: "and we shall make a famous beginning to day. I never see Mr. Houghton without thinking of Tony of pup dogs, or terriers. Geoffrey, meanwhile,

"A descendant of one of the aucient race of when he forgets to be shy. But what he is in bably accounts for his connection with the peomamma, and an angelic temper - a little gruff that he has an attraction for high life, or that high life has an attraction for him."

"Nonsense," said Mabel, who was conscious of a certain tone of sarcasm in her sister's Place. words ; " the Pendragons have employed him. I believe, as their bailiff, and a very good bailiff, I deressy, he has made—but I should "No," said Aurelia, "that is the sad thing never dream of there being any other connection between them."

"My dear, you are really mistaken," said Lady Annabel. "Mr. Geoffrey Houghton a bailiff! I never heard anything so absurd. His family has lived at Levantor for generations past;-ask your cousin Julian, who respects his immensely."

"With all respect for Cousin Julian," replied Mabel, "I don't think his intimacy would be any guarantee for Mr. Houghton's not being a ploughman. His taste for associates is, as Rodolph Beresford said the other day, some-

"Well, anyhow, on the present occasion, it may enable poor Mr. Houghton to pass muster the bearer of sixteen quarterings."

"I hope the sixteen quarterings will teach him good manners, then," said Mabel; " but

"It is a long story," replied Lady Annabel, and I never heard it very correctly. It all ful family troubles which almost turned the old man's brain, and threw them quite out of society; and Mr. Houghton acted as their friend,

"I have often wondered why they have kept so completely out of everything," said Mabel. "Is it a romance, do you suppose?" It would

"Something for you to try your hand on, this evening," said Eugenia; "it would be grand to watch your tete à-tête together in a conversa-

the beautiful Anrelia would be something worth acquaintance?" said Mabel; "shat is another

remained great friends, and Julian declares he British Isles." "How expessively like Julian, to pass himself

"And how excessively like the good Samaritan on the part of Mr. Houghton, to carry him

to Levantor, and take care of him !" suggested Eugenia. "It was a romantic beginning of a romantic friendship, only who would ever dream of Tony Lumpkin figuring in a romance !" / "Well, I hope you understand now that there

is nothing against his figuring at our dinnertable," said Lady Annabel-" though, I grant, he is not ornamental, more solid than showy. there is no doubt of that-but still a most respectful person, and one to whom your father particularly wishes us to be civil for electionsering reasons."

Mabel replied by a comic expression of resignation, and the remark that there could be no question of Mr. Houghton's solidity, as any rate; and Eugenia entreated her mother to let her volunteer for the post of next-door neighbor to Mr. Houghton during dinner, that she might bel gladly assented, feeling as she expressed is their group. that Mr. Houghton would be safer in her

younger daughter's hands. We must claim the privilege of a story-teller to pass over some intervening hours, and pray to be excused from chronicling too exactly the opening of that evening's entertainment at Swinburne, the progress of the dinner, or the relative position of the guests. They were a mixed assortment, some being of that distinguished character anticipated in Geoffrey's forebodings, and other neighbors and acquaintances, invited, like himself, to sun themselves for a while in the superior atmosphere thus provided for their benefit and edification. There were also members of the family; sons gathered in from various professional outposts, with gentlemen friends invited with a view to pheasant shooting; and there was Holmes Abbot himself, a good-natured, bald-headed man, who gave a cheery welcome to all his guests, the selection of whom was left entirely in the hands of his better-half. As there are but few of the company with whom our readers will have to make any close acquaintance, this general review will be sufficient for our present purpose; and, passing over the cumbrous duties of the dinner hour, we prefer introducing ourselves somewhat later, when the whole party had reassambled in the drawing-room, having made some sort of mutual acquaintance.

During the previous course of the evening two games of skill had been in progress; the efforts of Mahel Abbott to attack Mr. Houghson, and amuse herself at his expense, had been so far successfully parsied by Eugenia; and Lady Annabel's attempts at introducing her cousin, Julian Wyvern, to her guests in the dragon is still kept in the castle dungeons." position of a lion, had proved equally abortive, owing to the obstinate resistance of that eccentric gentleman to assume the character chosen for him. He would neither talk politics with Count Gleichen, the German ambassador, nor asthetics with Mr. Paxton, the popular poet of the day.

the existence of lifeboats, to judge from the poverty of his remarks when that subject was introduced, and he was at this moment concealed in a corner at a safe distance from all other celebrities, and engaged with old Miss Abbott, Holmes Abbott's venerable aunt, in a whispering as he did so, "Safe till bedtime !" discussion on the relative merits, as parlor pets, had provided himself with a volume of printe, chiefly for the purpose of giving safe enjoyment to his hands, and trusted to be allowed to get through the remainder of the evening in happy obscurity. But in this he was mistaken-Mabel Abbott had watched her opportunity. and seeing a flank position left unguarded, she advanced promptly and filled the vacant

"I am so glad to see you among us again, Mr. Houghton," she said; "I have been longing for the opportunity of asking you a thousand questions."

"Indeed!" said Geoffrey, with more surprise than pleasure at the prospect of such a cross examination. "On what subject can I be so fortunate as to give you any information?"

"One a hundred, at least," replied Mabel "It has been within the last day or two that I knew what wonderful chapters of our family history you had been mixed up in-your first acquaintance with Cousin Julian, for instance, under his romantic disguise, and the commencement of your disinterested friendship." Geoffrey's gray eyes surveyed the speaker with a puzzled expression. "Do you know," he said. "I have not a notion what you mean "

"Haven't you?" responded Mabel, who was bent on rallying him, "The wandering artist found dying at village inn by the master of Laventor, and supposed by him to be one of the family of Brown, Jones or Robinson; carried at once to the Manor House, and charitably tended and discovered on his departure to be an earl's grandson in disguise; I assure you, in the hands of Mr. Paxton, yonder, it would work up into a new idyl. Shall I ask him to try!"

"Ah, I see," said Geoffrey; "you are thinking of Julian Wyvern's first appearance in these parts ; but it strikes me some one has been playing a joke upon you. He wasn's in disguise, and he didn't give his name as Robinson. I found him at the inn, certainly, and drove him to Laventor in the dog-cart."

"Now, you are talking of me," said a voice over Mabel's shoulder, and the next minute Julian himself had taken his seat beside them. "Are you conscious, my dear cousin, of the peculiar shiver which, waking or elesping, betokens that some one is making use of your name?. I felt it on the ottoman there, and resolved on discovering the centre whence issued the magnetic influence, and my infallible in- ference to day at the State Department. atinct guided me hither." In the load.

small talk, his droll sway of talling nothings, up with fever in the little inn at Tramsdon, Mr. | was not in disguise," said Julian, who had heard and his sarcastic skill in histing off the weak. Houghton found him out there. Thinking he more of she prayyous conversation than Mabel ness or absurdation of everybody of whom he was a poor, wandering artist. he brought him guested! Ulike a true friend, codes voring to spoke. But Aurelia was not captivated, or home to Levantor and nursed him there till he conceal my youthful follies. But I, will be canrather, to bell the truth, she was excessively was well. It was just the sort of adventure to did with you and confess that, when first diswoney, and took an early opportunity of making suit Julian's teste; and, good simpleton that he, covered I wore a pink hose and a Spanish, hat her escape. She had ordered the carriage not is, Mr. Houghton never found out that hechad and teather, and that the name by which I was to wait, and was going to walk home. "In the been entertaining an earl's grandson, till after known at 'The Three Jolly Fiddlers' was Timothy Jenkins."

Mabel began to feel an uncomfortable susis the most genuine man in the compass of the picion that Julian had foined them for the purpose of shielding his friend from the shafts of her ridicule and perhaps discharging at her some of his own; and that the process by which he proposed to do so was a little innocent gramming of herself. She had only recently máde anyihing like án acquainténes with this genius of a cousin; and had not yet been able to determine when he was in jest and when in earness; so she prudently resolved to change the subject.

"Well, but your rescue from 'The Three Jelly Fiddlers,' with or without the pink hose, was not the only subject on which I wanted Mr. Houghton to enlighten me. They tell me be is the only man in all Cornwall who knows the secrete of Merylin Castle : can't you persuade him to reveal them, Cousin Julian? we should listen with rapt attention."

"Merylin Castle has no secrets, that I know of," replied Geoffrey. " It's a queer old place. Mr. Linderay can tell you more about it than I can : I believe he is writing its history ;" and, as he spoke, he looked in the direction of a have more ample opportunities of studying his gentleman in a clerical garb, who was engaging

"A skilful movement that " thought . Inlian. "I had no notion old Geoffrey could be so deep; I must follow up his lead," and emerging from the obscurity in which he had hitherto chosen to keep himself, he approached Mr. Lindessy, and warned him that his services as a story-teller were put in requisition. and that there was a universal demand on the part of the company for one of his most romantic legends.

Mr. Lindesay was the rector of Tremsdoo and devoted the intervals of his professional duties to antiquarian researches in the history of his own parish. The opportunity of producing some of the results before an appreciative audience was far from disagreeable to him. though, like some lady singers, he made a show of wanting to be pressed.

But having once thrown himself into the gene ral current. Julian soon succeeded in directing it as he wished. It needed but a judicious word or two from him to persuade everybody that a Cornish legend related round the blazing fire was just the very entertainment they had all been longing for. It was a charming proposal, Lady Annabel declared; and in five minutes the circle of listeners had drawn in their chairs, and a well-selected post had been assigned to the story-teller.

"But what is my story to be about !" asked Mr. Lindessy-"ghosts, pixies, giants, or wreckers!-we have specimens of all sorts in these Cornish wilds."

"About Merylin Castle," said Mabel, "if I am to decide the point. Mr. Houghton assures me you are writing its history and know all its secrets, and can tell us if it is true that a tame

"Ah, Merylin," said the rector, passing his hand over his chin, as though rubbing up his memory; "it has its legends, certainly, and I hardly know where to begin. Perhaps you never beard of the family prophecy? It is a strange story, and the strangest part of it is that there is every reason to believe it true. I will call it Fortune of Caradoc."

"Now, this is famous," said Julian; "just let us throw a log on the fire, to guard against the necessity of an interruption, and then we will lend you our ears;" and, suiting the action to the word, he took his seat by Geoffrey, (To be Continued.)

What the Catholic Church is Doing for the Red Man.

The annual meeting of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, held in Washington last week, was presided over by the Right Rev. Martin Marty, Vicar Apostolic of Dakota. The report presented by the director shows that the bureau is about to enter upon a year of extraordinary work. For the current year the bureau has contracts with the government amounting to \$344,545 for the education of In-dian children, and it is understood that con-tracts will be made for the coming year amounting to \$431.930.

ing to \$431,930.

There are thirty-eight boarding schools and thirteen day schools under the control of the bureau, having an attendance of 2,787 boarding pupils and 650 day pupils. The pupils in the former are given tuition, board and clothing, for which the government allows \$103, \$225 or \$150 per capits, according to the location of the school and its distance from the base of supplies. The satisfactory manner in which the children taught in the schools have been cared for has

elicited much commendation from the officials of the Indian Bureau. The last Plenary Council of Baltimore gave considerable attention to the Indian schools and appointed a committee of five prelates, the Archbishop of Baltimore being the permanent president, to look after the in-terests of the Catholic Indian Missions. The other members are elected by the American Hierarchy for a period of five years. election takes place during the celebration next November of the contemnal of the establishment of the Hierarchy in America This board as a present organized consists of Cardinal Gibbons Archbishop of Baltimore, ex-officio president; Archbishop P. T. Riordon, of San Francisco. Bishop Brondel of Helena, Bishop Healy of Porsland, and Bishop Marty of Dakota.

At the time of the creation of this committee there was already in existance a Catholic Indian bureau organized through the efforts of Mrs. Gen. Sherman and her brother, Gen. Ewing. In the meantime an auxiliary society was formed by the ladies of Washington, and from them extended all through the country, to assist in procuring funds for the assistance of the Mission. The bureau has \$1,000,000 invested for the education of Indian children. This sum, raised by donations to which the Misses Drexel have contributed very generously, is invested in school property in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Indiana, Wisconain, Minnesota, Da kots, and Montana.

Blaine Will Not be Trifled With.

New York, June 25 .- A Washington special to the Press, Adminstration organ, says :- "Scoretary Blaine and Sir Julian Panngeforte, the British Minister, held a con-Both were reticent as to the object; of it, but oh are sid to have been to St. Paul. Minn.

viewed out all valued installand of the two dignitaries. The principle points of this were that imperative orders have been received from England, and that no steps be taken for the present to protect Canadian vessels salling in Behring Sea. See the British Government suggested a joint

mistram olf the 16 noiseanns world to decide on the validity of the claim. world to decide on the validity of the claim of the United States to exclusive purisdiction of these waters. There will be no interference on the part of the British of Demblies cruisers with the United States vessels coarrying out their instructions in excluding British scalers from Behring sea. It is stated on good authority, that France and Germany support Great British in her contention that Behring sea is an open and not closed sea, as held by the United States Government.

"That the State department proposes to breek as nonceme in the matter the attitude it assumed in the Samoan dispute furnishes abundant syldence. That the policy assumed by Mr. Blaine at the outset will be maintained, conference or no conference, few here The President intends that the pirates shall be driven out, no matter whether it pieases the Canadians and the Rritish Government or not."

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOYA?

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

BARNETT GETS HIS DUE. After a long trial He is given the Heaviest Penalty the Law Allows.

TORONTO, June, 26.—Roland Gideon Israel Barnett was marched into the Oriminal Assize court shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon for sentence for fraudulent appropriation of two negotiable securities of \$5,260, the property of the Central bank, Barnett being at the time trustee of these securities. His Lordship said that he could not treat Barnett with any more consideration than justice would allow. He had been in close connection with the parties responsible for the wrecking of the Central Bank, which had brought ruin to so many people. As far as the transaction was connected with the prisoner, he had taken drafts and appropriated them knowing the consequences. He had fled the country, but distance proved no object when the law must be vindicated,
"I do not think that anything I could say

would have any infinence on you," continued Justice MacMahon. "You are a man of intelligence and good business character and took the responsibility of your action knowing the consequences, and it is only my duty to impose the full penalty of the law. The sentence of the court upon you, Roland Israel Gideon Barnett, is that you be confined in Kingston penitentiar for the period of seven years.'

Barnett's brother, who was in court, was much affected at the sentence. He threw his arms round Barnett's neck and went bitterly. Barnet also showed considerable emotion.

MANNERS OF THE FRENCH.

They Seldem Swear and Bo Not Talk Slans-Inclined to Amiability.

Franch manners are gentle. A certain mildness of demeanor, which is among us mainly confined to such individuals as do not fear the consequences of fallure in self assertion, is everywhere observable. The fiercely mustachieed conclerge shares it with the blind academician. It is the rarest imaginable chance to hear an eath. There is something feeble and inefficient, an acknowledgment of inarticulateness, about the intenser sort of expletives, which are olly foreign to the F tomed to perfect facility and adequacy of expression.

Similarly with slang. French "argot" is almost a language by itself. Slang, as we comp chend the term, and as Walt Whitman culligizes and employs it-namely, the riotous medium of the under language—is unknown. One may in a week hear more oaths and more slang of the coarse and stupid sort in Wall street, at the seaside, in the hotel corridors and street cars along the side-walks of New York and Philadelphia, say, and in public generally among us, than in the length and breadth of France in a year.

There is not the same burlesque of "heartiness," the same slapping on the back, the same insistent invitations to drink, the same brutality-in fine, there is infinitely more gentleness. Their occasional savagery strikes us as ineffective and amateur, their fury seems fustian. The "rap:er thrusts" of sarcasm, the kind of writing and talking to which some of our newspapers apply their most eulogistic epithet, "" soathing," the bitter banter to which not a few of the best bred of our young girls seem just now especially addicted, would excite amazement in France. Persiflage there is never personal when it

is good natured. In any event there is far less of it than of compliment, and this compliment is less factitious than are our persouslities of the uncomplimentary kind. difference shows an important temperamental distinction as well as anything can. The French are as inclined to the amiable, the agreeable, the social, the impersonal, as we titled to terminal Prizes. are to avoid being the dupe of these qualities; perhaps shey are less duped than we are, and at any rate the amount of fruitless friction which they have over us is very great,

Indeed, with us this friction grows by natural selection; it is popular because, conscious of immense kindliness at bottom and our own withers being for the mement unwrung, we like to see the galled jade wince. – W. O. Brownell in Scribner's.

When ebony becomes discoloured, wash it with a strong decoction of nutgall to which a quantity of iron filings has been added. Its natural blackness becomes more intense.

Articles made of ivory should not be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, or placed in a closet near or under a fire, as they are very apt to split under such circumstances.

The fluid extract of quebracho is an excelient remedy for alight skin wounds. When painted over a wound it forms a water-proof covering which takes the place of the skin. and allows healthy healing to take place nnderneath.

If your black cashmere is much soiled have it washed. It will come out new. Care must, however, be taken to have it properly done. The secret lies in quickly drying and pressing.

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. Minnespolis & stinct guided me hither."

"Yes," said Mabel, "we were talking of the troversy was discussed in detail. It is not Manitoba Ry, reaches the Devil's Lake, the interesting commencement of your friendship known that the Queen's representative has Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land distinctions.

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The Talent of Lady Doctors in

ARREST TO THE THE PARTY OF THE

India. Bad Form to Take a lady's Arm-Another Nevelty in Dresses-Semething Women

can do-Fathien Hints, The Lady Doctors in India.

The Englishmen's Overland Mail says :-In India lady doctors are new familiar to us, and although at first they may have been mers who come into our office, and only one somewhat rediculed by those who could not somewhat rodicated by shows who could not ask me if clear smoke is offensive to me. appreciate their value, they are fast making Then, they are silly; they talk such nonapproximation of the process of the corner of the land. So far as the native of. It is all about necktica new hats, ballets, women of this country are concerned, it is good dinners, and so on. If you think gratifying to note that their success in all branches of College aducation is progressing sizes of him and you will see. I am beginto the entire satisfaction of their professors. Not only have they proved themselves to be generally well fitted for the arduous duties attended on medical studies, but they have in some cases succeeded beyond all ordinary expectation. Bombay, Madras, the Northexpenses and the Punjanb all return flattering reports on the subject, and when we separate—an emblem of the married state. see that a class of female students can average over 700 marks out of 1,000 in a surgical examination, as we hear has recently been the case, little can be said against their power or skill or aptitude for gaining knowledge in or skill or apusude for gaining knowledge in one of the most important branches in the medical profession. Indeed, it appears not unlikely that women in India may prove themselves by no means inferior to men in most branches of the practice of medicine, if the progress made by native females in hospital work may be taken as a criterion. In many cases they have proved themselves superior to the male students in college examinations, and in no way behind them in application, power of reason and resource. The fact that much of their success is due to the great interest taken in their students by their lecturers and professors is not without a certain special significance.

It is Bad Form to Take a Lady's Arm,

"The question is often put to me," said a lady whose opinion in matters of stiquette is wholly competent, "whether it is ever permissable to take a young lady's arm in acting as her escort on a promenade after nightfall, Unheritatingly and peremptorily, no! Not bride, but is rich in folk-lore that brings all after nightfall, nor by daylight, nor any other sorts of good luck to the happy pairs who, are time. An invalid may lean upen a young in wedlock united during its thirty days' woman's arm, a grandfather, if he be infirm, may avail himself of a similar support, and a may avail himself of a sample are property is again popular in jawellery.

Broadway policeman seems to have acquired is again popular in jawellery.

Cuff links, which for several seasons have the right to propel his charges across that thoroughfare by a grasp upon the arm, but been almost entirely confined to use by men, these are the only male persons so privileged. For an acquaintance, a friend, or one who aspires to a still nearer place, to take the arm of a young woman when walking with her on a public highway is inexcusable. You may be sure nothing will so quickly offend her good taste, although she may lack the social skill to resent and avoid it. And the spectacle in itself is most unpleasing. To see a young woman pushed along a little in front of her escort, by his clutch upon her arm, is neither suitable or picturesque. It reverses ing suits. all preconceived ideas of galiantry. The fair should lean upon the brave, Virile etrength onght ever to support feminine frailness. Of fer your arm, young man, every time, and dressy toilets. never under any circumstances commit the familiarity and offence of taking here."-New York Sun.

Women's Figures in France.

In any assemblage of French women, from a ball, in the Faubourg St. Germain to a bal de l'opera, the number of admirable figures is ing ; the face may be positively com but the figure is nearly sure to be superb. The by the yard for necks and sleeves of dresses. wasp waist so much affected across the channel is apparently confined to fashion plates designed for exportation. The unwisdom of tight lacing is evidently not more perfectly appreciated than its unsightliness, though the relations of hygiene to beauty are thoroughly understood. With this excellence of figure generally goes a corresponding excel-lence of carriage; in this respect the skill with which the Louise Quinza heel is circumvented is beyond praise. And with regard to the tact and taste displayed in the garb which decorates this figure and carriage the world is, I suppose, as well agreed now as in the time when the empress set the fashion for it in a more inexorable way than the women of the present. Republic can pretend to. France is still, if not the only country in the world where the dress is an art, at least the only one where the dressmaker and milliner are artists. - Spribner's Magazine.

Ribbon Dresses-Another Novelty.

At the Queen's state ball some of the ritbon dresses, as they may be called when ribbons were only used for trimmings, were daintily pretty. On one of these the bodice was at the waist and widening toward the should. em. At the waist they widened out again. and, being left the full length of the skirt, fell over it in lines of watered light, through which the tulle of the skirt appeared. On a white gown, worn by a tall, fair girl, orange ribbons were tied at the waist, brought from there up over the shoulders, down to the back of the waist, thence to fall in showers over the skirt. On one of the mourning dresses the front consisted of a river of jet in straight lines, with overdress of wide stripes, in black and white velvet. On the shoulders were puffs of white tulls and wired jet epaulets, erect like little wings. A wide band of jet passed round each arm near the the shoulder. -London Daily News.

Only Women Can Do. This.

I saw a nice sane-looking woman buy 50 cents worth of stamps last week, and after she got them she opened them out and dellberately rubbed the backs of them ever her black hair. I regarded with insatiable ouriesity this ceremony, and when the other woman with her also look astounded and said, "What on earth are you doing!" I listened for the reply. It was :- "Oh if you do that your atamps won't ever stick to-gether. There is oil enough on your hair always to keep them from getting into the tight wad to which they incline in hot weather." "And I suppose" said number two, saroastically, "that it keeps them from atioking to your letters, too, and they are shipped off on all sides to the Dead Letter office because the stamp have dropped off, whole time; then add the weighted stamp have dropped off, all the stamp have dropped off, whole time; then add the weighted stamp have dropped off, all the stamp have dropped have The state of the s

1. Sec. 1.

A Cirl's Opinion of Men-

A typewritter girl thus expresses hercelf in the Indianapolis Journal : "I get sick of men and their ways. They are messy; they aling paper all over the office, and loll about on the desks and chairs in such undignified attitudes. They smoke and chew. We have fourteen drumof the fourteen has ever had the courtery to man is the superior animal, you just spend some time in a business office with assorted nig to believe that a trashy dime novel is better society than the average man, and equally improving.

Fashion Hints.

The new-old wedding ring, which, by-the bye, figured at some of the May marriages, is double, so as to open in two, and yet not Within this ring a suitable motto is engraved, and on the inside of the hoop are the initials and date. The "Gimmel," when closed, presents the apperance of an ordinary hoop of

Many of the ernaments of to-day aim at quaintness rather than absolute beauty; others are fac-similes of objects in nature, while others are plain geometric forms depending for their attractivness in the harmonious blending and association of colored gems and enamels.

Bangles remain popular. A nevelty in this line is known as the "Shakespeare," because on each bangle is engraved a brief quotation

from the immortal poet.

A lace scarf pin, produced in both gold and silver and attracting considerable attention, has for its design six blind mice. These rodents are made to assume a variety of postures

on a long bar. Pearl ear-rings are in demand, and there is frequently a small but clear white dimond on

the ring to which they are suspended.

The "leafy month of June," from time out of date, has been a favorite season for marriages the world ever. It is not only prolific of roses with which to deck chancel and

Fillgree gold work, with and without geme,

are, it is claimed, coming into fashion sgain for ladies' wear Ouff links are out in new designs, in illus-

tration of which is noted the padicok and key for it, among these being such a degree of links, the crop and horseshoe links, the cance and paddle links and gold and platfnum horn and crop links. To wear shoes the same color as the dress

makes a person look taller. English worsted in light cool gray will be

largely worn for summer business and morn-

Jackets are never out of Fashion,-This season they have deep revers and sleeves full above the elbow, but they are not worn with

Infants dresses made of white China slik are coming in favor. They wash quite nicely, but the material is more suitable for short dresses than the first long robes.

Many summer dresses for street wear are

without the high collars so long in vogue. They are finished instead with a fall of lace, Empire plaiting or an Eton collar, Linen bands, with an insertion of drawn-

ork, hemstitching or embroidery. DICE BYE They are a neat and economical finish, as they wash quite as well as linen ouffs and collars.

Paris milliners say that ribbon will soon get the better of flowers as the trimming for stylish hats. It is used in all widths, from up to ten inches, and appear in the baby' richest waves and the most daring, yet artistic color combinations.

Few jewels are allowed in mourning, They are of hard wood or dull jet; bright out jet is only admitted in half mourning. But for diamonds, which many persons think they may wear, they are strictly banished from the mourning tollet of the lady of taste.

It is said that young English women have revived the "nun's cap." It is a bounet that

is so small and clings to the head so tightly that it has to be seen from behind to be seen at all. In front nothing is visible but a balo of fluffy hair, and some wide Altatian bows, inclining downwards, that appear as a kind of bandeau behind the iront hair.

, Useful Domestic Receipts.

SPANISH SAUCE,

This takes about two hours to prepare, but as it keeps very well in cool place a quart or more an be prepared at one time. Take a can of tomatoes, a carrot, an onion and a turnin of medium size, boil them with a sprig of thyme, a few parsley or celery leaves, a bay Isaf, an even desertspoonful of salt, twelve whole cloves, twelve pepper-corns and a blade of mace until they can be rubbed though a sleve with a potato masher, then stir together over the fire two tablespoonfuls each of sweet drippings and flour, until smooth; add the mashed vegetables and their liquid, enough boiling water to make a sauce of pleasant consistency, and a palatable seasoning of salt and papper ; let the sauce boil and it will be ready

SOUR EGG SAUCE.

The time required for preparing is about fifteen minutes. For a pint of sauce first put an egg over the fire to boll hard : next but a tablespoonful each of butter and flour in a saucepan and stir them over the fire until they begin to bubble; then stir in a pint of boiling water. When the sauce is stirred smooth season it palatably with salt and white pepper, and keepit hot while a small. plokle and the hard-boiled egg are being at the rate of 45,000 feet to the ton. A new chopped to add to it. It will then be ready system at West Chester. Pa.. promises can at

to serve.

Out some onions in thin slices, and fry them a good brown in butter; add a Lreakfast cupful of milk, in which a teaspoonful of ourry powder has been mixed; let the whole in sawed up into thin thereis, and the colors which there is not enough; and nearly all the boxes used by American colors made from West Virginia poplar. a The wood to lit sawed up into thin thereis, and the colors which gives the proper color and older the whole time; then add the vegetables, pre- which gives the proper color and older the restriction.

perfectly. It is a little embarrasing to go through the operation in the teeth of gringing poetoffice officials and staring drug colerks, and conce, when I bought them from a pretty cashier, I omitted it and 14 ent of 20 stick together.—N. Y. Graphic.

| Comparison of the perfect of the per mix them with the yolks with a fork. Serve on a hot dish, with or without buttered toest

FISH PUDDING.

For this dish you will need one can of salmen, two eggs, one cup of bread-crumbs, one teaspoonful of melted butter, a minoed pickled fish in a colunder to drain all the liquor which is to be kept for sauce. Then break the fish in pieces with a fork, removing all the bones; mix it thoroughly with the eggs, seasoning and melted butter. Put the mixture in a buttered pudding meld and set it tightly cevered in a pan of boiling water to cook for one hour. For the sauce put one onnce of butter in a saucepag on the fire, when melted stir in a tablespoonful of flour, add slowly a cupful of boiling water and attr until it is rather thick. Add the beaten yoke of an egg, the liquor from the can, a teaspoonful each of minoed pickled cucumber and paraley, pepper and salt to taste and let all boil at once. Serve with the pudding,

BAKED CUSTARD.

One quart of milk, six eggs, sugar to taste, and nutmeg. Beat the eggs, for a few mements, then add the milk and augar, mixing well. Butter eight custard cups, pour the mixture into them and grate nutmeg on the top of each. Put them in a pan of water and take from twenty minutes to half an hour, the length of time depends on the heat of the oven. Try the custard with a piece of broom and if it is solld in the centre the custard is cooked. You can flavor them with chocolate or coffee, or any flavor you perfer. It can also be baked in one large dish, butindividual cups look very much prettier, and they save the trouble of serving.

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

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

New Substitute for Glass-An Electrical Census Machine-Interesting Notes.

· SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS.

The new translucent substance intended as a substitute for glass has been satisfactorily adopted in some of the public buildings of London, and various advantages are claimed pliancy that it may be bent backward and forward like leather, and be subjected to very considerable tensil strain with Impunity; it is also almost as translucent as glass, and of a pleasing amber color, varying in shade from very light golden to pale brown. The basis of the material is a web of fine iron wire, with warp and west threads about one-twelfth inch apart, this being enclosed, like a fly in amber, in a sheet of translucent varnish, of which the base is linueed oil. There is no rebecome dry, it is capable of standing heat and damp without undergoing any change, neither hardening nor becoming sticky. Briefly, the manufacture is accomplished by which they thus receieve to dry in a warm the required degree of thickness, and, when this has been accomplished, the material is stored for several weeks to thoroughly set.

ELECTRICAL CENSUS MACHINE.

The Pitteburg-American Manufacturer says that one of the most recent uses to which electricty has been put is described as follows: The census collector will call with his printed blank and answers to questions will be written in the usual way. These sheets will then be placed before a person who operates a machine which may be likened to a typewriter, except that instead of the usual ink-mark on the paper small round holes are punched in a card. The cards, one for each person, are about six and a half inches in length by three inches in width, and the particular position of a hole in a card indicates an answer to some of the questions in the printed blank. As many as 250 items of information can be punched out upon a card, although no one card would ever have more than one-tenth part of the whole number; as, for example, no one person can be classed as both white and black, American and fereign born, and if foreign born he can only come from one country. These cards when punched are placed one at a time in a sort of press, and allever operated by one hand is brought down, when a series of pins are brought against the oard. Whenever a hole has been punched in a card the corresponding pin passes through into a mercury cup beneath, completing an electric circuit. These circuits, one for every hole, pass out to a large number of counters which operate electrically, and which add upon their dials all items of the same kind upon the same dials; as, for instance, all white men upon a dial marked "white males"; all business or professional people upon dials which indicate their particular business or profession. The cards, as they leave the press, are all sorted by means of an electrical sorting device, whereby they may be separated into groups or states of the NOTES.

A Venetian glass manufacturer is said to be making and selling bonnets by the thou-sand. The glass cloth of which they are made has the same shimmering brilliancy of colour as silk, and is impervious to water. Manufactured gas will be the fuel used after the supply of natural gas gives out. Fuel gas is already made from soft coal slack

system at West Chester, Pa., promises gas at alx or seven cents a thousand. ben. O Cigar bexes are supposed tol be made of

of Berlin, has devised an electric plane.

Mock pearls are now made from clear glass beads, coated inside with "essence d'orient," which is simply a solution of the pearly scales of small fish, 40,000 of whom must give up their scales to make two pounds of

The large grain pewders now used in the English navy are found to be very much affected by the close heat of the magazines on board the iron ciads. When kept for some time they partially liquely and become much more explosive.

Petrargit, the new German explosive derived from molasses, is said to be three times as powerful as nitro-glycerins. Another Ger-man device for helping folks out of the world is the carbolic soid shell, which is a glittering and deadly augoess.

A French chemist has supn nitrated cellulose into artificial silk more wonderful and more beautiful than the well known spun glass. It is colored at pleasure while in solution and after drying is unaffected by acids, alkalies, hot or cold water, alcohel or ether.

A "cotten chopper" or horse hee has just been invented by a South Carolinian, and works so well that it is expected to quite supersede the old time hand hoe. The inventor claims that by using his implement the cotton planters may save themselves just \$7,000,000 a year.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A Point of Interest to Farmers-Measures Preventive of Tyrotovicon -Care of Feuit Trees-Coneral Notes.

ALWAYS BOOM AT THE TOP.

Why should farmers be the only class of to pay the price asked; when we sell we have to take the pittance the purchaser sees fit to offer. Surely no class of laborers works as many hours for as little pay as a farmer. and it is time our calling was more remumerative. Can this be done by producing more or less? I am of the opinion that General Butler was right when he said that "our trouble is not over production but under consumption," and the question is, how can we increase the consumption of farm products? Certainly not by increasing the quantity, but by improving the quality. Everyone knows that soggy potatoes, stale eggs, raucid butter. etc., last much longer than No. 1 articles. If all our food products were the very best, much more would be consumed, thus making a greater demand and more remunerative prices.—Lyman Wall, in Agriculturist.

PREVENTIVE OF TYROTOXICON.

According to Professor Vaughn, tyrotoxicon does not develop below 60° Fabr., and is anterobic-grows when air is excluded. Some very simple measurer, then, are preventive; 1. Scrupulous cleanliness. A little dry milk on the rim of a can or vessel may breed the germ which will find a culture ground in fresh milk. 2. A low temperature -below 60° Fabr. 3 Ventilation in an untainted atmosphere. It is but just to say sin or gum in the varnish, and, once having | that these precautions are generally observed by careful dairymen and cream manufacturers There is grave reason to fear, however, that they are not generally observed after the milk reaches the consumer's hands. Also dipping the sheets edgewise into deep tanks the slightest carsiessness may affect seriously of varnish, and then allowing the coating that class of the community which does not which they thus receive to dry in a warm apeak for itself—the very youngest. Statis
bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 speak for Itself-the very youngest. Statisatmosphere. It requires somewhat more than a dozenlof these dire to bring the sheets to artificial feeding is not only unnatural, but hazardons, and to be successful requires the most intelligent attenttion. However, if all mothers and nurses could learn that milk exposed to foul or warm air for any length of time may not only sour, but become the vehicle of a virulent poleon, perhaps the summer months would bear a better health record. One word of warning may not be amiss. Whenever a young child is fed upon cow's milk, and this causes symptoms of disagreement, the diet should be changed as once to either meat or rice; for if the chief mischief maker be at work, the best milk will only furnish it with the medium in which it flurishes, and, deprived of this, it will inevitably periah. -Alice B. Tweed in the Popular Science Monthly.

CARE OF FRUIT TREES. Fruit trees to do well should be kept in a vigorous condition. It is an easy matter to judge of the condition of tress, by looking at the terminal shoots and seeing how much growth they have made the past year. Bearing trees should make at least six inches growth, and youg trees a foot. If trees are doing less than that, there is need of better cultivation and more fertilizers. The time to apply fertilizers or to cultivate is in the apring and early part of the growing season. If applied later in the season, they are liable to stimulate growth of wood, which will not fully ripen before frosts come, and may be killed. If fruit trees are kept in a thriity, vigorous condition and frequently fertilized, a crop of fruit will be secured every year. Even trees whose natural habit is to hear only every other year, can often be brought by free fertilization and cultivation to bear good crop yearly. Generally fertilization in a liberal manner will secure a crop every year without cultivation.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

Calves raised by hand are apt to scour, the is given to a young calf he made as warm as in most instances are small, but in the aggreof direction, as is also uncooked meal of any kind. A diet in part of fine catmeal, cooked until it swells to four or five times its original size, mixed with water and milk, has been found better to make calves grow than milk alone. One or two tablespoons of meal stirred in water at the boiling point is enough to make two quarts of porridge, and this cooled to milk warmth with milk is better than an equal bulk of milk alone. A raw egg can be added once a day with great advantage.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

There are two ways of artificially manuring

declares that he has devised machinery by shop for relief. But he may suffer nearly of which motion may be converted directly into electricity. His compatriot, Dr. Risenman, littled collar, or a narrow belly-hand drawn too tight, or from a check-rein shortened up so as to form of itself one of the severest punishments. Either of these conditions will produce restiveness in the duliest brute, and in the case of an animal of nervous temperament and having s thin, sensitive skin, he is liable to become frantic, the obtuse owner or driver seldom appreciating the origin of the difficulty.

Thin spots in the pasture may be seeded Use plenty of seed, rake the ground ever, it it can be done, in order to cover the seed, and do not turn stock on until the grass has covered the bare places.

Be very particular, says an exchange, about disinfecting the kitchen sink. Washing soda, two tablespoonfuls to a gailon of boiling water, makes an excellent wash to pour hot into the sink at night, after the work of the day is

The duck is coming to the front as a marke fowl; they are often up to the turkey in price, and can be raised for one-half the cost and trouble; don't be benind the times.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

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

Interesting Facts.

There are 3,064 languages in the world, and its inhabitants profess more than 1,000 religious. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of life is about 33 years. One-quarter die producers that cannot establish a price on their commodities? When we buy we have in 600 lives to 80 years. There are on the earth one billion inhabitants; of these 33,033, 033 die every year ; 91,824 every day ; 3,731 every hour; 60 every minute or one every second. The married are no longer lived than the single, and above all those who ob

serve a sober and industrious conduct.

Tall men live longer that short ones Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterward. The number of marriages is in proportion of seventy-five to 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after equinox-that is during the monte of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally of a more robust constitution than others. Births are more frequent by night than by day, also deaths The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-feurth of the pepulation. -Golden Argony.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in th 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

MAKE Home HAPPY .- Men grow sated of beauty, tired of music, are often wearled by conversation - however intellectual - but tney can always appreciate a well-awent hearth and smiling comfort. A woman may love her husband devotedly-may sacrifica fortune, friende, family, country for him; but if she does not know how to make home happy, 'tis all no use.

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline Arch St., Phila, Pa.

THE CARDINAL AND THE BEGGAR -When Cardinal Louis Haynald, the Hungarian Prelate, was leaving his hotel to go to his carrisge a few days ago, a child begged him for alms. He felt in his pockets without finding s coin, and seeing a richly-dressed woman passing, beckoned to her, asked for her purse, and taking from it a liberal sum bestowed it upon the child. Then he thanked the wcman gravely, and entering his carriage was

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILET REFLECTOR COMPANY.

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

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

Dear Sirs :- The Bailey R flector which yet 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, Paster of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

Would NOT PERVERT .- Werner, the great German dramatist, at the age of forty five became a Catholic, and afterward a pricet. His writings prove that he regarded the faith as the objet blessing of his life, and that he clung to it as the anchor of his soul. In reply to a rumour that he intended returning to Protestantism, be said: "It is as impossible as a soul in bliss should return into the grave, as that a man like me should do so after a life of error and search has found the princless jowel of truth."

To Subscribers.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscription to THE TRUE WIT-NESS a statement of their indebtedness. efforts of an ill treated stomach to rid itself | We request those who receive such accounts of cold or otherwise unfit food. If whatever to remit as early as possible. The amounts new milk, much of the danger of scowing gate to us they amount to thousands of dolwill be avoided. Cold milk is very difficult lars. We need scarcely state that the subscription rates to THE TRUE WITNESS are lowerthan those of any paper of a like nature on this continent, and the profits derived by the proprietors on them are very small indeed. We therefore urge our friends, agents and subscribers, to jurther activity in the good cause of Faith, as well as helping us on our journey onward, so that we may be more useful in our mission is and we especially hope our recalcitrant subscribers will take this hint to pay up.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—TROMESCA: June 5, at Rathfarm parish church, Hornes, youngest son of the late Win.Attinusti, You annie, second daughter of the high attinustic Technique. Brighten of the high and the passes, at Trimity church, Rathmilis, Henry P. Hannon, Palatine longs, Carlowite Malaisen Thomasina, youngest daughter of the late B S. Lemon, formerly Manager, National Bank, Athy.

HOUAH—Gunnon—June 7, at St. Pan's church, Arran quay, Dublin, Michael Hogen, second son of James Hogan, Esq., Coolreagh, Bodyhe, to Bridget, daughter of the late Patrick Glennon, Kilchrock: May 27, at St. Patrick's church, Kilcammin, Tipperary, Jeremiah James McKeogh, of Guarrane House, Newport, Tipperary, nephew to the late

mish James McKeogh, of Guarane House, Newport, Tipperary, nephew to the late Daniel McKeogh, M. D., of Nenagh, to Mary Berchman, only child of James McKeogh, Req., of Sellogheed Beg, Tipperary, O'GRADY—COUGHLAR—June 1, at St. Fin Barr's Church, Cork. Henry, youngest son of Thomas O'Grady, Req., Mortalstown, Killinane, to Margaret, third daughter of John Coughlan, Req., Flemingston, Mitchelstown. Sterle—MoVicker—June 5, at Sion Presbyterian church, Stratane, Fred M. Steele, Ulster Bank, Strabane, to Magrie, youngest daughter of Alderman Sir Robert McVicker, Londonderry.

Londonderry.

STUART—HAWEISS—June 5, at Kyle Church, county Wexford, William G.Stuart, youngest son of the late Charles Stuart, Mount Garret Ferry, New Ross, to Mary Jane Hawkins eldest daughter of Samuel Hawkins, Crory, county Wexford.

county Wexford.
THORNTON—PRICE—June 5, at St. Mary's church.Dublin, Ernest Charles, youngest som of the late R J. Thornton, to Agues, eldest daughter of Charles Price.

DIED.

BYRNE-June 7, at 55 Dublin street, Carlow. Joseph J. Byrne, son of the late Bryan Byrne, Occienany, Queen's County, aged 36 years, OLARKE-May 30, (Ascension Day), at Bash, Elizabeth Penelope Clarke, in the 77th year of her age, widow of the late Charles Hall Clarke, M.D., Stopyhurst, and daughter of the late Colonel William Clarke, of Bristol. Outack—June 3, at his father's residence, Graughnages, Ballyjamesduff, Peter eldest son of James and Mary Ousack, aged 27

VASCS. years.

CARTER—May 29, at her residence, Mullafu,
Dulock, Mrs. Mary Carter, aged 70 years.

Conton—June 1, at his residence, Druminshion,
Drumcourath, county Meath, Christopher

Conlon, aged 65 years.

Correspit—June 4, at his residence, Lurgan Green. Dundalk, William, elder son of the late John Cotterell, Navan, county Meath,

aged 58 years. Chonin-June 2, at Northampton, England, William, eldest son of James Cronin, No. 24 Fitzgibbon street, Dublin. CLERKE-June 2, at Westfield Park, Rathgar, Dublin, Stephen Sweetman Sydney, second son of the late John S. Clerke, Esq., of Mountford, Lonsford, Tasmania, aged 22

years.
DORAN-June 7. Kate Mary Doran, youngest daughter of James and Catherine Doran, of Kilbarry, Navan, aged 18 years.

DOORLEY—June 3, at his residence, Killienmore, Killiegh, King's County, John Doorley, aged 54 years.

DRENNAN—June 3, at the Convent du Bon Secours, Lower Mount street, Dublin, Maria (In religion Ser Site Marianne), accord desprise

(in religion Sr. Ste. Marianne), second daughter of the late Daniel Drennan, Powelstown, Maryborough, sister of Sr. Ste. Lucille, same order, London, and of Sr. Ste. Donatus, Cork, in the 43d year of her age and 25th of her reli-

gious life.

DONNELLY - June 1, at No. 27 York street, Belfase, Charles, third surviving son of the late Joseph Donnelly, aged 21 years.

ENGLISH—May 29, at his residence, Abbey street, Tipperary, John A. English, M.D., aged 30 years, son of the late Theobold English.

EUSTACE-June 2, at his residence, Green Lanes, Clontari, John Eustage, aged 70

V-are. SITZSIMONS-June 1, at Board's Mill. Trim. county Meath, Mary, the beloved wife of John Firzimons, aged 71 years.

Firzyathick—June 6, at the residence of her brother, William Fitzpatrick, Eeq., T (Wilmer road, Birr, Miss Anne Fitzpatrick.

For—At his residence, 62 Francis street, Dub-lin, Patrick Foy, aged 59 years. Gray—June 3, at his residence, Brook Lodge, Howsh, Mr. Charles Gray, late Officer of Howth, Mr. Charles Gray, late Officer of Coasguards, at an advanced age.
Galligan—June 5, at his residence, Kilrue, county Meath, Philip Galligan.
Galvan—June 2, after a short illness, Denis Galvan, aged 42 years, of East Ledge, Rutland square, Dublin.
HEALY—June 1, at 82 West abreet, Drogheda, Jane, the beloved wife of Luke J. Healy.
Higgins—June 2 at St. Mary's terrace, Limerick, after a long and painful illness,

HIGGINS—June 2 at St. Mary's terrace. Limerick, after a long and painful illness, Michael Higgine, Erq., aged 56 years.

HARVEY—June 6, at the Richmond Hospital, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Joseph S. Harvey, aged 52 years.

HANLON—June 2, at the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Dublin, William, son of the late William Hanlon, of Chatham street.

HARMON—June 3, at his residence. 16 Bond

HABMON-June 3, at his residence, 16 Bond street, Dublin, Mr. Laurence Hermon, aged 66 years.

HENDRICK—June 1, at Kardiffstown, Nass, county Kildare, Thomas Hendrick, Eq., J. P., in his 56th year.

HUGHES—June 1, at her father's residence, 6 Oharles street, Dublin, Maryanne Hughes, second youngest daughter of Henry and Bridget Hughes.

KAVANAGH-June 5, at his residence, Firditch,

county Wicklow, Peter Kavanagh, aged 75 years. KENNY-June 5, at his father's residence, Bally curran, Gorey, county Wexford, after a painful illness, Denis, dearly beloved son of Mr. Joseph Kenny, P. L. G., and nephew of the late Very Rev. Denis Canon Kenny, P.P., of

New Ross, aged 29 years.

MACATURY—June 2, at St. Patrick's College,
Maynoubl, the Very Rev. Charles Macauley,
D. D., Professor of Sacred Scripture and
Hebrew, aged 59 years.

MATTHEWS—June, at his residence, Ballinacee,
Oldoatile, county Meath, Henry Matthews,

aged 62 years
MACOABE—May 27, at his father's [residence, Mobill, county Leitrim, James MacCabe, aged 29 years.

McGrecon—At her residence, 3 Summerhill parade, Dublin, Mrs. Julia McGregor, aged 34 years, second eldest daughter of Peter

Hoey, Hempstown. NoLAN—At 12 High street, Wexford, Patrick Nolan, aged 50 years.

NowLan—At his residence, Tynock Hill, county Carlow, Mr. John Nowlan, at a very ad-

vanced age.

O'Leary —June 4, at Ballykelly, county Wexford, Anastasia, the beloved wife of Thomas O'Leary, and mother of the Rev. P. M. O'Leary, O.C. O'Leary, C.C.
OSBORNE—June 2, at her residence, Tullycane, county Meath, Mrs. Catherine Osborne, relice of the late Laurence Osborne, 59 Patrick syreet, Dublio, Rosanna Osborne, relict of the late Thomas Osborne, of Harold's Cross.
O'FLAHERTY—June 1, at her residence, Kilmurvey House, Arran Island, Julia, relict of the late James O'Flaherty, Esq., J.R., after a protracted illness.

protracted allness.
ODwyse. June 5, Sat-her residence, 8 Glent-

O'Dwyss.—June 5, at her residence, 8 Glentworth street, Limerick. Anne, relict of the late John Keatinge O'Dwysr, formerly of Oullen, country of Tippera y, aged 78 years.

OWENS—May SI, at 88 Manor street, Dublin, Thomas R. Owens, millwright, aged 55 years.

TELLY June 1, at the residence of her son Killimor, Hondria; dearly, beloved wife of Michaels Pelly, Raq, Hearneshrook Hone, Wallingsle, aged 59 years, 2 Quink June 6, at her residence, 56 por Clanbrassi street Dublic Anne, the of the late James Quinn

late James Quinn.



This Powder never varies. Amarvel ofp 2 ty strength and wholesomeness. More econou.col than the ordinary kinds, and caunct be sold in sometice ordinary kinds, and caunot be sold in sometition wish the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N Y.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned From all Quarters of the Globe.

There are 14 000 Sisters of Charity in religiou. There are about 1,000 Colored Catholics in

Boston. In Switzerland there 1,190,000 Catholics, 6 bishoprics and 2,411 Priests.

The Pope has sent Archbishop Tache allver chasuble as a jubilee gift. The loss to the Catholic church property in

Jehnstown will amount to \$200,000. According to latest statistics the Catholic population of the United States is 12,000,-

Prince de Croy has resigned his commission In the Prusian Guarde and gone to Rome to join a religious order.

Mr. John Vollaire, the oldest actor in England, was recently received into the Church on his death-bed.

In 1838 the Capuchin Order numbered 7,628 members, 670 houses and 367 Priests as missionaries among the heathens.

The Indians of Fort Simcoe, on the Yankims reservation in Dakots, will build a Casholfo church there this summer. A distinguished noblemso, Herr van Kurn-

atowski, has lately returned from the "Reformed' to the Catholic Church. In a general chapter of the Franciscan Or-

der, held at Pisa, 1262. St. Bonaventure instituted the recitation of the Angelus. In the Phillippine Island there are 517

Spanish Dominican priests; they have 69 000 souls.

The Vatican authorities have instructed the Bishop of Barcelona to prepare an asylum

In New York City there are sixty-two Ca tholic schools, with 600 teachers, mostly Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity, and 30,000 pupils.

The Pope erected seme time ago a Vicariate of Oilicia. Funds are now being collected to erect a Cathedral Church in Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Pani.

Daniel, Maurice and Gaoffrey O'Connell, grandsons of the Liberator, are pursuing their lucation at St. Augustine's Benedictine

School, Ramagate, Eng. Rev. Father Trautwein, pastor Immaoulate Conception, Johnstown, Pa., says that out of

his congregation of 950, probably 150 perished in the recent flood. White Plains, N.Y., Rev. W. A. Dunphy,

pastor, is to have a new \$175,000 church, the cost of building which will be paid by Mrs. Jules F. Reynal of New York, who erects it as a memorial to a deceased son. Cardinal-Archbishop Manning clothed his

place, Miss Manning, at the Convent of th Sisters of Mercy, Chelses, England. name in religion is Sister Mary Evangelist. Miss Mary Wilcox, daughter of James M.

Wilcox, a retired manufacturer of govern ment paper, of Philadelphia, is about to enter a convent. She is 29 years of age and helress to a large fortune.

Advices from Manilla state that the missions established in Tenkin by the Spanish Dominicans have converted 217,000 natives and the annual average of Tonkinese baptised is no less than 50,000. A meeting of representative Catholic men was lately held in Paris, France. An address

advocating the restoration of the temporal power of the papacy was sent to the Pope and contained 3,000 signatures.

M. F. Spelser, doctor of philosophy (and brother of the well known M. Spelser, mem-ber of the Government of the Canton of Bale). whose conversion took place in Rome a few weeks ago, has decided to try his vecation with the Jesuits.

The Emperor of China has lately received in special audience Father Ignatius Werge, a Hungarian missionary, and some of the Chinese orphans whom he is educating. The Emperor conversed a long time with the missionary and the children.

In seeking a director for the distinctly ecclesiastical training of the students of the Divinity department of the American Oatholic University, the choice of the American hierarchy has fallen on the Very Rev. John B. Hogan, President of St. John's Ecclesias tical seminary, Boston.

The degrees of beatification of the Ven. Tather Ancina, the first companion of St. Philip Neri, the Ven. Pere Chanel, martyred in our own time in Oceania, and the Ven. Pere Perboyre, one of the modern martyre of China, has been published in Rome.

Two hundred sores of land have been purchased, overlooking the valley of the Illinois River, on which the Benedictine Fathers propose to erect a \$200,000 college. It will be the largest Cathelic college in the State of Dilizots. The structure is to be of brick and

On June 11th, the venerable Mother M. Agnes, at St. Alphonsus Orphan Asylum, New Orleans, celebrated her golden jubiles. She was professed at Carlow, Ireland, June 11th 1839, and the is the only survivor of the religious and dergy who were present on that

In the Government schools of Austria, Nosin Germany Partural, Russla, Switzer-land, Balgium, Holland, Bayaria, Hungary, Saxon, Sweden, the British Holes, Ireland,

Consda, Marios, and the South American States the children are baught the religion of

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A pasteral latter has been leaved by Archibishop. Tache summering the priests to an ecolosisetical semnal of the archibisates of St. Besiface on July 16. This is the first one ever orlled.

ey, of Kilkinney, was recently received into the Order of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, Help of Christians, at Nantes, France. She took the name of an Irish Saint in religion. Miss Morris

Under the rule of Ferdinand of Coburg. Catholicity is making rapid progress in Bal-garia. Several villages near Philippopulis have abandoned the schiam on masse. This movement is one of the chief reasons why the schismatic government of Russia is bent upon the removal of Prince Ferdinand.

The Catholic Truth Society, established is England for the spread of pure literature among the people, has been meet exceeded in its work. The society has published a large number of cheap works, and distributed them broadcast. It has the approval and warm support of Cardinal Manning, and the Bishops and matter of Variance. and princts of England.

A Damieo Memorial Committee, with the Prince of Wales as president, has been formed in England. All religious denominations will be represented on it, and at the sugges-tion of Cardinal Menning a commission is to be appointed to investigate the condition of the lepers in India. Even befere his deatn the heroic charity of Father Damien had aroused interest in England.

Recently the Archbishop went to the Lepers' Hospital, Hendella, where he said mass in the chapel of St. Lazards; there was . large attendance, and his Grace confirmed 23 aef the unfortunate lepers. After the mass, his grace was shown by Dr. Mayer through the several wards of the hespital, an establishment admirably conducted and the usefulness of which can hardly be overrated.

Deals McCarthy Shiel, a younger brother of Mr. Shiel, M. P., has just been ordained to the priesthood in Rome, while a sister of the same gentleman, Miss Honora Shiel, is to be professed in the Order of the Sacred Heart at the head house of that order in a few days. Another younger brother of Mr. Shlei is already a Trapplat, living at the Convent of the Cisterolan Order, Mount St. Bernard, usar Loughborough, Leicestershire, England. It was Lee XIII, who commissioned the Cardinal-Archbishop of Algiers to go forth and rouse the heart of Europe to a sense of the terrible traffic carried on in Africa. Happily, the venerable prelate stirred up Europe and won it to the side of the hunted slave. On August 3, at Lucerne, Switzerland, most of the European nations will be represented in the International Anti-Slavery ongress. The Cardinal calls on American freedmen to plead the cause of their brethren at this gathering.

The Catholic pilgrims from America to the Holy Land have decided to rebuild the church and convent of the Transfiguration on Mount Tabor which is the highest peak in Palestine, and as such is well adapted for the location of a sanctuary representative of the voungest and strongest nation in the world. Ine Pope favored the idea which eriginated with Mgr. Seton, of Jersey City, who offered \$100 for the purpose. The collections have reached \$18,249. As laber is very cheap, and building material, such as atone and lime, are on hand in great abundance on the very parishes and 22 missions, and minister to 650, spot, the whole cost will not run much over 25,000.

QUEBEC, June 30 .- Rev. Father Deey, Superior of the Jesuits here, aided by Dr. in Spain in the event of the Pope deciding to

Hamel and Dr. Dionne, the archæologiet, has
quit Italy.

In New York City there are sixty-two Ca

found in the Jesuite' barracks in 1878. An examination of the skull and an investigation of the contents of the "Journal des Jesuita" showed that the remains were those of father Dequen, the discoverer of Lake St.

HIGH-HANDED PORTUGESE.

Englishmen Fired at and Imprisoned at Delagoa Bay.

British Men-ol-War ordered to the Scene of the Troubte—Lord Satisbury speaks out pialnly on Portugal's Action.

LONDON, June 27 .- The Globe, commenting on Portugal's conduct in the Delagoa Bay railway matter, says: "Portugal has been guilty of an unwarrantable breach of faith and of shameful dishonesty, and has disgraced the national name." A British gunboat is expected at Delagos Bay on Saturday. The railway employees are preparing to forcibly resist any attempt on the part of Portugal to take charge of the read

of the road.

The Times accuses Portugal of entrapping the Delagos Bay Railway company by fixing time limits within which the Government knew it would be impossible to finish the road owing to climatic difficulties. The Times thinks England ought to call Portugal to account The directors of the company are unable to believe Portugal would take so unprecedented and violent a measure without the alightest justification against the vizorous protests of Great Britain and America. The Crown counsel and

Britain and America. The Crown counsel and other eminent lawyers are unanimous in the opinion that such action is illegal.

LISBON, June 27.—A Government decree says the Delagoa Bay railroad concession was cancelled because the builders failed to keep their engagements. The Government will construct the railroad and indemnify the concessionaires for the work sheafy does

the railroad and indemnify the concessionaires for the work already done.

LONDON, June 28.—The shareholders of the company, whose concession to build the Delagoa Bay railway has been cancelled by Portugal, held a meeting in London to-day. It was resolved to resist any attempt on the part of Portugal to take the work out of the company's hands, as such action would result in a grave crisis. It was further determined, in the event of Portugal persisting in carrying out her threatened action, to call upon the British Government to demand from Portugal the payment of her debt to England of £3 000,000 incurred in 1884, and to ask that such sum be applied to the or ner neon we anguand or 23,000,000 incorred in 1884, and to ask that such sum be applied to the purchase of the railway. It was also decided that the company should claim from Portugal and request the British Government to enforce the claim.

LONDON, June 28.—A special Cabinet council will be held to morrow to consider the Delagoa Bay requisition. It is expected that a portion of the Cape of Good Hope squadron will participate in a naval demonstration at Lisbon. LONDON June 28.—A despatch from Durham says: "The government of Delagoa Bay tele-graphs that, the decree cancelling the railway, concession has been rescinded, and the company will continue the building of the railroad."

ENGLISHMEN FIRED UPON.

LONDON, June 89.—A Cabinet council has desided to send additional warships to Delagoa

Bay.

A despatch from Delagos Bay reports a serious state of affairs there arising from the rall-way trouble. A portion of the railway has been destroyed by the Portuguese. An English sugineer, who tried to defend the works, was fired upon. The foreign residents are greatly alarmed and are crowding to the British consultate for protection. The Portuguese have placed as the bar of his rebellious hears, and passing upon Infinite Wisdom the light heardants demand his release.

the Deligne Rey milited question to arbitration.
Despatches from Delagon Bay ony that the Pertugues dany that they first upon Registering on the callway company as was reported. It is asserted that no violence whitever has been officed to the relived men. Traffic will be resumed Trackey. The work of rebuilding the destroyed portion of the read and extending the line will be began immediately.

extending the line will be begun immediately.

Louron, June 20.—The Standard commenting on the resolutions adopted by the sharsholders of the Delogon Bay Rellroad company yesterday blamed the sharsholders for impredence. It says it will be useless to force Portugal to fulfil her concession to the company and thinks: Portugal should merely be compalled to return to the company the m-ney is has expended and to pay industries for the disturbance it has caused at Delagon Ray. It may this even Lisbon must be blockaded if that step is necessary to obtain justice.

The Times is in favor of forcing Portugal to The Times is in favor of foreing Portugal to

fulfit the concession.

The report received by the Chronicle that the Portuguese decree cancelling the concession had been rescheded is not confirmed. Earn Castletown will make a motion in the House of Lords demanding that the Government take measures to obtain compensation from Portugal for the stockholders of the Delagos Bay Railroad ulfit she on company.

PORTUGAL WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

LORDOM, July 1.—In the House of Commons this morning, Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary secretary to the Foreign office, stated that Portugal had cancelled the Belagos Bay railway concession, notwithstanding the representations of England. The Portugues government had been informed by England that Portugal would be held responsible for any loss which British investors might suffer by her section. The legal question involved was being considered by the Government and the proper steps would be taken to protect British residents at Delagos Bay.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury stated that in order to provide against any action

at the mouse or lords, lord Californy state of that in order to provide against any action by the Portuguese inimical to British interests, England had ordered three ships to proceed to Delagon Bay. This force would be sufficient to cope with any difficulty that might occur. He considered that Portugal's action in cancelling the railway concession was high-handed and unjust, and the Government had informed Portugal that they would had her railwayed to all ral that they would hold her responsible for all Scitish tosses.

Despatches from Delagos bay to-night are reassuring. The reports of violence are denied. There has been no disturbance. The agents of the railway company have handed over the line to the Portuguese officials and have made a valuation upon the work they have done. The directors of the Portuguese company at Lisbon have no intention of resisting the decree cancelling the concession, but will ask legal redress. In political circles here it is asserted that the concession and Portuguese laws guarantee repayment of the capital which the company has sunk.

GERMANS "STMPATHIZE" WITE PORTUGAL. BERLIN, July 1 .- The National Zeitung and e Politische Nachrichten, commenting on the the Politische Nachrichten, commenting on the Delagos Bay incident, express sympathy with Portugal and deprecate what they characterize as an English attempt to reduce the South African republic to a British dependency. Prince Bismarck, in a letter to Herr Fabri on the colonial question, says he regrets that it has always been made a party question, and that money for colonial measures has been voted relucilantly. The Government, he says, cannot assume the responsibility of establishing administrations supsponsibility of essablishing administrations sup-ported by German officials and military, so long as Parliament and the country withhold encouragement and fail to display commercial

LOLDON, July 1. The Chronicl's Durban correspondent thinks the reports of disturbances at Delagos Bay were exaggerated. He

ance as Deligion Day were exaggerated. He says that the general opinion is that Portugal will buy the railway.

Capz Town, Africa, July.—The British gunboate Bramble and Peacock have been ordered to Delagoa Bay.

The Pride of Man.

BY EMMA HOWARD WIGHT. What is God? The magnitude of the question is too great for the human mind question, such as, "God is the creator of neaven and earth." "God is the supreme power," etc., but none of these cover the en-tire ground, for it is beyond the power of hu-man intellect to define what God is. Human intelligence can only conceive the faint part of the attributes of Almighty God-as when a terrible storm convulses the earth, in the blackness of the heavens, the rolling of the thunder, the playing of the lightning; in a word, from the whole warring of the element, the mind grasps something of the awful and aublime majesty of God. In the study of the wonders of nature, the mind conceives of God's power, of great intellectual gifts, of that infinite wisdom of which all earthly knowledge is but a breath. From the teachings of religion comes a broader, clearer conception of the relation between God and man, of God's mercy, His justice, and, clearer than all, of His love for mankind. For, painted upon all the shifting scenes of time in unfading colors, is the picture of the world's supreme tragedy of Calvary. Ihus of God; but whet is man? A thing made of the very dust of the earth, and to that dirt destined to return. Possessed of a free will, a nature originally fallen, and with tendency always to evil, en-

nobled through the possession of an immortal soul. Such is the man, proud man. Man who, in the pride of his intellect, declares there is no God and holds up the very works of God to preve His non-existence, Fool! who declares there is no hell, yet, when death's dread messenger comes, cowers and trembles with a craven fear of what? Annihilation? eternal sleep? reat torever? Presumptuous man, endowed with free will by a kind and loving God, abusing the gift, using it to insult and effend and defy the Giver. The creature laughing in the face of his Creator, setting at naught His Laws, de-spising His teachings, deaf to His warnings, apising His teachings, dear to this warnings, thrice fool working eternal ruin to himself, foolish man, giving all to the world he must one day leave, aspiring, laboring for its high places, afraid of its sneers, loving its fleeting pleasure, purchased at so high a price, paid for so dearly. Blind man, giving his leve to creating who cannot rapay, who forsky him. creatures who cannot repay, who forsake him in his direct need, whem death may at any moment enatch from him. Placing upon them all his hopes, upon the frail cord of life, that may at any instant enap his happiness. Madly thinking to find his heaven in the love of creatures as frail, as human, as subject to a higher power as himself. Knowing, yet wilfully, blind to that dread claim upon all humanity. humanity which sweeps asunder the closest ties. Death, which closes the cars of our anguished ories, renders the lips always so responsive cold and mute beneath our caresses. stretches before us stiff and rigid that bedy we have perhaps so leved for its beauty, seen

to be a thing from which we would fly in horror. This loved one whom we fondly thought our own God has claimed, the body we must yield to the grave and corruption, the soul to its Maker. There is only one leve which en-

with William O'Brien after the latter was arrested. Mr. O'Brien was subsequently released on bail.

CORK, July 1,-Mr. O'Brien delivered the peach for which he was arrested at Clouskilty. He denounced the Government and the landlords in the strongest terms. The the landlords in the strongest terms. The train conveying him to Cork after his arrest was met at Charleville by a hand which played "God Save Ireland." A crewd tried to resone Mr. O'Brien and the police fired, wounding a railway official and another person. Quiet was restored in Cork last evening. Thirty-eight persons were treated at the infirmaries for wounds on the head. Some report ed that they had been hit with the butt end ands of the pelicemen's rifles. Patrick O'Brien is in a critical condition.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Com-mons this evening, Mr. Sexton moved to ad-journ in order to challenge the Government to explain the events attending the suppression of the Mationalist meeting at Cork yesterday, which, he said, were disgraceful even under the present regime of brute force. Mr. Redmond accused the Government of premoting bloodshed and turmoil. Mr. Madien, solicitor general for Ireland, defended the action of the Government officials at Cork. Mr. Sexton's motion to adjourn was rejected.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR:-Receipts during the past week were KIOUR:—Receipts during the past week were were 12,148 bbls, against 11,982 bbls the week previous. The market since our last report has shown considerable improvement, and although sellers find it difficult to lift prices, an advance of 5s to 10c per bbl has been obtained for straight rollers and strong bakers, the former being quoted firm at \$4.75 delivered, or \$4.70 on track. Owing to the fact that Ontario millers cannot buy wheat now at less than \$1 per bushel, they have put up their prices 10c. per bushel, they have put up their prices 10c per bld on flour. Recent sales en 'Change were tas been very unsatisfactory.

VEGETABLES.—New York cabbages sold at \$2 to \$2.25 per crate, asparagus at \$3.50 per crate bhis atrong bakers at \$5.65. Last week's shipments of American flour will be supplemented by further shipments this week, and it is axions that stocks in store will show a mississiant to \$2.50 to \$2 per crate as to size; caulifowers specied that stocks in store will show a mississiant. by further shipments this week, and it is expected that stocks in store will show a material shrinkage during the next few weeks. They were reduced by 5,329 bbls last week. We quote:—Patent, winter, \$5.10 to \$5.50; Patent, spring, \$5 66 to \$6.00; Straight roller, \$4.70 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.25; Cut down Superfine, \$3.85 to \$3.65; City Strong Bakers, \$5.65 to \$5.80; Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Ontario bass, extra, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Ontario bass, extra, \$5.80 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.85; Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.85; Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.85; Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$4.70 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$4.70 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$4.85 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.85; \$4.85 to \$4.8 23.30 to \$2.75; Superfine bags, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

OATMEAL, &O.—Bags are quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.80 for ordinary, and \$1.85 to \$2.00 for

to \$15, and Moullie, \$23.

bo \$15, and Moullie, \$23.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week, 46,438 bushels. The local market is firm under a fair enquiry and light offerings. We quote Manitoba No. 1 hard \$1.15, and No. 2 hard \$1.073 to \$1.10. The price of wheat in Chicago advanced to 812c July on Wednesday, but fell off about 2c since.

about 2c since. CORN.—Receipts during the past week, 242, 639 bushels against 404,410 the week previous. Prices are firm at 43c to 481c in bond for cargo lots, but car lots would cost 46c to lay them down in bond. A considerable quantity is still on the way from Chicago for shipment at this

port.
OATS.—Receipts during the week were 15,047 bushels, against. 34,352 bushels last week.
Lower Canada case are of poor quality, sales of
which are reported at 28c, but choice Ontario
are quoted steady at 35c to 32c.
BALLEY.—Receipts for week 2083 bushels.
Holders are firmer in their views through the
poor grop prospects, although business is very
limited. Quite an advance upon present quosations have been bid for October delivery. We
quote prices here 45c to 55c per bushel. quote prices here 45c to 55c per bushel.

PEAS.—A sale of Lower Canadian peas reported at 69c per bushel of 86 lbs in store, but it is said that the sale could not be repeated. We

ruote 68c to 69c affoat. RYE-Prices are nominally quoted at 550 to

Buckwheat.—Prices about 1c per lb.
Malt.—Montreal malt 75c to 85c per bushel.
SEEDS.—Market continues very quiet , timethy seed \$2.05 to \$2.15 for Canadian. American \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 83 to 9c per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Sales have been reported to us during the past few days of quite a number of lots of Canadian short cut mess pork at \$17. Some dealers however quote \$17.50 to \$18. Ohicago short out clear is quoted at \$15.50 for jobbing lot. A good bushess for the season has transpired in lard, sales of which in pails have been made at 9½c to 9½c per lb for both Canadian and Western brands. A moderate business is mentioned in smoked meats at fairly steady rates.

steady rates.

Oanada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$18.00; Ohicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.75 to \$15.00; Hams, city curel, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 91c to 92c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 91c to 00; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 94c to 92c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 52c to 64c.

DAIRY PRODUCE:

BUTTER—Receipts during the week were 2,288 pkgs., against 2,751 pkgs for the week previous. There is little or no demand for oreamery, and the few lots that have changed hands for loss consumption fetched 18½ to 18c. Factorymen are effering freely, but their views on prices are 20 to 30 per lb above those of buyers. Business is therefore at a standatill. One creamery, which marketed its May make regularly every week and received from 200 to 22c per lb. has stopped marketing its June make owing to lower prices ruling. This method of speculating in perishable goods is the great trawback to our butter trade. Sales of Eastern Townships in fair elice 105% to the local trade have been made at 184 ceto. Control of the contro

cand enferings extrials upon him. Al. I is it any weaker that God leve humility I, for it it any weaker that God leve humility I, for it it is early the humble whe will enter heaven. The atheat is proud with the pride of internationally just man is proud with the pride of the Pharissa. Mad, presumptuse pride, by it the angula full trim, heaven; foolish, internate pride; through it humanity ferfeits in fifth. Man, so proud, and with we little of which to be igned; allow any foolish, internate pride; through it humanity ferfeits in fibrish right. Man, so proud, and with we little of which to be igned; allow were, opened with more enquiry, and humblest; all who ever served Him faithfully and remember that He has said, "Unless ye become as little children, ye cannot enter him the cradle to which were humble; Jetus Christ Himself was humble. His life, from the cradle to who have here humble; Jetus Christ Himself was humble, and remember that He has said, "Unless ye become as little children, ye cannot enter not in the resonance was that of about man has all more remained for sign and by, the instinction of the kingdom of heaven."—Catholic Mirror.

Oork, June 30.—The Government's produce in the kingdom of heaven."—Catholic Mirror.

WM. O'BRIEN AGAIN ARRESTED.

Oork, June 30.—The Government's produce in the weak may be a seried mattings ware heid in several phases in the city and vicinity. The results was that William O'Brien, M. P., and several others of the collect of the

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Receipts during the week, 1,565 pkgs, against 1,211 pkgs the week previous. The market has undergone very little change during the week, sales having taken place at 181c in round lots, a few single cases having brought 14c. Receipts have fallen off during the

rest few days, but this has been met by a corresponding decrease in demand.

Hors.—Advices from a grower in the Eastern
Townships state that the vines are looking healthy, but that in a few gardens loo have made their appearance. The grower referred to adds however that this pest has not proved more injurious that in other years. In this market, the only sale reported to us was a lot of 4 bales of No. 1 Kastern Townships at 19c. We quote prices here as follows:—Choice 1888

quote prices here as follows:—Choice 1888 Canada, 18c to 19c, and medium to good, 12c to 16c. Old hops, 6c to 8c.

Hat.—Sales of fancy timothy in car lots on track have transpired during the past few days at \$12.75 to \$13, and No. 1 at \$12.25 to \$12.50. Higher prices are obtained for smaller lots. No. 2 is offered on track at \$10.50 to \$11.

Ashes.—The market keeps very quiet, and some quote sales of first pots as low as \$3.65 and we quote \$3.55 to \$3.85.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.-Receipts of Southern fruit have increased materially, causing prices to drop 2:c to 85c per crate, sales being reported at 55c to \$1. Barrels have sold at \$1 decline at \$4. Bananas.—Scarce, and sales have been made at \$1 to \$2 per bunch as to size.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT. - Peaches have sold all the way from \$1 to \$3 as to size of boxes. Plums \$1.25 to \$2 per box.
PINEAPPLES:—The low prices ruling last week

have had the effect of clearing off the glut that then existed, and a good demand is reported at 12 to 15c each as to size and condition. URANGES.—The market is firm under small supplies, with sales of Valencias in cases at \$10 and in half boxes at \$3.50.

LEMONS:—The warm weather which set in to-

day has brought in a better demand, with sales at \$4 to \$4 50 per box. The season so fat how-

Yellows are quoted at 71c to 81c. Barbadoes molasses is firmer and higher at 49c to 50.

\$1.80 for ordinary, and \$1.85 to \$2.00 for granulated.

BRAN, &C.—A fair demand is reported for bran, and sales are mentioned at \$11.50 to 12 50 and sales are mentioned at \$11.50 to 12 50 and 33c to 35c for Halifax. Odd liver oil 70c for Newfoundland, and 95c to \$1.00 for North Nor

PICKLED FISH.—Dry cod sells at \$4.00 to \$4.25 according to size of lot. Sea trout at \$9 to \$10. British Columbia salmon, \$6.50 for half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbls.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for vesk ending June 29th were as follows:-266 left over from pravious week, 29; total for week, 295; shipped during week, 185; sales for week, 14; left for city, 42; on hand for sale, 54—295. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G.T.R., ex-SS. Lake Ontario: 10 horses con-G.T.R., ex-SS. Lake Unterio: 10 horses consigned to Burges Bros. of Wenona, Ills. ex-SS. Aloides: 4 horses consigned to J. Vance of Hamburg Ontario; 7 to J. Gilmour of Don; 4 to J. Koutby of Granton Ontario; 7 to Door Prairie Live Stock Association of Hillsboro Ind. 27 ponies consigned to Wm. Catte of Union Stock yards, Ontago, ex-SS. Oxenholme. 28 horses consigned to Bell Bros. of Wooster Ohio. There was a batter feeling in the horse trade There was a better feeling in the horse trade this week, although prices paid were about the same. We have on hand for sale 26 very fine workers and drivers with one car load to arrive early in the week.

MONTREAL STOOK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending June 29th, 1889, were as follows:—

Cattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calves. 1454 828 226 347 1454 828
Over from last week 447 25
Total for week 1901 853
Left on hand 534 250
Total export for week 1252 1091
previous week 2812 671 226 11 347

The receipts for the week were considerably smaller than week previous, the butcher's market was well supplied, the shortage being in export stock. Little change in prices though trade was scarcely as lively as last week. There is still a scarcity of good butcher's stock, that market being mostly appoint. is still a scarcity of good nutcher's stock, that market being mostly supplied with inferior cattle, few bringing 4ge per lb. Good supply of export sheep. Hogs quiet at 5gc. We quote the following as being fair market values:—Export, 4gc to 4gc; Butchers good, 4c to 4gc; Butchers Med., 3gc to 4gc; Butchers Culls, 3gc to 3gc; Sheep, 4gc to 4gc; Hogs, 5g; Calves, \$2.00 to \$6.00.

V ... DIED.

SCANLON-On June 24, at 91 Cathedral street, Rilen Reardon, wife of John Scanlon, native of County Kerry, Ireland. Funeral took place at 8.30 a. m., Thursday, June 27, to St. Patrick's church, thence to Cote des Neiges emetery.

An old and respected citizen of Helens, P.Q. in the person of Mr. Patrick Solen, passed away on the 11th ult. The deceased enjoyed a large circle of friends, who greatly mourned his death, and who sympathized feelingly with the deceased's relatives in the loss which they had sustained. The funeral was largely attended by prominent citizens. The deceased had attained his 76th year. tained his 76th year.

VANTED A Female Teacher for the Dis-sentient Catholic Sono of Godman-chester, for a term of eight months. Apply be

PARSLEY'S COLUMN

DON'T MIRS ALL THE BARGAIRS given at S. Sparisy's in Man's Goods. The selling out of a Wholesale stock of Men's Eurnishings would at a great bargain, is moving the trade sale now going on. Rancy, and Stylish Neck Ties sold at prices of muslims.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS offered in Line and Taffeta Gloves at S. Caraloy's for the Holidays.

TUESDAY BEGINS BEGINS TUESDAY BEGINS TUESDAY BEGINE TUESDAY BEGINS TUESDAY

S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL

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BEGINS JULY SECOND BEGINS JULY SECOND BEGINS JULY SECOND BEGINS JULY SECOND BEGINS JULY SECOND

AT 8.30 A.M., PROMPT AT 8.30 A.M., PROMPT AT 8.30 A.M., PROMPT AT 8.30 A.M., PROMPT AT 8.30 A.M., PROMPT

CLOSED AT 6 P.M., SHARP CLOSED AT 6 P.M., SHARP ULOSED AT 6 P.M., SHARP GLOSED AT 6 P.M., SHARP CLOSED AT 6 P.M., SHARP

> EARLY CLOSING EARLY CLOSING EARLY CLOSING EAKLY CLOSING EARLY CLOSING

OUR STORES CLOSE OUR STORES OLOSE OUR STORES CLOSE OUR STORES CLOSE OUR STORES CLOSE

AT ONE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS AT ONE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS

DURING JULY AND AUGUST DURING JULY AND AUGUST DURING JULY AND AUGUST DURING JULY AND AUGUST DURING JULY AND AUGUST

AT SIX O'CLOCK OTHER DAYS AT SIX O'CLOCK OTHER DAYS AT SIX O'CLOOK OTHER DAYS AT SIX O'CLOCK OTHER DAYS AT SIX O'CLOCK OTHER DAYS

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> > BARGAINS BARGAINS BARGAINS BARGAINS BARGAINS

AS USUAL AS USUAL AS USUAL AS USUAL AS USUAL

Tremendous Bargains will be offered during our Annual July Cheap Sale. S. CARSLEY.

S. GARSLEY 1765, 1767, 1769: 1771; 1773, 1775, 1777;