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MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

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The Amaigamation Celebrated by a Grand Morning - The New Faculty Swear Allegiance to the Church.

The amalgamation of the faculties of medithe amargament of the faculties of medicine of Laval and Victoria was celebrated Sunday morning by a brilliant religious pageant and a solemn Pontifical mass at the Church of Notre Dame. Long before the hour for service the church and its surroundings were filled by an immense crowd who afterwards thronged into the sacred precincts to take part in the memorable religious ceremony and to hear the cloquent sermon preached by the beloved Bisnop of Sherbrooke. Even the immense seating capacity of the immense church was taxed to its utmost by the large attendance, and the alsles were occupied by those of the faithful unable to find seats. The chancel was a ploture. Great streamers of red, white and blue were suspended from the roof; around the sides were white and blue bannerets bearing suit able mottoes, and the rails were covered with a picturesque cloth of pink and cream alternated. These in addition to the permanent beauties of the edifice, made up a magnificent

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ENTRNOE. Promptly at 9 30 the members of the faculty met in the Cabinet de Lecture, and soon atterwards a procession was formed thus Gentlemen of the Seminary, theological students in surplices, Archbishop Fabre, accem-panied by his Guards, Bishop Morreau, of St. Hyacinthe, Bishop Racine, of Sherbrooke, Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, the faculty of the clogy, the professors of law and the professors of the law and the professors of the medical faculty of the amalgamated institu-As the procession passed into the church, His Grace Archbishop Fabre gave his blessing to the crowd, who knelt in humble shedience. When arrived in the chancel it was seen that nearly 200 priests and ecclesias-tices were present. Archbishop Fabre occupled a seat on the throne, with his brother archbishops at his side, and Rev. Abbe Proulx, vice rector of Laval, occupied a seat In front of the aitar, with the Rev. Abbe De Foville, dean of the faculty of theology, Hon. Dr. Chauveau, dcan of the faculty of law, and I want to ask, with all the due respect to such Dr. D'Orsonnens, the oldest member of the an august and representative body as the faculty of medicine, around him. Dr. Hingston was prevented from being present on occount of illness. His Grace Bishop Morresu celebrated mass, which was fully pontifical, and most solemn in its character,

every religious order in the city, giving a perfect rendition of the beautiful music. AN BLOQUENT SERMON.

the choir, which included representatives of

His Grace Bishop Racine preached a most alequent sermon from the words of the panimist David : "It is the Lord who has done it, and it is admirable in our ayes." He recalled the prophetic words spoken on the 18th May, 1642, by the Jesuit Father Gulmond to the lutle colony of Montreal : "This which you see is nothing but a grain of mustard seed, but this grain of mustard seed will produce large tree." The prophecy has been fulfilled. Afterwards M. Olier founded the Seminary of St. Sulpice. The mention of this name recalled the heroic beginnings of Ville Marle; it recalled Maissoneuve and the sainted Marguerite Bourgeois; it recalled the heroic conduot of Dolag and his sixty companions. who saved the colony at the cost of their lives. When we contemplated from the heights of that mountain-which Cartler justly called Mount Royal—this beautiful city, with its glorious buildings and its rich institutions, we must bless Providence for having made the little grain of mustard seed into so large a tree, and must repeat the words of the king ly David: "It is the Lord who has done it and it is admirable in our eves."

THE UNION OF THE UNIVERSITIES

To all its glories Montreal has now added the privilege of university instruction. The presence of the reunited faculties that day in hat temple of the church loudly proclaimed that man still needed God, that science needed religion. The aim of religion is the enlargement of the kingdom of Jesus Christ on earth. By the study of solence and letters God is glorified, religion is better known and better loved, and the proper spirit is develop ed. What was this university? It is a Catholic and scientific association, instructing the young, but standing always firm in the faith. Although faith was superior to reason there eacht not to be any discord between faith and reason, for even the profune soiences drew us near to God. The church is not, therefore, opposed to scientific truths far from It.

ADVICE TO THE PROFESSORS. Addressing himself to the professors, the preacher told them they should light the torch which should shine with the divine light, to wage war against ignorance and to instruct men. The erection of Laval university was the crowning act of the sacrifices which were imposed upon our fathers for the propagation of science and letters. All those who love their country hailed with enthusiasm the erection of Laval university. The Holy Father, Lee XIII, in a letter addressed to the clergy of Lewer Canada felicitating them upon the sacrifices made by them in order to maintain his power and proclaim his sanctity, had proclaimed that Laval university was the sole Catholic university in Lewer Canada. They were not only bound to respect the words of the Holy Father, but all should feel it a duty to co-operate in the great work of Catholic education. The glery of our country depended upon the union of all our forces. Let them, therefore, not give to their separated brethren the sad spectacle of

disunion. Turning to His Grace Archbishop Fabre, and complimenting him upon the celebration of the success of his labors on this 13th October, the fete of his patron Saint Edward, the preacher concluded with these words: May you live long, Menselgneur; live for is wiser, more Catholic, more Christ-like to Newman.

many years for the good of your people; and bless with your benedictions the city of Mon-treal and Laval university."

A SOLEMN CEREMONY.

The beautiful hymn, Veni Creator Spiritus, ceremony at Notre Dame Church Sunday Seminarians, Archbishop Fabre took his place in front of the altar, with the Archbishop of St. Boniface on his right. Vica-Rector Proulx of Laval next repeated a long and formal declaration of the estholicity of his principles and, by kissing the missal, took the cath to always abide by the principles of the Catholic church, and to see that in the university no dootrine should ever be taught contrary to its principles Then each member of the faculty came forward in turn and signified his assent to the oath by also klasing the missal, each professor as he advanced being recognized by the Archbishop as taking the oath. His Grace then intoned the Te Deum, during which the Seminarians left the church, fellewed by the various members of the faculty and the bishops, Archbishep Fabre again he-atowing his blessing on the assembled faithful. In the Seminary congratulations were exchanged, and the celebration ended with a grand dinger to the Archbishop, the Vice Rector, and the other visiting clergy.

A PROTESTANT TRIBUTE.

The Relations of the English and Roman Churches.

pen of an English churchman they will undoubtedly be read with great interest :-

To the Editor of the Gazette:

SIR,-At the late meeting of the Provincial Synod a motion was brought up, and, I believe, referred to a committee, embodying a resolution to see what steps can be taken to meet the advancing power of the Roman hierarchy in this province. Now, sir, I am an English churchman, a priest, one who is thoroughly loyal to his church's teaching who loves her, who believes her to be one branch, and the purest branch, of the Catholic church, one to wnom, in the face of history, conversion to Rome would be an impossibility; but elf of this

l can say, sir, is that ∍he is nobly acting up to her principles, and is doing exactly what any other Christian body similarly circumstanced would de, what our own church, as far as ehe can, does in England, and what I for one wish she could in Cauada. Let us have an end of this foolish "mewling." Let us have an end of these perpetual resolutions of mock parliaments. Let us have an and of these Lat us like men face the question impartially. That church which represents the largest bedy of electors has an a priori right to have the greatest voice in public affairs. That church which works most energetically, most consistently, and with most unity, who suffers not the magnificent object it has in view, viz: the total subjugation of the world to Christ to be subordinated to personal or party spirit in its ranks, thereby presenting an unbroken front to the enemy, that church, I say deserves, to advance, Farthermore, in Canada, let us Englishmen remember that whereas our church came in in the resr of a martial conquest (a conquest which perhaps the higher code of henor among nations in our own age might not have allowed to result as it did in the cession of the country), the Church of Rome was on the ground first. She had written her name on the forests and prairies and by the lakes and rivers of the new land in the blood of her martyrs, and on the hearts of the converted savages by the devotion and self-denial of her children. Her coming fellowed on the wings of pious prayers uttered years before in many a church and chapel in old France. Our coming followed on the roar of causen and in the wake of an usurping army. Let this thought at least make us gentle in what we say of our sister church.

But there is still another aspect in which the subject may be viewed by an English Churchman. Can any man who really believes from his heart in our prayer book, who believes that an episcopal government and succession in the church is necessary, not simply to its well-being, but to its very existence; who believes that without it, to say the least, doubt is cast on one of the two sacraments which our catechism teaches the youngest children are generally, i. e , universally necessary to calvation; who believes that by virtue of the Holy Ghost given by episcopal ordination, priests have the power of forgiving and retaining sins, and that auricular confession may be practised by and in cases of sickness is to be arged upon church people; who believes that if not by transubstantiation yet in some very real way its Body and Blood are "verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper," I can say such a man, (and for my pert I cannot see how any honest person can remain in our church and use his prayer book and not be such a man), can such a man be other than rejoiced that the Christianity which is taking firmest hold of a great part of this new continent is a Catholic Christianity, in which the essentials common to the Roman and English churches are passerved? To be sure errors may be and are mixed up with its pure dootrines, but will any rational Anglican deny that with infidelity, immorality, and indifferentism staring us in the

active branch of the one Catholic Apostolic church. We have our own work to do, and God knows it is far from being done yet. As a nation and as a church we enjoy self-complacency. We love our missionary meetings and we love our synods. We love to meet together and sing hymns in which we describe ourselves as soldiers, as one army, as men whose one object and alm in life is to spread Christ's kingdom. But-but what are the facts? In the face of other and more self-denying communities in the Catholic Church, I almost blush to write them. That s man should be married, as all allow, in the majority of cases adds to his happiness and possibly righteeneness; but that marriage is necessary in all cases or that men with great objects before them may frequently, with profit, deny themselves the luxury of a home, no one will gaineay. Taking England, how-ever, as one part of the church, from which we may fairly reason to the whole, what do we find? One hundred pounds will not go far to support, educate and clothe a family in the old country; but, taking into consideration that there are e good many unmarried clergy in England, I think we may safely assume that on an average that sum is anoually spent by priests on their wives and children, in addition to their own individual expenses. Now, at a low computation, allowing there are twenty-two thousand clergy in England and Wales, we find that the Church of England, in the persons of her ministers, (in the colonies there are widows' and orphane' funds in addition) pays out, at the lowest reckoning, the ascounding sum of £2,200,000 for the privilege of clerical marriage. And We find the following bold utterances in the same church, with all its missionary cur morning contemporary. Coming from the mostings, with all its self-complacency, and hymn-singing, pays out to spread Christ's kingdom among the heathen the miserable (comparatively) sam of £486,082. Two mil lions and more spent to procure luxury and comfort, which, though desirable, are not ab solutely necessary, and which multitudes of other Catholic priests do without, and less than half a million spent by churchmen, lay and clerical, to produce that end for which

withold comment and certainly censure on

the work of another and larger and more

like, but which do we worship more, the home life or the Christ life? Already have I trespassed too much upon your space. I will only conclude by urging I want to ask, with all the due respect to such my fellow churchmen to be fair and imparan angust and representative body as the tial, to be dissatisfied with our present stand Provincial synod, what business have we to ard and to long to raise it. Our branch of meddle with this question? If the Reman | the Catholic church has a grand future before church is gaining power in this province, if it. She has all the Catholic fundamentals she does use all her tremendous influence to that Rome has, but she is less encumbered which will best further ends; it a rapid- the movements of her mind are freer and less ly increasing French and Irish population, in opposition to the thought of the age. If, with additional responsibilities, give her also however, she is to rise to her rightful posian increasing ascendancy in the electorate of tion, as the grand mediator between Rome etitutionally, one is u

the saints of old were willing to shed their

blood! Here then is no cause for congratu-

lation nor self-assertion. To be sure we have

an absolute right to spend cur money as we

the country, and she is not loth to avail her and Protestanism, from which latter, conat some future time to be the means of that long looked for reunion of Chrisetndom, it will not be by blind criticism of others, nor hilad selflandation, nor blind desertion of Catholic principle, but by setting herself before men in the glory of her devine mission constantly, unitedly and energetically, learning this lesson from and working side by side with the Church of Rome. Let me conclude by submitting two questions to be thoughtfully debated and answered by English churchmen. and let me say that I am fully prepared to receive enlightenment upon them by those who are better favored than myself.

Firstly—Can any one point to a definite instance in which the Church of Rome has used unconstitutional means to obtain her ends in the history of Canada? I hold she has a perfect right to influence the electorate through her clergy, as every Christian body has.

Secondly-Is the activity, self-denial, unworldliness, spirituality and progress of our church, in this province, at present sufficient to justify us in opposing the work of, and in seeking to convert people from other Catholic bodies, and is the progress unmistakable enough to free our self-extisfaction, assumption and laudation from the charge of hum

I do not healtate to subscribe my name. F. G. SCOTTS Drummondville, Qae.

A FIENDISH ACT

Attempt to Murder a Priest by Poisoned

Sacramental Wine.

ONEIDA, N.Y., Oct. 9 .- The Rev. Father Kally, of this place, is seriously ill, and the aircumstances connected with his illness point to a crime of murderous intent, He celebrated mass in the church yesterday moruing and partook of about two teaspoonfuls of the wine, when he was at once solzad with great rains and a burning sensation at the stomach, which he regarded as symp toms of poleoning. He quickly retired from the alter, and, making known this situation, sent immediately to a drugglet for some antidote. The emetic had the desired effect of relieving his stomach, but none ton soon. A physician was summoned, and applied the best known remedies for poison. Father Kelly was deathly sick when conveyed to his home. One of the parishioners yesterday went to Syracuse to have the wine in the bottle analyzed. Several tests were made, each disclosing the presence of arsenic in large quantities. The theory is that some one entered the church by means of a talse key on Sunday or Monday night and put the deadly drug in the small bottle of wine left

We must never suffer eurselves to doubt that in his government of the Church, the Sovereign Pontiff is guided by an intelligence more than human. Even in secular matters it is ever safe to be on his side, dangerous to face and cerrupting our youth on all sides, it be on the side of his enemies. - Cardinal

there, as arsenic was found scattered on the

altar.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Giobe.

There are 401 Catholic newspapers published n Germany.

Dr. Von Staitchel, Catholic Archbishop of ulumob, is dead. Cardinal Schiaffino has left all his property to

the Olive: an Congregation. Rev. Father De Sere of Auscondia, Montaua, a about to build a residence.

St. James' College at Vancouver, Washington, Ty., opened recently with 90 pupils. Rev. Pere Sempe, Superior of the Missioners of Lourdes, died recently after a few hours'

Mother Praxedes, of the House of Providence, at Vaucouver, Washington Territory, died September 24.

The Rev. Moneignor Farrelly has been made spiritual director of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which has now a membership of 1,200.

Rev. Abbe Marcoux, ex-vice-rector of Lavel, replaces Rev Abbe F X Chagnon as cure of Champlain, N.V. during the latter's absence in Europe.

The land for Father Sheehy's Irish Catholic church in Rosario, Argentine Republic, has been bought and paid for. A building fund is being raised.

The Propaganda is making arrangements for the erection of new Vicariates-Apostolic in China, Japan, Persia, and Africa, and for new missions in India.

The Holy Father has raised the feast of his patron, St Joachim, to the rank of a double of the second class, and made it obligatory for the Universal Chucch.

Mgr. Satolli, President of the Academy Noble Ecclesiastics, will represed the Holy Father at the inauguration of the fashington

Catholic University. A telegram from Rome states that on the cen tennial anniversary of the establishment of the Hierarchy the Holy Father will createfive new

dioceses in the United States. Cardinal d'Anniable has just celebrated the golden jubilee of his priestrood, His Eminence, who has quite recovered from his recent illosse, is about to publish a work on moral theology.

Bishop Racine, of Sherbrooke, will, on the 17th instant, celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of his consecration. His flock have decided to present him with an address and a purse of

Fraulein Maria Widmann, a well-known writer, and the daughter of a prominent and wealthy Protestant journalist, was received into the Church last week at Turgan, in Germany.

Archbishop Corrigan has appointed the Rev. John A. Waters president of the Archducesan Union of the Young Men's Literary Societies, in place of the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Catheiral.

On his entrance into Jerusalem Mgr. Piavt, the new Patriarch, had an enthusiastic re-ception. The entire city held high festival and the civic authorities encouraged and sympathised with the rejoicings.

Alderman Stuart Kuill, J. P., the Vice-President of the Central Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, was on Saturday last elected Sheriff of the City of London for the ensuing twelve months.

By direction of the Right Rev. Bishor Knight the priests of the diccree of Shrewsbury have called the attention of the faithful to the importance of the Catholic Truth Society's Conference to be held in Manchester.

The Rev. Father Allen, of Kingstown, South Africa, has presented to the Borgia Museum at the Propagauda some oroaments of the Kaffir-Fingo tribe, which have been examined of ethnographists with much curiosity.

The news has been received in Waterford that the Very Rev. Peter Casey, P.P., Dun-Parvau, has been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of that diocese. Father Cassy was dignior at the election by the priests. A new portrait of his Eminence Cardinal

Manning, in bronze, is on view at the Spanish Exhibition. The work is by Mr. Beck, who is also engaged on a portrait of Miss Mary Anderson and a group of Franciscan monks. A convention between Russia and the Vaticar

has been signed by M Lavolski the Russian re-presentative, and Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State. In accordance with this convention the Propaganda appoints five Russian bishops.

Mgr. Sorgente, Archbishop of Cosenza, whilet entering his carriage on the evening of the 25th ult., was wounded in the calf of the right leg by a revolver shot fired by a seminarist. The man was at once arrested. The Archbishop's wound is not dangerous.

A check for several thousand dollars sent to Pape Leo XIII from Newark, N. J., has been returned through the regular channels to the Newark bank on which it was drawn, duly endersed by the Pope. The handwriting is neat and even. The check will be kept as a souvenir.

It is officially announced that the Very Rev T. J. McRedmond, D.D., Killaloe, has been appointed Coadjutor-Bishop of Killaloe in succession to the late Most Rev. Dr. Ryan. Dr. McRe mond was dignissimus at the election by the priests. His appointment will give great satisfaction.

After vespers Sunday afternoon at Notre Dame church, a procession of the Rosary took place around Place d'Armes. His Grace Archbishop Fabre, His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, and Bishops Moreau, of St. Hya-cinthe, and Raoine, of Sherbrooke, took part in the procession.

The voting of the parish priests of the diocese of Darry for the election of gentlemen to be reor Darry for one election of gentlemen to be re-commended to the Holy See took plane on Wed-nesday. Rav. J K. O'Doherty was digmissi-mus; Rev. Bernard McLaughlin dignior, and Rev. P ofessor O'Brien and Very Rev. J. Kearney, each dignus.

The Capuchin Fathers of Antwerp especially distinguished themselves in helping the wounded and dying victims of the recent catastrophe Their house was near the factory, and the ex-plosion had no sooner occurred than the Capuchins were hurrying to the spot, where they re-mained till the long search for the wounded was over.

At a meeting of the 6,000 Bavarian Catholics now assembled in Munich, a resolution was adopted in reference to the position of the Pope to the following effect: "The Catholics of to the following effect: Bayaria share the sorrow and indignation of al sons of the Catholic Church at the unmeasured insults inflicted on the Holy Father, and are convinced that a situation worthy of the Pope

or the exercise of the Supreme Pastoral office s not to be secured except by restoration of his temporal power."

A correspondent of the Osservatore Romano says that a body of workingmen who were "demonstrating" on the 20th of September, the anniversary of the breach of Porta Pia, meeting Mgr. Stonor, near Frascati, made way for his carriage and respectfully saluted him. The distinguished prelate, observes the correspondent, is greatly esteemed for his beneficence by the people of Frascati.

The sudden death of Cardinal Schiathno was made the pretext for an absurd rumor—that he had been poisoned in order to get rid of a "Liberal" candidate for the Papacy, The rumor, which was never for a moment believed except in rabidly anti Catholic circles, has been effectually disposed of by the result of a medica examination showing that the deceased Cardinal died of gastro-enteritie, and had really been ill for some time.

Mgr. Strossmayer's discourse at the conse-cration of the new Cathedral of Serajevo has created at excellent impression in Austria and Huprary He declared that religious differences and national feelings ought not and could not divide the country in the face of a common danger, and he called apon all alike, Christians, Modems, and Jews, Germann, Slavs, Mayars, and Turks to stand together like brothers and uphold the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

On Sunday the 29th ult. the feast of St. Michael, Colonel and Mrs. Houghton were received into the Catholic Church at Ventner, Isle Wight, by Rev. Father Richardson. Houghton was for twenty years on active service in India, and the wonderful contrast between Catholic and Anglican missions first turned his thoughts towards the One True Church. Colonel and Mrs. Houghton were on a visit to the Hon. Mrs. Ellis at the time of their conversion.

The close of the year and the early days of January will see the Beatification of the two French mareyrs, Gabriel Perboyre and Pierre Chanel; of Pompilio Pirrothi, priests of the Pious Schools, and of the Venerable Bishop Ancina. At the exemony of promulgating the decree concerning Picrotti, the Superior General of the Pious Schools, kneeling in thanksgiving before the Pontifical throne, expressed his hope that the honor rendered to this heroic laborer for the good of the young might be fruitful of blessings in their regard. His Holiness replied, speaking with warm feeling of the pressing nessity for Christian education. Another cause in progress is that of Nunzio Sulprizio, a young Neapolitan workman, who died at nineteen, in 1836, after a life charity and martyrdom.

The Very Rev. Father Thomas Duperon, supervisor of the Benedictine Monastery of the Sacred Heart, in the Indian Territory, left his mission in the spring to visit the old monasteries of the venerable Benedictine society in Northern Frence and Flanders He knelt at the shrine of the founder of the Benedictine Order, at Benet. He returned last week in the steam-ship City of Chicago, and had with him the Rev. Father Amandelmi and eleven youths who are aspirants to become Benedictines at the Monastery of the Sacred Heart. The youths range in age from 14 to 20 years. After they were registered Inspector Grote stopped the postulant monks in their course through the Garden. They were, according to the inspecbe bound by a vow to fill the contracts. Assistant Collector McClelland took a different view of the new-comers, and the aspirant Benedic tines were allowed to land.

Is Queen Victoria a Convert.

The Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etate Unis, et New York, gives new cur-rency to the repeated rumor of the conversion to Catholicity of Queen Victoria. At all events it has been frequently intimated by those entitled to know that England's Queen was, at the least, remarkably inclined to view the Oatholic Courch with fevor. in case the has at length concluded to take the final and decisive step of becoming a Catholic, It will be kept profoundly secret, because State

policy so requires it. This rumor revives the rumor confidently asserted to have been true enough, that Alexander I., the Czar of Russia, became a Catnolic at the time of his death. The Vatican alone knew the truth of this rumor; and, elsewhere, no one could affirm with any postliveness that the Emper or of all the Russias had renounced the Greek faith for that of the Church of Rome.

As we said, in case Victoria has come over, the fact must be kapt a profound secret. If the Queen became publicly a member of the Catholic Church, she would have to abdicate. In England, by her law, "reformed" religion is the religion of the State; and the reigning monarch is the head of the State Church. The people of England -- we mean, the majority, of course-would never allow her majesty to profess any other than the official religion. At the same time it may be remarked that

the daughter of the Queen of England, Empress Victoria, widow of Frederick III., is entirely tree to become a Catholic if she wishes. Nor are there any State interests in the way, no more than that of her mother-in-law, Empress Augusta, whe, according to the recent report was about to embrace the Catholic faith.

In England conversions are becoming very frequent among the high personages of the nation. There are to-day at court fifty-three Catholic tords bolding royal offices. Lord Kipon, the late Vicercy of India, is a cenvert, as was Lord Lyone, the late ambassador to Paris. There is without any doubt a powerful movement towards Catholicity in the England of the present day .- Pittsburgh Catholic

St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society.

The monthly meeting of this society was held at St. Patrick's presbytery Sunday afternoon. Hon, Eiward Murphy presided. The Rev. Father J. A. McCallen opened the meeting with a short address. The pledge of total abstinence was administered, and there were several additions to membership. Resolutions of cendolence were passed to Mr. Thos. Finn on account of the recent death of his mother. The auditor's quarterly report was read, and showed the financial standing of the society to be most satisfactory. Considerable routine business was transacted, and the meeting closed with prayer.

Youth should be a savings bank, -Mde. Swetchire.

THE CONSPIRACY IN CHICAGO.

Fresh and Interesting Developments in the Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, October 12.—Judge Horton to-day seemed an order for a special grand jury to investigate the attempts at jury in connection with the Crenin trial. Al. Hanks and Mark Salmon, oriminal court bailiffs, are under arrest, charged with packing the Cronin jury.

Three new suspects were arrested here yesterday for alleged complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. Before they were arrested, Chief of Police Hubbard had a long talk with a prisoner in the jail named Gillivan. The three suspects were taken into the State Attorney's effice, and, it is said, made state-The authorities refuse to say anything about the new prisoners, whose names even have not been made known.

At 11.20 p.m. seven mea were in the State Attorney's office, presumably undergoing ex-

amination. CHICAGO, October 13 -Secret conferences and rumors of further arrests tell the story of new developments in the Cronin case tonight. The state's attorney and his associates were in private session. All the lawyers for the defence were generally believed to be in close confab cisewhere. At 11 p.m. it was known that a new arrest had been made and the prisoner taken for concealment to an out lying police station. Two other arrasts were expected before midnight. Elward Hoagand, who confessed to having engaged in a plat to fix the Cronia jury implicates Kavanagh and O'Donnell as the men through whom he was drawn into the business. Hosgland says he revealed nothing until he was confronted by his mother, who inadvertently admitted his connection with the plot. Hosgland is not under arrest, but is obliged to report to the state's attorney every half hour by telephone.

A WIDE REACHING PLOT.

CHICAGO, October 14.—The grand jury this afternoon returned an indictment against John Graham, a clerk in A. S. Trude's law office, for connection with the Cronin jury bribery, also, true bills against the six men arrested Saturday. One of the Spate Atternoy's assistants said to-day: "Bailiffs Solomon and Hanks and Tom Kavanagh have agreed to tell all they know about the plot. We are sure, therefore, of reaching the head and front of the conspiracy."

The excitement about the oriminal court-building ing was so intense this afternoon that it was ussessary to lock and bar the outside doors. Graham, the indicted clerk, was arrested Sunday night, and has been looked up ever since. He was the man who was to put up the money with which to brine the jurors, and it is asserted by Judge Longenecker that the evidence against him is very conclusive.

After presenting the indictments the grand

After presenting the indictments the grand jury adjourned for the afternoon. The State Attorney says the case by no means ends with the present indictments, but will be very much more far reaching than the most sanguine can suppose. Other indictments may be expected to follow in short order. When the matter is ripe the State Attorney or one of his associates, will give a detailed account of another branch of jury bribing conspiracy. It is the intention of the authorities to railroad all the men under indictment to prison as fast as possible. Although Chicago has received a good many shocks in the past few years, there never has been a time when the community was so excited, and nothing else is talked of. What sympathy there may have been for the men on trial charged with Oronin's murder is now dissipated.

THE LEADERS IN THE PLOT.

Kavanaugh, the leader of the corruption nusiness, was a member of the Ogden Grove picnic committee, and began to plot against the ury system fifteen days after the affair. Tom jury system fifteen days after the affair. Tom Kavanegh's partner, Brown, was summoned for the Cronin case as a venireman by Bailiff Cole, and the defence had to use a peremptory challenge on him. A neighbor of Brown and an acquantance of Kavanaugh was also summoned and had to be got rid of by another peremptory challenge from the defence. Frederick W. Smith, who has been indicted for perjury in Osbkosh, halls from Connecticut. He seems to Osbkosh, hails from Connecticut. He seems to have taken great interest in the present Clan-na-Gael trial He has figured as manufacturer of verdicts for weak juries before now, it is understood. In other words, he is regarded as a jury

Jerry O'Donnell, the agent of Tom Kavanagh. is a mere boy—a tool of the Buckley "trianglers" in Camp No. 20, and has tried had rather industriously in the fixing of juries. nand rather industriously in the fixing of juries. It was only a few days ago that he was appointed a revenue gauger, and it is intimated that he is not the only United States official interested in securing the release of the suspect Oronin murderers. Bailiff Solomon has made a complete confession, but the full derails have not been given by the thats. He also gave up his plete confession, but the full details have not been given by the tate. He also gave up his list of veniremen, all of whom he had approached. So far the only names made known are George Tschappatt, Louis Alexander, H. C. Maley, R. H. Nicholson, George Schlagel and Ed. Brodie. George Tschappatt is the man whose name was first printed Chappett, and was the first to give notice that he had been approached.

THE RUSH TO CONFESS.

Luther Lafin Mills, one of the attorneys for the state, said to-night:—"We have had confessions here this very day—from six to ten in number. They are absolute, giving us the whole miserable conspiracy. They reveal a most dammable organization against the law of the land and conspiracy that will startly the the land, and conspiracy that will startle the continent when it is thoroughly known—a conspiracy of ramifications, of audacity, revealing men whose names will be a surprise to the men whose names will be a surprise to the country. It is not exaggeration when I say that you cannot magnify the damnable outrage of this conspiracy, In the taking off of Dr. Cronin and the manner in which it was done the whole world was startled. The second conspiracy will alike startle the whole world."
The indicament returned by the

apiracy will alike startle the whole world."

The indictment returned by the Graud jury this afternoon is a joint bill against John Graham, Mark Solomon, Alexander L. Hanks, and Fred W. Smith. This evening it was learned from the State Attorney that Graham is the approach prominent citizen where is the supposed prominent citizen whose mys-terious confinement gave rise to so many surmises. Graham gave \$10,000 bonds this evening mises. Graham gave \$10,000 bonds this evening and was released. But little information about him, could be secured at the office of Lawyer Trudel. He had been there for 12 or 14 years. Lawyer Jenks, said Graham had never been admitted to the bar.

Hope is one of the three things that abidewhen prophecies fail, and tongues cease and knowledge passes away.—Frothingham.

STRUZZE ZHT DNA NROL RIZ

of Common Sense to a Metho-Gathering.

He Justifies the Action of Partiament on the Jesuits' Estates' Act and Hitustrates the Power of a Province to dispese of its

BROCKVILLE, October 9.—Sir John Mandorald and Hon. Mr. Haggart attended a Methodist plonio at Westport yesterday in aid of the building fund of the new Methodist church, when the Fremier delivered a most important speech, referring at some length to the Jesuital estates question. After speeches by the chairman, Mr. Taylor, M. P., Ron John Heggart, Mr. W. H. Fredenburgh and Wood, M. P., one Premier was presensod with a congratulatory address by the trustees of the church. Sir John, in reply paid a high tribute to the Methodist Church which, he said, he often attende with his parents in its early days to Canada. Taking up the Jesuit question he proceeded then as follow

One subject has excited a good deal of autentica throughout the country labely. It cannot be called a party question, although in is a political one, and I shall, therefore, ven-ture to make a my remarks upon it because It le a subject of great importance. I mean the disaltowing of the act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec respecting the January estates. It is not a party question because, as you know, both Conservatives and Reformers to the Parlinment of Canada, with the exception of thirtuen, joined in a vote caying that the Govorganest was right in not dimiliowing that act of the previoce of Quobec. The

tion, that is occasionally made which I who ! to ropol with indignation, and I do it on behalf of political fore an well as these who not with me in Parliament, and that is that the mojority in the vote or that occasion were neturied by the fear of off inding the French Canadians, by the fear of effending the

Roman Catholic population. Why, Mr. Casirman, do you think that the opposite parry, counting in its rac a Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Bicke, were accusted by any other feeling than the patriotic desire to do their ducy when they voted with the Government? If that vote had been oursied against the Government it would have been a gue to the Governor-General and said. Your Expellency, Parilament has declare against the Government. Here is my conminkion; send for year successors." was because Mr. Laurier, Mr. Blaite and Mr. Mackenzie, and those who followed them, thought it was according to the law, seconding to the constitution, according to the prineiples upon which our constitution is founded, that they and the majority in Parliament seld that the Government could not take any

UPHELD THE GOVERNMENT.

They said the Government was right and that we could not have dens anyting else without causing bitter war and dissusion batween the two great races, Brouch and Hagfish. Do you impose that Alexander Mac-kerzis, that eld Asformer, belonging to one of the strictest sects in Protestantiam, the Raptist denomination, was truckling to the French-Canadians or the Roman Catholics ; was he looking for office? No, he has ratired from office for ever. During the last session and but so anxious was he to show his respect for the comstitution, soldesirous washe to provent a quarrel, which might cause the most diesetrons results, and possibly and In bledshed between the two races, the he, an old man a confirmed invalid, trembling in every john, aft his warm bed at 2 o'clook in the mountage and came to the Hous of Commons to register his vote in lave. of the constitution

which he had helped to formulate. (Casers) Ladies and gentlemen, the Politiment of Canada did not pass the Josuits' Betard Acc. The Parliament of Oaasda had no more to do with it than the Congresse of the United States. It was an act passed by the Lagie lature of the Province of QRDe. Bo it right or belt wrong that was up affair of ourse. Is was within the limits of their constitution. and they had the right to pass It if ther What is the meaning of free govern ment? It means a government where his recple have the right to rule or mirrale them-selves, as they one o. We had bething to do with the wisdom or the anartsion of that law. The only question for us was whether the Legislature of Quebec care acting within their powers—powers given to them by the at an entropy were too from here Parliament of Great British when it give no early they will take the \$60,000 from hir. That was the only Moreler with a "the k you." question and, mind you, we who are Minh-ters, or have been Ministers, take a reform oath that we will give true connect to the Governor General, the representative of our sovereign, to the ness of car indgment. We took that cath, and when the Cablest come to the couplisies that the not wes wifited the competency of the Logislature we were bound.

DUTY SOTED TO DO AS THE OID.

I would have committed moral perjury ti, ba-Heving as a correstationalist that the Gusboa Legitlature had the right to the set, I came other Cathello bedies disimed their had not said so. I would have degraded my labore. To a bodies out to the describs: Legitlabure had the right to sees the set, I ! self as a man. I would have sank in my own opinion forever it, believing and knowing revived we usered on the education of the that the Legislature was noting within their powers, I had advised His Excellency officerwise. (Obcore.) I might or might not have voted ugaines the bill if I bad been a member of the Legislature of Quebec, but another my referred to the Pops. The Jasuita demanded colleagues and I had a right to say at them, the whole \$400,000, but the Pops decided "You have no right to legislate for your lagainst there and said: "You shall only get colleagues ung I had a right to say at them "You have no right to legislate for your salves; you must let us legislate for you." If the bill was within the jurisdiction of the Lightelature the only growed on which we faut that the Pope is a fevelge notestate has could have discllowed it was that it would be ling to do with it. ture the rest of the Bernaico. That is to I am address his a meeting here interested may, by giving the Jesuita \$160,000 we are in the building of a Methodaet church. Way, going to injure the Bouninion as a whole, I am old enough to remember when the burt the rest of the Demision. That is to You are a portion of the Dominion and can | Mathelist body in Canada was governed by any man, woman or child in this meeting or i foreign conference. I am old snough to be in any position of the province be burt if a member that the conference met in the Ungrant of that kind were made ofther to States. I am old enough to remember Jesuite Jews, Medammedons or Mormons? that the Methodres will be Canada seen their (Lengites and cheers.) That grant will not delegates to the entermose in the United hurs say of us. We shall enjoy one rights all the same whether they get the morray or whether they spend it.

Dass is not lesis somesping like a genic to salous of era is age. add semmed beratel \$160,000, a sum of warry that one of your \$160,000, a sum of man'ny that one of your Canada shou they were before. They were townships could easily vote to the indirect lake, and autof as thick antices they not some of the sum of the subjects they now.

put it out at interest. If they spend it, it is gene and they can de no further injury, and if they byest it at interest, well, the interest n \$160,600 amounts to just about the salary you pay me for my invaluable services The Premier Administers a Dose (this and laughter), nothing more than this, and this enormous sure of money is the cause of this panio, of this exsitement and agitation. (Renowed laughter.) It would be almost indicrens if it worn not dang srous.

THEFT AND WITH US AND OF US.

The French Canadian people are British subjects and the, are proud of it. They say they look to the Orewn of England, to the flag of England, and not to their old connection with France. They are as good subjects of the Queen as we are. They weknowledge the great advantage: which they gained by being severed from France and becoming portion of the great British Empire, which Mr. Haggart has dilated upon so forcibly and elequently. (Cheers.) They are with us and of us. They pursess the same rights as we do. They have their own provir a and their own Legislature, and they have, through that Logislature, a right to deal with their own property, their own money, without question of autiliers. Had the act been disallowed the people of Quebec would have deeply asserted the interference. They would say, and rightly. "This property belong to as in mountains, good achools, churches, con and we shows to devote it in the manner of have ine." They would feel that they had been trampled upon, that their rights had proved the powers of the street them, that the powers of the powers of the street them, that the powers of them. given by the Parliament of England to their Legislature had been disreguled from the vague fear that comething nodefined would, in some unexplained manuer, lajure the Dominion by the opposition of this amali auw.

I have only a few minutes left in which to address you, but there is recather point to which I desire to refer. One of the ohis ocjections to the measure has been preuted by the dissemination throughout the country atages of her struggles and her triumphs. of the idea that in this act there has been on in: 15 to the Queen's supremacy. This is one act of the prevince of Quobec. The any of the chief causes of the prescut gitation, with bis usual versatility, he turned anico and talk sense when you get there. Oh, for with bis usual versatility, he turned anico and talk sense when you get there. Oh, for with bis usual versatility, he turned anico and talk sense when you get there. Oh, for with bis usual versatility, he turned anico and talk sense when you get there. Oh, for with bis usual versatility, he turned anico and talk sense when you get there. Oh, for with bis usual versatility, he turned anico a whather Her Mujesty has seen insulted or managed interest. Thru fellowed Cordinal the royal supremary assailed by this measure. Newmon's "Collista," a classic of floor flore. It he had thought so he would have said so, and more delicute etermines abstraction in Ho, on the advice of his ministers, allowed the act we go into operation, but in somequence of the agitatien he soked the law officers of the Crown, Bir Richard Wobster and Sir Riward Clark, whether the cot was within the confidence of the Provincial Legis lature, and they replied in the affirmative. He asked if to should have disallowed the act and they said "No." They could not, as somed lawyers, have given any other opinion. So clear Aid they consider the points raised that they say that there was really no case to go before the judicial commistee of the Privy Council, which, you know, is the court of the lest resort in colonial matters.

THERE WAS NO OTHER COURSE. Y a see, therefore, that the G verminent apprelimas many thomeands of dollars.

way women inconvenience transelves. A mea could have taker no other course; that, in What good does this parade of riches has planty of pockets. He can carry keys, fact, we should have been guitty of a breach do the doad? A simple stone would A woman is always wondering where she left of the constitution if we had done so and we mark the resting place of the departed or hid here. When the exigences of the would have sown the seeds of dissection behas buel tilgian notices which might load and would land to the mont unbappy consequences. other course, and as honest men they voted it is only by our country being at peace, only according to their consideres.

by our being contented and satisfied with each other, that we can go ou with our work of development, building our railroads, consernating our canals, caucuraging argiculture, without a breach of the ucratitation and | encouraging manufactures : it is only by peace and order among ourselves that this country can have hopes of a prospersor future. If it in found that race is set against race, As in 1937; If it is seen in Europe that the two ling a vocation for the priesthood with the races are hostilo to each other, that this mr contern is going to be convuled with civil st disconsions, we shall have jeopardized our future and destroyed our credit—the means which we require to build our railways and to the spesion before, out of regard for the state | traceroy our country and make it what it from your tomb by the crumbling rottes of of his health, he never carra to the House of tought to be. Then, you must remember, thus,—Catholic Columbian.

Commons after air o'clock in the evolute, there is no feeling of irritation so great as but as anxious was he to show his respect for that caused by a sense of oppression, and our French Canadian brethren will say, "We are the minority, and, therefold, we are not oflowed to spend our mency as we please."

> have given anything to have the ... dies! | girls, who have fersaken affirmed lovers to forced and why? Start one is going marry first distracts for their hand, and they to have the description of these pretty soon glost over the remarks. Sectores of these like Broads Caradian likes, the Concerns violations of tieth. But simil cope ments fore why but owed my old colleague, wir George Certier, and who how follow my collosgues, Sir Beeser Langevin, Sir A Owen ! and Mr. Chaplean, are the majority in Quethe nut Mr. Meroler, naturally, would extra of wronging her betreth if the opt to like to get unit support and he would have a triffing blue of the most selumn obligation got every man of them is the sol flone. Are you ergaged? Be faithful to lad been disallowed. The Legislature vould your gledger, for whole an ergagement is not have reparted the act and would have a real a marriage, it is the door to that hely Saurarued to reputs it as often as no disallowed | ment, and it must be respected accordingly. Cand them all the prespense of peace, altino prospects of prosperity and development. would have gone for the calle of this little not allowing \$160 000 to the Jesuits. Mind | you, goldieroen, the Protestant miserity in year, gold somen, the Protectant measurity in the about three months. It is very satisfactory. Quibes did not discover any cojections to it. Our audience coon is 50x80 fb., with ceiling 30 at all till they were told from Toronto that fb. Xouc 60 lauh Reflector lights it admirably. Quebes ald not discover any conscitors to it eny they will take the \$60,000 from bir.

Morolog wish a "the k you." WHAT THE POPE HAD TO DO WITH IT.

One thing mere before ! close.' It was said it was wrong to leave this matter to the Pape; that the Pope is a foreign pares. Bat, fall and grationen, you will see that is was not left to the Pope to say veether the actobould be massed or not. The levislature and the Government of Quebra had resolved to apply the decuite estatos in a particular way. The Jesuice ciclaid the whole, out Mr. Mareins would not give them the whole, un-'After your suppression and and you were panpie of Quebec and we have the right to get our chare of these estates." Therefore the median a ore as to how the money should be divided, and, accordingly, the matter was \$160,000, the remaining and larger portion going to the other Catholic colleges." The

States. Then was a loreign body. That conference gove and the Mutadia bedy is much as the general conference in Canada governs to now, but no one said or could say say that the people of Canada, nurbering in these days that the Mcchollets in Canada upwards of 5,000,000 people, are going to be were disleyed. But they were no more loyal never they extallighed their conference in

arose they would, I presume, apply to the head of their religion at Censtantinople, Sheikh Ul Islam, and yet there is nobedy in India more loyal to the British Crown than there same Mehammedans.

After these few remarks, which I would have extended if time had permitted, I will say once more on that question that we acted according to the law and with a desire to retain peace and good fellowship between French and English, between Catholic and Protestant, and, whatever may be the feeling now, we are satisfied that the future happiness and presperity of this country have been preserved by our act and that there would have been discension, lose of credit, less of prestige and probably bloodshed if we had attempted to trumple on the French-Canadians er their rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of 1867. (Cheers.)

I thank yea, ladies and gentlomen, for the patient hearing which you have given me." (Fignewer pheers.)

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thorsands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region o Dakota. Here was alsoi the where that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Bith soil, timber

Catholic Novels.

The distinctively Cashelle nevel is of re-cens growth on English soil. Cardinal Wise-mes saw in "The Last Days of Poupeil" the aicided of en lide witch, extrict out, night prove must fraitful to bringing before the n da of the people a vivid ploture of the Christian Churen passing through the various His fertile health acroadingly projected a series of novele intended to ablahilitate the past, and and more delicate "trustore, abstading to artitle traits of the easter, and percetrated with that keep some of the beautiful or perunitar to the Gracian mind. I is a book that grows upon me with every at acessive perusal. Other works of morth were made led on these, and though the list it short, it is Belect.

Better Than a Monument.

Some persons are unxious to have a gestle marble or grapite monument at their on a grave or over the remains of their loved and net. And, out of pride, to make a display expansive memorial, they lavish on their

mark the resting place of the departed or hid here. When the exigencies of the and ack the prayers of the passerby, equally

Bettor than any rock that was ever chieslled is a part of sucreted for the holy whistry with the maney that would subarries have been trasted in a grand monument, and who will stand at the alter of God ressing in file annointed hands the hely Hostas a Secretice for the living and the dead, and as s peaceoffering for the soul that produced for him

the grace of ordination. bound a sonelarsorp for pare students hav that you are inclined to invest it.

s. Light a human sanctuscy lump bethe tabernacie of the Lord. A sobolar-

ip in a seminary will keep your memory reen long after your name would be offaced

Ergagements.

Engagements to marry are serious contracts. They are neet in sacreduesa to the There is succiner taken that I ought to seeding itself. Every other itsy the secular mention. No doubt, Mr. Mercler would newspapers report the elements of illuting generally end a unitage march master the wester that the wester that will break her sugaroment you will hardly be true to her marrings promites, and the man who can percusie ber to the

> Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. Parter Repleotos Company.
>
> Gentlemen: - Vo dave non used your Reflec

> > Very mapacinity.
> > J. H. Holmes,
> > Cim. Ridg. Com. 34 Cong'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.) Hear Sire:—The Tailey Reflector which you clauded in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is organized and gives a brilliand light. It is really a macyal of cheapness, neutron and

Very sincerely yours, G. R. GBANNIA. Pastor of 8d Orog'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

------A CREAT TRUTH PRESHLY STATED. Lemmond I tell you man may prate as they will about wemen's extravagance, but abo can dress well on a sum that would keep a man looking shabby." Simore (dryly) "That's true. Now, the area that my wife dresses on keeps me less a shabby year in and year out."-Tims

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-ING.

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

A NATURAL RESULT.

(list k-"I understand, doctor, that two contists in your neighborhood have arranged a match in their art?" Doctor-"Yes,I have heard so." Clark-" What do you think the result will be?" Doctor-" A drsw."-Portland Advertiser

TU THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and v ises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of the first to any person who applies to Nicholson, 50 St. John streat, Montreal.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE ORUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the OITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION.

The grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain and St. Urbain. p.i... Sireet cars pass the door.

THIS FOR GIRLS.

Plain, Straight, Grandfatherly Talk With Lots of Sense in It,

"What about the girls," says a friend. Let the girls quit their feelishness, as Sam Jones says. If they can't make money, let them cuit spending it. I know young ladies in this town whose fathers are on a strain, and yet they won't make their own dresses. They have them made by the milliner. They prance all over the town ann gad a bout and read novels, and don't do a blessed thing to help their father maintain the family. A girl The fath ir is on a strain ought to make her own cicthes and some more besides. If she doesn't know how she should learn. Every member of the family should at least carn their salt and pepper and pickles and chewing gum, A girl of 18 who can't make her own cicties is not fit to be a wife, much less a mother. Ried or poor, they ought to do something useful. Get up early and fly round and sweep and dust and look after the diningroom and the lamps. After breakfast go to that sawing machine and make it hum and pane like your grandmothers did the spinning-wheel. In the afternoon put on your nice her emade dress and go to see somebody yeu wants to see, somebody w'to wants to see you, a young girl who is too proud or too lary to make her own clother. Young lady, don't you marry a man who drinks or who spends all that he makes. It following this advice atops the breed, los it stop.—Bill Arp. in Atlantic Constitution.

A Fair Sample of the Way Women Hamper Themse vos in Little Things.

Way don't women have peckets? They carry their purse in their hands and them han Therebiefe in their bediesagud they carry a little bag shout no big as a pint cup on ther: arms, think xnot upo of which has nover been defined. There is a liberal wholesaleness about of their wealth or to "get ahead" of some relative or neighbor who has had erected a less tion of his dress for his own wants that is accually refreshing in comparison with the weather cause him to have recourse to his "wipe" he puts a hand into his breast pecket and hault out a liberal square or cambric. A weman under like circumstances suffe, and

continues to aniff. When a man sits down in a street car ho weits till the goale of the ball punch and re-gleter stands in front of him, then he puts his bromb and fore finger in a tiny pocket in his overcost and hauls out his ticket or his nickle, says a Chicago Journa! writer. The women begins to get her change ready when the conductor is at the other end of the car. She pulls her bay off her mem, draws it open, sakes out the purse, pulls off her ellk mittene, opena her pursa, uncleaga an inner compartment, takes out a nickle, buts it between her lips-faugh !-- snaps sho compartment, shuts the pures, opens her bag and puts away the purie, and pulls on the mitten again. And this is a fair semple of the way women ham-per themselves in all the little tuber--and life is made up of them—and then complem of the disadvantages of the sex. There is nothing on earth to prevent any individual moman from sujeying tennmenable pockets, lesse slacves, bifurcated anderskirts, short hair, te., and all other medern feminine improvemente. - Fort Wort' Gazette.

She May Find it.

She had e-lied upon a real estate man to see if he had a house to suit her, and had now over the fist and found fault with every strong. A firthe out of patronce he finally asked "What kind of house do you want, anyhow?" "It was the nouse so much as the neighborshe replied : "I want a location where ins reighbors will be neighborly. If I want so give a party and went to borrow a piono, aria, a few chairs, three or four pictures and come statuary I want to feel that my neighbore will lead me with cheerfulness.

A Bad Memory.

Jeanny (who was been kept in the honse all the day for bad conduct)-"Mother, what a had memory you have got. You have got the worst memory I ever saw." Mather "Bad memory, Johnny? I am sure I have a very good memory. Why do you call it ead?" "Presuse you remember everything bud that I de."

The Church Sociable.

Preparing suppor for the church sociable.

Mrs. Brown-We've get an oyster left;
when that I do with it?' Secret Coding-Put it in he boug.

Mrs. Bown-Arc you addressing me in the language of slang, or do you really mean that this soup shall contain two uysters.

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

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

Blinks (who has moved into the suburbs)-Here's an idea. The paper says one of the handsomest residences on the Hudson has the flower neds laid off with old beer potties.

Mrs. Blinks (doubtingly)-"Well, at a distance thr effect of the glass borderings might be prot**ty.**"

"Yes, indeed. I'll order a gross or two from Swicher & Co., and when the bottles are empty you can have them,"

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be apsedily relieved by a single dose of McGare's Butternut Pilis.

AN OPINION.

She-"It must have been an as ful storm to No portion of the Dominion will in any may be Lagguet one referred to the greatness She—"You must never let father see you put blow away the lighthouse." Cholly—"Terrible, your arm around my waist." He—"Why waster, be findly. Her Majorty's subjects there are your arm around my waist." He—"Why my dear; but to dear, but he carelessness that there was a lighthouse in such Lagguet one respecting their religion. If any would not be so angry" "No, dear, but he carelessness that there was a lighthouse in such an exposed place."

Ireland's Ancient Parliament-1790

The Great Parliament of Ireland, elected 1790, is the title of a remarkably handsome engraving, 24 x 30 inches, and published by Mr. A. E. Costello, 10 Union Square, N. Y. This engraving is an entirely new production, and is taken from the original picture in College Green, Dublin, and painted by the cele-brated artists, H. Barraud and J. Hayter. This fine engraving represents the last Parliament of Ireland, prior to the fateful Union of 1800. This is truly the representative period of the golden age of cratory and great statesmen. All the patriotic celebrities of the period are here delineated,—Grattan, Flood, Curran, Ponsonby,—but inaemuch as there are over 200 life-like portraits in all, anything like an enumeration of the names would be out of place. John Philpot Curran, the renowned patriot and advocate, is seen addressing the spell-bound assemblage. Conspleuous among the throng of calebrities are the figures of the two rivals, Grattan and Flood, wearing the uniform of the volunteers. They stand side by side to the foreground, attentively taking note of the scene, all jestonsies thrown saids at this happy period of their career. The structure of the Irleh House of Commons, at the period of these debates, was particularly adapted to convey to the people on impression of dignity and spiendor in their legislative ascembly. The interior of the Commons House was a retunds of great orchitectural magnificence. An imposite the head three times with the mease gallery, supported by Tusoun piliars, but and of the revolver, inflicting three surrounded the inner base of a grand and icicy dome. In that gallery on every impor-tant debate, nearly seven hundred auditors beard the sentiments and loarned the characters of their Irich representatives. The frent rows of this gallery were generally (as seen all became frightened and escaped, but in his in engraving) occupied by ladies of the high-basts drapped life hat in which his name was est rank and fashion, where presence gave an written. Ho was arrested that night, and, on est rank and lastion, where presence gave an unimating and brilliant splendor to the cultre being charged with the crime, said, "I will seem. The Parliamentary independence of Ireland was short-lived. By means the most coandalous, infamous and corrupt, the Union affair. From 11 o'clock on the night of the reared was short-ived. By means the Union affair. From 11 o'clock on the night of the was accomplished in 1800; and on New Year's Day, 1801, it was proclaimed to the heard the pistol shot. He recollected people of Ireland that they no longer had a Parliament; that the noble building which had resonnded to elequent appeals of justice and right was now only a monument to treachery and corruption. An independent country was thus degraded into a province. Ireland, as a nation, was extinguished. "Ro- jury returned its verdict as above. Too surgam!" The engraving sells for the low biggest sensation, however, is yet to come. Sum of \$1.50; with a fine three-inch poliched. Twitchell is out on \$6,000 ball and is now on oak, gilt moulding, frame, \$6 00. This picure should be in every Irish home.

The Little Book that has Changed the World.

Long age, before the discovery of printing, the holy Besertion owned a tiny manuscript copy of the Gospela. Seeing an uncovered doad body one day, he threw over it his cloak; and sherely afterward meeting a poor man with ing. Millent raiment, he bestowed upon him the tunic which he were.

"What teaches you to be so unselfish?" was asked of him.

"This little book," he answered, Finally he sold the it is volume itself, "I can take no comfort in pe sessing it," he said to those who would learn his reasons. "It obeyed."--Ave Maria.

Anecdotes of the late Arbhbishop Lynch.

Many curious aneodotes are told in the life of the late Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, especially during his missionary espect in the South :-

Almost immediately on his arrival in Houstou, Texas, he was told of a Cetholic weman of some preminence there. He decided to pay bera vioit, and asked her at once if she had any chiuren not yel baptized. Mistaking Father Lynch for a Methodias minister, the taid her children were not yet baptized but that she was waiting for the advent of a Catholic priest. When Father Lyuch told her that he was one, her jay was unbounded. She told him that she has often been on the point of baptizing her out from when she thought them in danger of desth, but that they had all been pared to he. She called in her children to get the priest's blessing. He found that their mother had instructed them well in the Cate chism, so that he baptized them at once. He card the woman's confession and told her he would say mass in the morning, at which the poor woman heard mass for the first time in alghtoon years.

Though Father Lynch could not speak Spanish, he sought out the Mexicans, knowa man on horseback, who volunteered to bring him to where there were a few Cathoics. The woman at whose house he called first, eyed him with distrust, because he had been guided to her by a Methodist classleader. She persisted in believing him a Methodist preacher and refused to let him baptize the children, till he showed her a crucitix. At once the jumped up, and taking a horn from the wall blow it lustily. A few men and some women and children came running at the sound. So delighted were they to see a priest that they fell on their kness and kissed his hand. He remained a few days among them, after which to their regret he was forced to go on his way.

On one occasion, after having delivered a lecture in a Texan town, the chief men of the place, all of whom wore Methodiste, as wore most of the inhabitants, came to ask Father Lynch to be their preacher. They said they had been long without a minister and that they thought, from the priest's explanation. that his religion came near to their reading of the Bible. Father Lynch could not accept as his mission in the country was to go about in search of the scattered Catholics, but he promised to send them a priest.

Again, when Father Lynch was about to say mass at a certain town, he found there wes no one to serve it. The people with married man. Put a band of crape on you whom he was staying, advised him to await hat." the coming of the stage, for that the stagedriver, though a Methodist preacher, could and would serve mass. Father Lynch declined his services, and subsequently discovered that the fellow had been a Catholic, but had taken up preaching as a business. He explained to the priest that he never preached against the Catholic faith, confining himself to " moral lessons."

Once the good missionary inquired at hotel as to the religious denominations in keeping a dozen young men on her string."

that neighborhood. He was answered that

there were Methodists, Baptists and a few Church of England people.

Any Catholics? asked the priest.

"Oh, no," said the hotel keeper, with a laugh, "we're pretty bad round here, but we haven't come to that yet."

Exther Lynch observed the

haven't come to that you.

Father Lynch observed that Cathelles were usually as intelligent and industries as others, for which fact he could veuch from large experience."

"Oh well that's seme argument in their

favor," said the hotel-keeper.

When he afterwards learned that Father Lynch was a Catholic priest he was deeply mortified and made an humble apolegy to him, which needless to say was received in good part.
These of course are chosen from number.

less ancedotes of the same nature, and serve to show both the strange state of those countries and the active missionary spirit which characterized the late Archbishop of Teronto.

TWITCHELL HAS SKIPPED

Kingston's " Involuntary » Midnight Marander Safe over the Line.

Kingston, Ont., October 9.—The grand jury late last night returned a true bill for burglary and assault with intent to kill in the ourgiagy and assembly that the same in the case of Marshall C. Twitchell, son of United States Consul Twitchell, of this city. Young Twitchell broke into Mrs. Mertin's house on Wellington street, at about 12 o'clock on Wellington birees, as about 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 24th July last, effecting an entrance from the rear. Mrs. Martin's servant girl was awakened and acresmed for help, when the burglar at once told her te keep quiet "or he'd kill her." The girl gare another scream, whereupen the burgler produced skate straps from his pocket and bound her limbs, afterwards gagging her mouth with a piece of bed ticking. Mrs. Martin was awakened by thegiri's screams, and, look. ing for the cause, was confronted by Twitchell who fired at her, the bullet luckly missing its mark. He then struck Mrs. Martin nasty wounds from which the blood flowed copiously. Mrs. Martin dropped the lamp, the burning oil from which set fire to the stair carpets, rushed past the burglar into the street, screaming loudly for help. Twitchwritten. Ho was arrested that night. and, on rupning across the Congregational church yard, and striking his head against a tree, and his memory then became a blank until a few minutes before his arrest.

The above evidence was re-hashed yesterday, and after much deliberation the grand the other side, where he will assuredly remain. His consul, ic an interview this morning, was reticent and refused to say anything definite, but one may safely conclude from his remarks that when Twircheli's case is called the accused will be non est. The defence, if any, set up by his conent will probably be that the young man, at the time be committed the crime, was laboring under a temporary attack of incenity. No other reasonable ex-planation can be given for the burglary.

Unreasonable Prayers.

A great many people seem to think that if they pray for what they want, the Lord is bound to grant their patitions. They do not always allow him the liberty of judgment which they would not think of denying to any human friend, and his failure or delay to respond as they wish amongs them. But a kuops saying, 'Seli nii thou hast and give to respond as they with anneys them. Data the poor.' The book was all I had, and I great many petitions do not merit the expected answer. Often no answer at all is deserved. Minny of our prayers are as unreasonable as the demand of a little child to be Howed a razor, or a dynamico cartridge, for a plaything. Still others pay no heed to the diving understanding of the fitness of things, and pleud for the immediate accomplishment of what requires a long time to bring to pass; as whom we pray for a change of character in a friend, and are discreased because no immediate transformation is wirresped. Many a petition is upreasonable, becaused offered in a wrong spirit. Such would have been those in the test case proposed a few years ago by s ramous acleatist in which-if we recall the scheme—the number of oures in a nospital where the patients were to be prayed for, was to be compared with that of cures in another hospital for whose inmates no prayers were to be offered. Petitions offered merely with purpose to test God meananically, and in a temper of rivalry, can not be expected to be heard, and the proposition very properly was refused. An unreasonable petition has no more reason to expect a favorable answer then when made to a fellow man, except possibly, in view of the fact that God's compassionate forbestance is unspeakably greater than that of any man. He who would receive the destrod response to his petitions must take care that they are ressurable and right. must draw near to God humbly and reverent ly, must appreciate the great privilege of holding converse with the Almignty at all, spart from possible benefits to be gained.

> Mankato, Minacaota, Sept. 30th, '87. To whom it may concern :- I hereby certify that I have tried many great physicians, t"by reputation,") in the largest cities in the west, and for six years I sought for one skillful enough to cure my daughter of a nervous disease, but without success. I was then induced to try the Rev. E. Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was reported as being very successful in treating disease of this character, and I am pleased to say that by his skillful treatment my description. daughter was in a short time completely cuted, and he refused to accept any compensation for his services. I cheerfully recommend him to any paroies needing his services. All caughter and myself will ever hold the reversad gentle-

man in grateful remembrance.

JOHN LCHWEITZER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 50th day of September, A.D. 1882.

W. B. DAVIES,

Clark of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn. A FIEND IN NEED.

Handsome Foreigner (anxious to marry)-" [never saw such absolutely cold blooded creatures as you American girls, Not one of them

deigns to look at me twice.

Handsome American—"My dear sir, your student life has given you the subdued air of a

Miss Quickwit-" You took Miss De Pink to the theatre last evening, I understand?"

when the the transfer of the t

money that way. Miss De Pink told me her self that times were so hard now that the only way she could see all the new plays was by

ALL STREET

HISTORY IN OUR SCHOOLS.

What a School History Should Be and How the Subject Should be Taught-An Interesting Paper.

The following is an account of a speech delivered at the Convention of Leeds Co., Ostario, teachers by Mr. Jas. T. Noonan, Principal of the Brookvills R. C. Separate School on the subject of "History in Our Schools."

Mr. President, Ladles and Gentlemen :-Believing that one of the most important ebtions, is the discussion of the subject under consideration, at the request of your sealous and respected Secretary I agreed to give a paper on History, such as would be likely to give room for such discussion.

I do not propose to adduce arguments all 1 no not broken prought forward petors, neither do I intend to give only those which bays been re-iterated again and again, but I propose to give you my own views on the subject—formed partly from the opinions of ethers, and partly from my own experience in dealing with the subject. By the subject of History as a study on our Common School Carrioubum—most people understand that the History of the British Empire is meant -though I fail to find in any of our modern school histories anything except a history of England and Canada! Why this should be I do not know. I think that Scotland and Ireland are deserving of just as much attention as England—seeing that the ancestors of the great body of our Canadian children came

from those two countries.

Now, in regard to what a school history should be, and how the subject should be taught :- Firstly I would say that a history for public or separate schools should be (1) a history of all the classes of people which go to make up the nation, but most particularly of that class which makes up the bone and sinew of the nation, viz.: the working class of people; and not as too many of our school histories are, a mere description of the different Royal Familles that have ruled the nation; of their disputes and quarrels; their whime and fancies; and knewing as we do that the great majority of the people of Canada to-day, are the children of ancestors who were ferced to leave their native homes in England, Ireland and Scotland on account of an oppressing and selfish aristocracy, and establish for themselves a country and a home in a strange land, where they could enjoy that civil and religious freedom so dear to all, we should be all the more interested in seeing that our Canadian children are taught to respect and revere the memory of these patriots who fought and bled for that freedom which we now enjoy, at the same time becoming acquainted with all the sorrows and triumphs, the drawbacks and advances of those tellers. whe built up the Great British nation. (2) It should be a true history entirely free

from bigetry and prejudice of any kind. I know that many will say that such a history cannot be written, as a historian free from all prejudice cannot be found. It such be the case, then we should be ashamed of ourselves as a pation; we should forever cease boasting of our great civil and religious liberty; and we should be manly enough to acknowledge the fact that we do not wish the truths of history to be known. But I for one de not believe such to be the case; 1 feel confident that there are numbers of men and women of all religious denominations, who could be manly enough to tell the truth without fear or favor, and who could write us a history which could be safely placed in the hands of any child, without fear of offending the religion to which it belonged. (3) It should be a work of literary excel-

lence-not childish, light or uninteresting; worth rememberin the sake of the language, not that I believe in committing a history lesson to memory; but that a child's vocabulary is being constantly increased by words and phrases, and even sometimes sentences, which incidentally find a place in its memory.

Now in regard to the teaching of the subject: My view is this. (1) The teacher should supplement the books as much as possible by outside reading, and also encourage his pupils to do the same. I know that the time of the teacher is limited, but still he can do a great deal to interest his pupils in the subject, in a very short time.

Base, the teacher by familiar conversations with his pupils, should lead them to fully understand such terms as menarch, parliament, laws, &c., referring them to the textbook for particulars.

Then when the class has acquired a fairly correct idea of those terms, he can take up such names as Caractaous, Boadices, Alfred the Great, &c., grouping all the important events of the period to which each belongs around these centres. Some teachers little imagine what an interest can be awakened in pupils, by teaching in this way.
Suppose for instance that we wish to teach

a lesson on the Orosades. Begin by having Palestine pointed out on the map, and fully The following questions or others similar will suggest themselves to the thoughtful teacher :—
Who held possession of Palestine at this

time? Why was Jerusalem considered important? What nations were leagued together in these wars? Describe the Saracens? Trace one God and Father of all, who is above all, the route of the Orneaders? What were the effects of the Crusades on Britain?

This was 13 to a show all, it is above all, and through all and in us all.' (Ephes., iv)

We rejoice, moreover, in the cordial and

This would form subject matter for one good lesson. Then the following night require the pupils to write out a full account of the Crusades, and examine the class on the next

The study of Geography may also be made a valuable auxiliary to the teaching of history in fact one is the twin sister of the other just as in the case of Composition and Grammar. The names of such places as Athelnev. Calais, Waterloo, Orimen &c. have each their accompanying stories, and in this manner not only can the cituation of the place be fixed in the pupil's memory, but also all the parti-

culars of the history of the place.
For this reason, the map is nearly as indesponsable an adjunct to the teaching of

History, as it is to that of Geography.

The route which Julius Coser took on his way to Britain, that of the Crusaders to Palestine, or Napoleon followed by Nelson on water and by Wellington on land, and scores of others, must be carefully and minutely traced out if the event is to be remembered. The character of the period, the customs.

olvilization, education, and social condition of the people of each period, may then be taught, the teacher by means of stirring tales, anecdotes, poems, &c., fastening the facts upon the pupils' mind, at the same time leading him to think and to form conclusions

as he proceeds. The wars, battles, sleges, &c., may be taught in connection with the names of the upholder of legitimate authority; she is the leading men of each period and some of the stern opponent of anarchy on the one hand way: For example the stery of the Beach Policy of the Beach Policy of Way: For example the stery of the Beach Policy of Way: For example the stery of the Beach Policy of Prince would include that of the 100 years War, and that in turn the Battle of Oreoy, Policiers, Taking of Calais Agineeut &c,, as spentaneous act as well as a spent

and the dates 1346, 1357, 1356, 1415 &c., together with all the great results which followed the death of that brave Prince, and
that the ruler should be honored and prayed Country of Britain and on the people served (I Tim., il; I Peter, ii), with what Thus, the whole British history may be di- alacrity should we erjoin respect for the conviced up into periods, the leading events stituted authorities who are the people's ewn which may be centered around the name of choice, and should we inculcate obedience to the pupils may thus be led to regard the of promoting the welfare and hapriless of the study as the most interesting, instead of the dullest and driest on the school curriculum. I can say from experience that I have ob-

tained better results in a six month's course by using this method, than in a three years course with other methods. No. Ladies and gentlemen, we must not forget, that the study of history must be made interesting to the pupils, and especially so to

Joung pupils. Thanking you heartly for the patient hearing which you have given me. I will

THE CENTENARY OF THE AMER-ICAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

The following Pastoral Letter has been tesued by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons concerning its import and observance :

James Cardinal Gibbons, by the grace of God and javor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Baltimore, to the clergy and laity of the archdiocese, health and benediction in the Lord.

" DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN AND CHIL-DREN IN CHRIST-On the 6th of November, 1789, His Holiness Pius VI issued a buil creating the hierarchy of the Catholic Church In the United States, and appointing Rev. John Carroll the first Bishop of Baltimore, whose episcopal jurisdiction extended over all the territory then comprised in the Federal

" He was consecrated in the chapel of Lulworth Castle, in England, by the venerable Bishop Walmesley, Vicar Apostolicof the London District, on the 15th of August, 1790, and soon afterward; he set out for Baltimore, where he arrived on the 7th of December. After occupying this see for a quarter of a century he died, full of years and merits, December 3, 1815, in the eighty-first year of

"On Sunday, the 10th of November next, and on the two days following, the one hundreth anniversary of the establishment of the Cathelic hierarchy in the United States will be celebrated in Baltimere with appropriate religious and civic festivities. We cannot, dearly believed brethren, take a retrospective view of that memorable event and of the century now drawing to a close without mingled feelings of gratitude to God for the wonderful things He has wrought through His servants who have gone before us, and rest from their labors, and also of a profound sense of the responsibility that devolves upon us to emulate the virtues of our fathers in

"When Bishop Carroll was consecrated, in 1790, the entire population of the United States was a little less than four millions, freemen and slaves included. The Catholic population was estimated at about forty thousand. Asmall but heroic band of thirty priests, al most exclusively belonging to the Society of Jesus, ministered to this scattered flack. There was not a single hospital or asylum | you that a benevolent interst in the approachthroughout the land. Churches there were none, unless we designate by that title the few modest houses of worship erected in Catholic settlements, chiefly in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Georgetown College, just then their intention of honoring us by their prefounded, was the only Catholic seat of learn-

ing in the country.

Such is a true picture of the past. Lit us now glance at the present. Thanks to the blessings of an overruling Providence, and but it should be written in language both choice and stirring, such as happy and contented as any that move on the face of the carth.

" And thanks to the fructitying influence of the Holy Spirit, and to the liberty we en joy, the progress of the Church has more than kept pace with the material development of the country. There is now embraced within the territory of the United States Catholic population of about nine millions. There are thirteen archbishops and seventyone blahops, 8,000 priests, 10,500 churches and chapels, twenty-seven seminaries exclusively devoted to the training of candidates for the sacred ministry; there are 650 colleges and academies for the higher education of youth of both sexes, and 3,100 parish schools. There are 520 hospitals and orphan asylums, where every form of human misery and infirmity is alleviated, and where children of both sexes are rescued from spiritual and temporal wretchedness, and are reared to become useful and honorable members of so-

But while we rejoice in the numerical strength of the Catholic religion, we rejoice atill more that far from betraying any symptoms of religious torpor, still less of decay and dissolution, the Church exhibits an organic vitality, an exuberant spirit, a vigorous activity, and a sturdy growth which afford a wall-founded hope of unlimited expansion in

the future. "We rejoice also that the episcopate and clergy have not only been greatly multiplied, but that they are bound to one another by the ties of a common faith, hope and charity, having one Lord, one faith, one baptism,

happy relations which subsist between the clergy and the faithful committed to their charge, that the clergy are ever ready to consecrate to the service of their flocks their time and talents and daily ministration, and to pour out their life's blood if necessary, and that they receive in return the reverence, the filial love, and the free-will offerings of a grateful and devoted people. If the world understood the sacred and tender ties of charity that bind the paster to his spiritual children it would never confound filial obsdience and respect with servile fear, for 'perfect love casteth out fear.' (I John, iv, 18).

And we are persuaded that this mutual affection and confidence existing between the clergy and the people is quickened and fortered by the system of voluntary contribu-

tions that obtains among us.
But we rejoice in the growth of the Catholic religion not for our own sakes only, for that would be a narrow and selfish satisfaction. Our joy rests on broader grounds. We rejoice for our country a sake, firmly believe-ing that the progress of Christian faith will contribute to the stability and perpatuity of the government. In this country the citizen happily enjoys the broadest exercise of personal freedom. But the wider the scope of liberty, the more efficient should be the safeguards to prevent it from being abused and egenerating intolicense. The Catholic Church is the friend of law and order; she is the most important dates of history in the same and of oppression on the other, and by her way: For example the stery of the Beach conservative spirit she is an element of Trince would include that of the 100 years strongth to the nation, Indeed to problem.

War, and this in the that of the 100 years and the conservative spirit she is an element of the nation.

the effect of this great war both on the for and that his ordinances should be obsome great man or of some noted place; and the laws which were tramed with the sole view

** The due observance of the coming centennial requires of us that we should not enly thank Ged for the great things wrought by our fathers, but that we should recognize the obligations incumbent on us in our day and generation. Let us not boastingly say with the Jews: We are the seed of Abraham.' 'If ye are the culidren of Abraham, says our Lord, 'do ye the works of abr ham.' (John, vill). It was no extenna on, but rather an aggravation of the orime of these who crucified our Saviour, that they vaunted in being the descendants of Abraham. Isasc and Isaab. And our lack of faith and zeal would be all the more reprehensible, since we have before our eyes the examples of a Carroll, a Cheverus, a Flaget, a Hughes, an England, and 'so great a cloud of witnesses.' The civic and moral virtues of past generations will not redound to our glory but rather will be a reproach to us, if we have no share in their patriotism and piety. In vain we praise their herolo deeds if we do not strive to emulate them; for God will not be content with a vicarious fealty. We have indeed the divine assurance that His Church shall never fail; but Ho ordinarily works his wonders through secondary agents, and we should all regard our selves as included among the providential instruments He has chosen for the fulfillment of His decrees. We have entered into an inheritance not simply to enjoy it, but to cultivate it and enlarge its bounds. And if the Patriarch of the American Church and his small band of plongers accomplished so much with their limited means after they had emerged from the dark night of bondage, and while they were yet more or less hampered by civil and religious disabilities, how much more should be expected of us with our multiplied numbers and resources, and basking as we are in the noonday sun of liberty. Let us. then, like our forefathers, leave behind us monuments of faith and good words to commemorate the second centennial of our coun-

"We hall it as an auspicious omen that the new century will be inaugurated by the open-ing of the Catholic University, just as the closing century was ushered in by the founding of Georgetown collage. And as Paus VI. gave an impetus to religion in 1789 by the creation of the Catholic hierarchy among us, so does Lee XIII inspire us with renewed hope in 1889 by giving his august sanction to the establishment of our national seat of learning. Thus Pius has planted, Lee has watered, may God give the increase. I Cor.,

iii, 6),
"And we have the firm trust, dearly heloved brethren, that our Lord will deign to ratify the blessing of Leo, as He has abundantly confirmed the blassing of Pius; for those two venerable Pontiffs have apoken as the highest representatives of Him who was made flesh and dwelt among us,' whose Name across the chasm of nineteen centuries is a living Power, and who is daily shedding benedictions on the nations that invoke Him.

" Ve take great pleasure in announcing to ing celebration is manifested by the hierarchy and lalty of the United States, and even of those in other lands. Seventy three Archbishops and Bishops have already signified sence. Nearly every State and Territory of the Union will be represented on the occasion. A large number of Canadian prelates have also promised to attend, among whom I am happy to name His Eminence the Cardirnal Archbishop of Quebso. Even our stater

Pontiff expresses his gracious intention of sending a Church dignitary from Romato represent the Hely See at the Baltimore and Washington festivities. The archbishop commissioned by the Holy Father is only an eminent divine, but is honored with the personal friendship of His Holiness himself.

"Our acquaintance with the public spirit of Baltimore leaves little doubt on our mind that our fellow-citizens, irrespective of faith, will add to our joy by enaring in it, and that they will welcome those distinguished visitors with that genuine warmth and fellowship for which they are so conspicuous. We are also assured that the clergy and private families will feel honored, as they have on previous occasions, in entertaining the prelates who may accept their hospitality. Let all of us eagerly unite in contributing to the comfort and enjoyment of the visiting prelates and clergy, and the delegates to the Catholic Congress, so that they may return to their homes with pleasant memories of Baltimore and its people, and with edifying impressions of the feative scenes in which they will have partioipated.

"As an expression of our gratitude to God for past favors and to invoke His merciful benediction on our country for the years to come, the clergy of the archdiscess are directed to recite the Thanksgiving Collect (pro gratiarum actione I during the next month of November, on all days permitted by the Rubics.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communication of the Holy Spirit, be with you all. Amen, "Given at Baltimore on the 8th day of Outober, 1889.

"JAMES OARDINAL GIBBONS, "Archbishop of Baltimore."

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL, BALTIMORE.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1889. Pontifical Mass at 11 a.m. Celebrant, Most Rev. John J. Williams, D.D., Archbishop of Boston. Sermon by the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D.D., Archbishop of Phila-

del phis. Pontifical Vespers at 7.30 p.m. Celebrant, Most Rev. Michael Heiss, D.D., Archbichop of Milwaukee. Sermen by the Most Rev. John Ireland, D.D., Archbishop of St.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11. Meeting of the Cathelic Congress in Con-

cordia Hall. First session 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Second session, 3 p.m. to 3.40 p.m.

Reception to visiting prelates, Concordia Hall, 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. Addresses by the flon. Charles B Roberts, of Westminster, Md., and Martin F. Merris, Ecq., of Washington, D. C. Response by Most Rev. William H. Elder, D.D. Grand illumination.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12. Meeting of the Catholic Congress. Third session from 10 s.m. to 12 m. Feurth session from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Torohlight precession.

10.30 a.m. Pontifical Mass at 11 a.m. Sermon by Rt. Rev. R. Gilmour, Bishop of

Oleveland, Opening of the University course at 4 p.m. Oration by Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of

Latin poem by Prof. Schrosder. Father McCallen has been invited to take charge of the ceremonies the first and last day of the Centennial celebration. He will leave for Baltimore October 29.

Embraced by the Cardinal.

Mr. Dan A. Rudd, the editor of the Ameri-

can Catholic Tribunc, who visited Europe to attend the unti-slavery Congress, tells of his " When we were presented to his Eminence

Cardinal Lavigerie at the Villa Columbia, Lucerne, Switzerland, our reception was indeed a warm one.

"When we presented our letters, they were immediately scanned; then, throwing one arm around the neck of Mr. Ruffin and the other about mire, the great Cardinal stood for a moment almost over-name with emotion, close of Mr. Blaine's last tenure of the State then, bending, (for his Eminence measures Department in a scheme for the annexation more than six feet) he kissed us as a father of the Sandwich islands to the United States. would kiss his sons who had been for a long while absent; then said :- Young men, I feel that your presence here will prolong my earthly existence, give new vigor to wearied nature and start anew the current of life.

' Your coming from your far-away homes in America, bearing, as you do, words of good cheer from his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, from the venerable Architahopa of Cincinnati and Buston as well as the sympathies of your great nation must and will give new impetus by the necessary permanent appropriation te the work of civilization among and for the entfering and outraged people of Africa.' Long and interesting were the conferences held daily with his Entance during our atay in Lucerne.

A Noble Client of Mary.

The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII. of Eugland, was no less celebrated for her devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary than for her great learning. When she died it was the saintly Bishop Fisher who pronounced her oulogy, and in it we have, in quaint speech, a fine word painting of her piety, "Every day at her uprising," said the hely man, "which commonly was not long after five of the clock, ability of the parties to deliver the goods she began certs in devotions, and so after them, with one of her gentlewomen, the Matins of If the sovereignty of the Islands was in the Our Lady, which kept her to when she came market the United States could afford to pay Our Lady, which kept her to when she came into her closet, where then with her chaplain higher than almost any other power, and she said also Matins of the day, and after that that in any event there was no possible middaily heard four or five Masses upon her knees; so continuing in her prayers and devo-tions unto the hour of dinner, which, of the was not to be thought of for a moment eating day, was ten of the clock, and upon the fasting day, eleven. After dinner full truly she would go her stations to the altars daily; daily her dirges and commenda-tions she would say, and her even Hong before supper, both of the day and of Our Lady, besides many other prayers and Pasiters of David throughout the year; and at night before she went to bed she failed not | neither to hear the details nor see the evito resort unto her chapel, and there a large quarter of an hour to occupy her devotions. No marvel through all this long time her kneeling was to her painful, and so painful duce him t that many a time it caused her back pain and sideration. disease. And yet, neverthelees daily, when she was in health, she failed not to say the Crown of Our Ludy, which, after the manner of Rome, containsth sixty and three Aves, and at every Ave to make a kneeling, etc."

This noble lady was a glitted linguist, and was never weary of translating books of debunefit of her people. One notable instance of this was her English version of the fourth book of the "Imitation of Christ," a most reverent and careful translation,-Ave

SECOND YOUTH OF AMERICAN WO-MEN.

American women generally enjoy that number of French women. At 40 they bloom ont into a moro majastic beauty. The eyes retain their fire and meter, the skin does not wrinkle, the hand, neck and arms romain firm and white. It is true that in America the hair turns gray early, but, so far from detracting from the woman's charms, it gives her an air of distluction, and is often positively on attraction. -Max O'Rell.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Miss Highup-"Marie, has the Hightoned Monthly come yet?"
Marie—"Yes, mum."

'What is in it ?"

"War articles and travels in foreign countries an' astronomy er arithmetic, or something I can't make out."

"Oh, dear ! Put it on the library table where folks can see it, and then I wish you'd go around to the news-stands and get us copy of the Love Story Weekly, Be sure and say it's for yourself."

ANCESTRY AND INCOME,

Philadelphia-"I suppose this Ward Mc-Allieter, leader of the New York 400, just about lives on his ancestors, deesn't he?' New Yorker-"Well no ; I believe he lives on his wife."

POVERTY ACCOUNTED FOR.

Barber-"I got no moales ver such voolish-Wife-"Vy nod? Mrs. Schaver she have

von. Mr. Schaver's shop is no bigger than yours, ain't'it !"
"Mr. Schaver he's got a vine head of hair and gan zell lots of hair tonic ad \$1 a bottle, I gant zell any; I'm bald."

WHERE THEY ARE. Philadelphia Boy-"I wish I could ride on

an electric railway."

Kind Father—"Well, the first time I have leisure I'll take you out of the city where you can see some."

A CUTE FASHION. She-" Have you heard about the new craze

All the girls whose lovers are away are getting leve letters written on \$5 bills. Isn't it cute? Shows the young man can afford to marry, you He-"No:c; I hadn't heard about it. Very

bright idea."
"Ien't it? My friend Clara got one from her lover in San Francisco the other day written on a \$20 bill."
Yes; I was just thinking that's the kind I should want to write you when I go off on my a \$20 bill."

Western trip,"
"I shall miss you awfully. When are you going ?" ing ?"
"I can't tell exactly. I have a brother out West who manufactures a phalt paving material, and if the Council should ever call on me to repave the city with asphalt I am going out West to learn how to make it."

NEITHER PLEASED.

Mr. De Goode (great politician looking over the head lines in a newspaper)—" The Worst Scandal Yet.' Dear me! What souff the newspapers do print!" Throws down the paper and

HOW HAWAII WAS TO BE SOLD.

Exposure of the Plot to Gobble Up the Sandwich Islands.

WASHINGTON, October 10. - Some interest ing revelations have been made here regard. ing the present Hawalian islands discr and the latest, given below, show that Mr. Blaice, with that "vigorous foreign policy" for which he is yet to become celebrated, made up his mind six years ago to annex the islands to the United States if such a thing were possible. The sugar rings of the Pacific slope are greatly interested in a pecuniary sense in having a development of the Haw alian islands by American enterprise if they can be directly added to the national domain and their interests, which are the chief con-cern of the administrators of the Hawaiian Government, happen to coincide with the ambition of the present American political leaders. A gentleman who is conversant with all the negotiations on the matter, said last night: I was actively engaged near the Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, was the head of the combination and prepared the

Hawalian side of the project.

The King was brought into the scheme by a private arrangement which was to guarantee to him and his immediate circle the means of living in style at Paris independently of the very handsome allowance which it was believe !" presumed the Senate would agree to make to him by treaty and House of Representatives for the execution of the treaty obligations of the United States. A majority of votes in the Hawaiian Legislature for the ratification of the proposed treaty of annexation had already been secured. As soon as the necessary "options" on the islands had been obtained the matter cautiously drifted toward and under the observation of the then secretary of state.

BLAINE A READY BUYER.

Mr. Blaine was surprised at and somewhat increduleus of the readiness of the Hawalian King and Legislature to sell out, but admitoffered. He went so far as to intimate that dle course between Hawalian independence that any European power should be permitted to get possession of the Islands. Some little proof of good faith was made to Mr. Blaine and further proof was on the way when he was retired from office by President Arthur. His successor, Mr. Frelinghuysen, gave an nuqualified negative to a guarded suggestion to him. saying that he wished dences, and intimating that nothing short of a direct approach from the Government of Hawali or formal action of Congress would in duce him to take the subject into serious con-

HAWAII'S ROTTEN GOVERNMENT.

People have no adequate conception of the rottenness of the Hawalin Government and policy, the atter worthlessness of the King as e man and a rulor, the unscrupulousness and shamelessness of the actual rulers of the votion from one language to another for the kingdom, and the habitual use of money frem 10 cents to \$10,000 to grease the whoels of administration at every turn. It is imually. The collapse would have come before now except for the jeslousy and intrigue that permeates the atmosphere of the foreign commercial establishments and lega-

At any moment England, France, Germany second youth which nature bestows also on a and the United States may against their own number of French women. At 40 they bloom wish be put into the position of snarling dogs. over a coveted bone, and then will be the time when a prompt and resolute attitude by the United States will do humanity a service by averting a great war over a small occasion. I am convinced from my knowledge of the situation that the superior claim of the United States will be recognized if strongly asserted, and I regard the present treaty as an intimation by Mr. Blaine to the three European Powers that they must stand off and let the United States conduct the funeral when the incultable end shall come.

OBJECT OF THE PROPOSED TREATY. NEW YORK, October 10 .- The Herald's

Washington special says the ostensible object of the proposed new treaty between the United States and the Hawailan islands, so far as our own Government is concerned, is to improve the tenure by which the which the United States holds Pearl River as a naval station. Although the second article of the treaty of 1884, as framed by our Senate and accepted by the Hawalian Government, is capable of being construed upon its face as a grant of that important station in perpetuity, the language is ambiguous enough to support an opposite view and the contemporary diplomatic correspondence between the two contracting parties results in limiting the grant to the duration of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, which may be terminated by either party after December, 1892. It is not the purpose of the Government of the United States, as represented by the present administration, even to give up its possession and

control of Pearl River.

Those entitled to speak for the administration in its foreign relations held it to be the manifest destiny of the Sandwich Islands to fall to the heritage of the United States. They do not believe that the corrupt and inefficient native government of the islands which is in reality a mongrel government, wherein first one ring and then another of foreign speculators pull the wire, can either redeem or perpetuate itself, and they argue that the United States has the first and best claim to adminster upon the estate whenever the life goes out of the enervated body, and even to hasten the demise in any half decent manner.

Improved Mail Service. Some time ago an influentially signed petition

was forwarded to the Postmaster General from the residents of Huntingdon, Ormstown, Ho-wick, etc., asking for an improvement in the mail service between Montreal and these sta-tions. Under the arrangement that have exsted since the opening of the Montreal & Cham plain Junction railway the mails for these and other points on the line have been despatched by the afternoon train, closing at Montreal about 3 o'clock. This was found to result in serious inconvenience, business letters being frequently held over in Montreal a day after they were held over in Montreal a day after they were posted. The petitioners desired that a mail bag should also be despatched by the morning train.

Montreal at present at 6.55 a.m. This should also be despatched by the Montale state leaving Montreal at present at 6.55 a.m. This is done in the case of the Beanharnois and Valleyfield mails, and the extra service asked for only extends from St. Martine Junction to Huntingdon, some twenty miles. The revenue from the offices affected is considerable. The reasonableness of the request has, it is understood, been recognized by the Postmaster-General, and the prospects are that instructions

JOY DOUBLED.

Two little girls are better than ene. Two little boys can double the fan.
Two little birds can build a fige nest. Two little arms can leve mother bust,

Two little ponies must go in a span. Two little pookets has my little man, Two little eyes to open and clese. Two little cars and one little nose.

Two little elbows, dimpled and sweet. Two little shoes on two little feet. Two little lips and one little chin. Two little cheeks with roses set in.

Two little shoulders, chubby and strong. Two little legs ranning all day long.
Two little prayers does my darling say.
Two times does she kneel by my side each day.

Two little hands soft folded down. Two little syclids o'er cheeks so brown. Two little angels guarding her bed. One at the foot and one at the head.

-American Queen.

TRYING TO GET COMFORTABLE. First City Man-" Where are you living

Second City Man-"I moved out to the suburbs last week. You live outside, too, I

" No, I moved in last week."

TOU FRIVOLOUS.

The Professor's Wife-" Lionel, which do you consider of the greatest importance of the final questions of life, the 'have been' or the 'might have been'" The Professor (sadly) -- The coal bin."

AN INSULT. Young Politician - "Mr. Wanamaker, I suppose there will be a number of positions vacant in your department, and I should like to enter my application for one of

The Postmuster General-"I am not se sure about 'positions,' but there will, I think, he plenty of chances for work."

Young Politician-(with dignified diagnat) -" Work? Who's asking for work? Goodday, sir."

HER MISTAKE.

Bride (of a month)-" Oh, dear ! I don't know what is to become of me. My husband is so surly and snuppish and—why I can't get him to give a civil answer to a single question."

Sympathetic Mother—" Well, you might have known better than to marry a railroad ticket agent, anyhow."

OUR MARY'S MOTHER.

Miss Westend- ' I saw Mary Anderson's mother to day."

Mrs. Wostend-" Is she pretty !" Miss Westend-"No. Shedoesn't takeafter her daughter."

SHE "CHARMED" IT, SURE ENOUGH

A Saginaw girl who wished to find out something about her lover consulted a fortunetelier. The fortune-telier told the girl to let bur wear her \$100 diamond ring for a few days, and she would charm it so that the girl could find out all she wanted to.
The girl did so, and the fertune-teller left town; and then it was found that she had carried away a great many other things to

A BIT OF INFORMATION. Customer-" Say, waiter, this shad tastes very fishy.' Waiter—" Yes, sah; shads is fish, sah."

NOTHING NEW. Mrs. Fangle-" Well, this is strange!" Mr. Mrs. l'angle—"Well, this is strange!" Mr. Fangle—"What is it, my dear," "A man in Paris has taught an ape to black his shoes." "Oh, there's nothing remarkable about that, my dear. I've often heard of monkey-shines."—Harper's Bazaar.

THEY END AT THE BEGINNING. Olty Business Man-"At last I am rich enough to retire from business.'

Friend-" What are you going to do?" " I am going to buy the old farm that I ran away from and live on it."

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY, Tramp-" Please, sir, gimme a penny." Councilman-"If you want money work for it. I don't believe in giving things for

nothing."
Millionaire—"Beg parden, sir, but I'd like a franchise to do what I please with all the streets of the city; won't pay the city anything for it though.

WHY BAD WOMEN ESCAPE.

Indicted Murderess-"The evidence is all agiu me. Do you think I'll be hanged?" Sharp Lawyer-"Shouldn't wonder if you'd "Clear ?"

"Yes, indeedy. I was careful to see that every man on the jury had a good wife or none at all. Such a jury won't hang a woman."

A NEEDLESS QUESTION.

innocent ?"

you suppose.

Great Lawyer-"I cannot manage a case unless I know all the facts. You must tell me truly whether you are guilty or net."

Accused Party (scornfully)—"D'ye s'pese I'd be conserned fool enough ter want ter hire a high-priced lawyer like you if I was

The Rev. Dr. Hanson, of Chicago, recently lectured at Chautauqua, his subject being "Fools." The Rev. Dr. Vincent, who is somewhat of a wag, introduced him thus:—
"We are now to have a lecture on fools by one"-long pause and loud laughter-" of the wiscet men of the country." The lecturer advanced to the desk and responded as follows : "I am net half so big a fool as Dr. Vincent"— long pause and loud laughter—" weuld have

"Pigottry 'and " to Pigott" have been added to Parliamentary English. Tim Healy, the Irish member, fired them off first in the House of Commons, and in spite of a mild pretest from the speaker they have passed into common use. Mr. Healy also is respon-sible for the assertion that a grossly exaggerated statement "was not excessive; it was Ballourerque.

TO PARENTS!

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WEDNESDAY.....OCIOBER 16, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, St. Gall. THURSDAY, Oct. 17, Bl. Margaret Mary

FRIDAY, O.t. 18, St. Luke.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19, St. Peter of Alcan-SUNDAY, Oat. 20, Maternity of B. V. M. MONDAY, Oct. 21, St. Urrula and Comp. TUESDAY, Oct. 22, St. Mello. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, St. John Capistran,

An Unfortunate Correspondence.

The question of Irish Catholic representation in the Quebec Cabinet has been treated by us on more than one occasion. We do not intend to open the question again, at the present moment. We may be mistaken in our action, or, more properly speaking, inaction, but we do obstacles in the way of the Quebec Premier, and of doing the right thing. Representation we be surmounted just yet. Let no one suppose. however, that such difficulties exist because a suitable and qualified man cannot be found. When we shall have become convinced that the Irish Catholics are ignored designedly, then we shall speak in language that cannot be misunderstood. Our present duty is merely to draw attention to a correspondence that appeared in the last issue of our respected contemporary the Irish Canadian, which has very appropriately called forth the following comment from that journal:-

"If these words are not a libel on the Irish Catholics of Lower Canada, then we can understand the cause of delay in the appointment of Mr. McShane's successor."

The correspondence in question was in answer to a query as to why the Irish Catholics are without representation in the Cabinet of Quebec? The writer is a clever and facile, if not very politic young writer, for whom we entertain very kind feelings. We negres more than we wish to express the publication of that correspondence which, from the pen of Catholic, 18 calculated Irish to must almost of necessity do a great deal of harm, weaken the hands of our friends, and give a weapon to those, who are flimsy, to the detriment of just recognition of our position in the community.

Gross Ignorance and Effrontery.

If Montreal's "only religious daily" is pubfessing to call themselves public journalists may descend, it is a success; but if it has been established for the nobler and higher purpose of catering to a population of different creeds and nationalities, anyone outside of a limited circle of bigots and anti-Jesuite must agree that it is a most ignominious failure. It possesses none of upon the Church of St. Peter (prompted by igthose sterling principles of Christian charity norance and a bitter hatred of everything Ca. was built mainly through the exertions of upon which every well regulated Catholic newspaper is founded, and which strengthen with the onward march of time the bond of love and union which exists between all Catholics and the Church of God. Its daily utterances are more apt to stir up strife and bitter feeling than to purely human institution founded a few centurcreate harmony among the people—not among Catholics, for they are united in the one faith, may be. under the one visible head on earth, and recognize both as the Great Master of all-but among its own deluded followers, who cannot even see their way clear to agree upon their Profession of Faith, which is subject to so many changes. In 18s gross ignorance of the Church of Rome and true Christian Charity, it attributes to Catholics, with brazen effrontery, that ignorance and apathy in religion which are the sole foundation upon which the various Protestant sects are built, and flippantly they are unintelligent and bitter, and the speaks of Catholics as so many heathers or un. French people and the Catholic Church can well civilized creatures who have never had revealed to them the light of Divine Truth, and who see in any of the various forms of Protestantism blindly follow the laws of the Church without an analogy to the establishment on earth by troubling themselves to ascertain whether they | Christ of His Church. are right or wrong. In its issue of the 7th inst. this "religious firebrand," with unpardonable presumption, says:

"We make the greatest possible mistake when we do anything to direct the movement against Jesuit machinations and clerical aggression against the French-Canadians as a people, or even against the peaceful continuance of the Roman Catholic Church. We Protestants have a good deal more reason to reproach ourselves than to reproach the good Roman Catholics who surround us, most of whom cannot make out what all the fuss is about and very naturally conclude that it is an outburst of hatred against them and their faith. They have some excuse for this mistake. Their Church has long enjoyed many distinctive printers. excess for this mineage. Their Church has long enjoyed many distinctive privileges, against, which so little effective protest has been raised that they may regard these privileges as having their foundations in the admitted superi ority of that Church, a belief which seems to them as necessary and natural as the belief in a

While deliberately insulting the French Catholics, it makes a bold bid for their support on business and political grounds, well knowing bubble has burst and it is not their power in the province; but its hatred of likely we shall hear much more of the the faith which God in His allwise bestowal of Brave General except as a marvellous example Heavenly gifts has given them, seems to get the of the style of man a mercurial people will better of its judgment, and nothing, no matter sometime take hold of and idolize for a time w vile and contemptible, seems to be bad without knowing why. One thing that few

THE ME COUNTY

Catholic Church. It would accuse Catholics of blindly submitting to the dogmas of the Church | The Bourbons by their last move have done themwithout knowing whether they are right or selves irreparable injury. Respectability was wrong, forgetting, if it ever knew, that they belong to the Church in which Christ Himself in a manner inconceivable. A Royal house, that permanently dwells, and are, by a divine gift of is compelled to adopt such tactics, to revive its faith and a full knowledge of the precepts drooping hopes, may as well give up the game of charity and obedience, as thoroughly as lost, and it would have been far better for its conversant with their religion and the Church of Christ as they are with their classes in the the late elections, even at the risk of being obliged college or convent, where the doctrines of the to exclaim with one of the proud monarchs of Church are taught them from their infancy. It forgets that the Catholic Church must of necessity be the only true one since Christ is the light. of the world, and must have at all times a constant, active, efficacious desire that His light should illuminate the whole earth and that His Church must be one. The unprejudiced historian can relate that, during her whole career, the Catholic Church, above all others, has manifested a strong impulse—a necessarily active desire to bring heathen nations within her communion. But which amongst all the sects now existing can honestly claim from the impartial records of the past this glorious testimony. Can the Anglican Church, the Lutheran Church, or the Calvinistic Church lay any claim thereto? No. They did not begin to exist till towards the middle of the sixteenth century, and consequently could not have evangelized the peoples of the long centuries that had passed away before they were born. And even for the few years of their comparatively short career, they cannot stand the application of this test. For they had been a considerable period in existence before they showed any inclination at all to make the light of their creed shine above the indolater. Besides, as Rev. Father McLaughlin says.

this was not their scope. Their sphere was meant to be purely local. Their original framing excluded all idea of organization for wide foreign missionary enterprise-in fact, for missionary enterprise of any kind. They were to be but a phase of the state in which they were to subsist. They were to be under state control, and consequently were to partake of the nature of the constitution whose established renot wish to have even the appearance of throwing ligion they were to be. And the religion formed to suit the taste of some particular are content to wait patiently for a while longer, | nation is not likely ever to become a religion of in order to give that gentleman an opportunity | universal adoption. A religion that suits the government of one country may not suit the must have, that is settled, but there may be government of another country, and is certain temporary difficulties in the way that cannot | not to suit the government of every country. At all events, being created and kept in life by an act of parliament, they could not make any move to convert the heathen, unless directed, encouraged, helped, subsidized by the state, whose dominant religion they represented. And surely even one so lost to all the principles of Christian charity as the editor of the "only religious daily" will not contend that Christ ever meant His Church, which He founded to evangelize all nations of the earth, to be directed in the measure and exercise of her zeal for the salvation of souls by the laws of any particular country, and to be guided in her efforts for the propogation of the faith in Pagan lands according to the dictates of any particular civil power.

Lord Macaulay, whose opposition to the Catholic Church is sufficiently known to make is certain that he does not say anything in her praise except what he believes to be true, draws a contrast between her action and that of the Reformed Churches in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In any case the truth of his statement is patent to all.

He says: " As Catholics in zeal and union had a great advantage over the Protestants, had they an infinitely superior organization. In ever ready to seize upon any excuse, however truth, Protestantism, for aggressive purposes had no organization at all. The Reformed Churches were mere National Churches. The was an institution as purely local as the Court of Common Pleas, and was utterly without machinery for foreign operations. The Church lished for the purpose of showing the depth of of Scotland, in like manner, existed for Scotignorance, hatred and bigotry to which men pro- land alone. The operations of the Catholic Church took in the whole world." Essay on Ranke's History of Popery.

The feeble and fruitless efforts (though numerous) which the Protestant Church of late years has made do not tend to strengthen her claim to the note of universality; nor will the attacks Witness stamp go far in strenghtening the feeble hold which the Protestant Church has upon her own followers, much less in inducing Catho lics to forsake the fold of Christ and enter a ies ago by a rebellious priest or king, as the case

The Witness even goes so far as to say that the French people are in Canada, and will remain in it, and the same French people who first opened up and civilized the country,-who fought, bled and suffered martyrdom for their faith, will be under lasting gratitude to the Protestant luminary of the Witness for the privilege of remaining in the country.

But it is useless to follow the subject further. The attacks of the Witness are as harmless as afford to pity the ignoramuses who profess to

France.

J. L.

The French Republic has passed, successfully, through the ordeal of the general elections, and the people of that country may now breathe freely for a little while. As against the powers that be, the usual combination of discordant elements and all the dissatisfied took place, not subsided. On the Feast of the Epiphany, far the good government of the country, but with the sole object of defeating the existing executive. Chaos was what many of the opponents desired. As regards the factions, each hoped to seize the reins of power as the result of the common action. The combination was merely temporary, and the spectacle it afforded was really humiliating. Boulanger was a mere figurehead. He has had his day, as a civil and milicary humbug. He was boomed by a set of unprincipled wire-pullers; the

enough for it to say about Catholics and the people can understand was the alliance of the monarchists with so wretched an adventurer. their last card, and they have thrown it away, own reputation, to have kept its skirts clear of their country, Tout est perdu hors l'honneur.

The present government of France is a weak one. It does not command by the brains of its membership, and its persecution of Catholicity deprives is of all sympathy. President Carnot, it is true, has written to His Holiness to assure him that in return for the neutrality of the clergy, in the recent contest, the Church will be respected in the future. So far so good, but, unfortunately, President Carnot has very little influence in the Council of his ministers, nor over the measures that may be forced upon them by the anti-Catholics. The mosto of the majority of the Republicans is: "Clericalism is the enemy" and we may well exclaim, to what depths of degradation has not the country fallen, that was once proud of the title of eldest daughter of the Church. It does not need much political foresight to indicate where such a country will be in a very short time; now, especially, with the figures recently published by the Pall Mall Gazette, before our eyes, giving the statistics of the divorce courts only recently established. They are simply appalling. With impiety flaunting itself shamelessly every where, what but natural decadence can be the result? The friends of Old France may well feel despondent over the prospects of a once great nation.

Catholic Montreal.

Montreal is so truly a Catholic city from its very foundation, that it should never lose sight of its old traditions. Its founders were M. Olier, who also founded the order of Saint Sulpice, M. de la Dauversière, a pious gentleman of Normandy, and we may add Sisters Marguerite Bourgeoys, foundress of the Congregation de N. D., and Melle. Mance, of the Hotel Dien. The first governor and cofounder of Montreal was not only a Catholic. but one who aspired to high perfection. The city named Villemarie, was consecrated in a special manner to the Holy Family, and very shortly after the first settlement was made there, the three communities of Saint Sulpice the congregation and the hospital nuns began likewise their life of usefulness, being designed by Mr. Oller, to honor respectively Jesus, Mary and Joseph.

Previous to the arrival of the first colonists, we read of the Chevaller de Montmagny, Viceroy of New France, who was likewise a devont Catholic and a Knight of Malta, geing, in company with the Jesuit Superior at Quebec and others, to examine and proneance upon the site of the future city.

Parkman and other historians give us graphic description of the first Mass said at Ville Marie, in the May of 1642, by the Jesuit, Pére Vimont. He at first entoned the Veni Creator, and having said Mass, addressed a few but very impressive words to the little band who stood about, comparing their undertaking to the seed which was to

grow into a stately tree. In the group around him were, the Governor, Paul de Maissonneuve, Melle Mance and Madame de la Peltrie, jeint feundress with Marie de l'Incarnation of the Ursulines of Church of England existed in England alone. It | Quebec. The air is described as soft | gregation of the Victores, this institution has and balmy. Nature had put forth all its charms, the young verdure was already mantling the hoary sides of Mont Royale, when the spiritual life of Villemarie began. Of course, it would be impossible to glance, even after the most cursory ture of heart, mind and body is harmoniously those primitve days, all so truly Christian, so truly Catholic. Now the old Bonseceurs church, not that of course with which we are familiar, but one occupying the same site, tholic) by so-called religious newspapers of the Marguerite Bourgeoys and her companions. Hew the parish church was erected, and hew devoted priests, the Jesuits, ministered until the arrival of the Sulpicians, who were designed for the special pasterate of Montreal, gave noble examples of zeal and heroism. Of the nune, too, and their labors. While the settlers were, comparatively speaking, a handful, Sister Bourgeoys collected the children of white people and Indians alike in one of those towers, which stand at the gate of the Grand Seminary today. The other was a chapel, and under it is buried the remains of an Indian Saint. MoGee :--

But men or angels seldom saw a sight to heaven more

dear, Than Sister Margaret and her flock upon our hillside here. the governor, accompanied by the principal colonists, carried the heavy weeden cross, and planted it on the mountain, some others carrying the pedestal. A temporary altar was arranged, and Père du Perron said mass. The cross became a place of pilgrimage, till it was destroyed by the Iroquois.

One of the most glorious episodes in the history of Montreal was that of Dollard and his sixteen companions going forth to encounter the united force of the Five Nations, who threatened Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec with destruction. These noble young soldiers, having received Communion. swore i before the altar to accept no quarter, but to English speaking population. He took part as celebrate die for their fellow-countrymen. They were a volunteer in the fight at St. Eustache, the elections.

accompanied by a few Indian allies. They proceeded to the Long Sault, put up a heaty entrenchment and fer eight days kept at bay the whole force of five hundred Iroquois. The latter were indeed about retiring, when the treachery of some of their allies revealed the true state of the garrison, and resulted in the death of the heroic seventeen. But so terrified were the Iroquois at this unexampled valor, that they withdrew, and the French settlements of the north were saved.

The Irish Catholics as a body first as-

sembled in the Bonsecours church in 1817, under the spiritual direction of Father Richards, a Sulpician and a convert to the Church. They next took the old Recollet church, with Father Phelan, afterwards first Bishop of Kingston, as pastor. St. Patrick's was built in 1843, Father Connelly officiating. He continued at their head till 1860 when the present venerable incumbent became pastor. For fourteen years previous Father Dowd had ministered to the people. For the twentynine that followed we find him with Father Toupin, and the younger priests who gradually appeared at St. Patrick's, still toiling en. The remarkable development that followed, the establishment of schools and institutions of charity, are too well known for mention

The Bizaars, 200, which under the devoted care of many zealous ladies have been a source of revenue to the orphans, have a history all their own. This last and greatest effort in that line is for that old church to which so many generations have belonged. Sunday atter Sunday, has la veille Charlotte and her silver-tongued coadjutors called them to the boly offices as she has pealed for their births, their marriages, at last their deatns. So the traditions of the Irish Catholics have become inwoven with all those traditions. which from the beginning have made this "Queen city of the North," the most Catholic on this continent.

A. T. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Archbishop at Rigaud. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR .- His Grace's last visit to Rigard was an occasion of much interest in town and in college. Quite a number of the neighboring clergy and laity had come in to welcome His Grace, and to participate in the demonstration which the parish, the college authorities, and students accorded him. Every preparation had been made in the way of tasteful decorations and appropriate devices. The college band, a highly creditable one, was duly on the ground and discoursed excellent music, reflecting much credit on themselves and their trainers. An eloquent address was presented His Grace, to which he made a suitable reply. Among the distinguished visitors present we were glad to notice Rov. Pere Anteine, Prier of N. Dame du Lac, Oka, to whom an address was also presented by the students, which elicited in reply a few appropriate remarks from the good Father Prier.

His Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a goodly number of boys and girls in the parish church. In view of the recognized importance of the cellege, a short sketch of it here may not be uninteresting to the general readers of THE

TRUE WITNESS. The college buildings are picturesquiy Groups of dogs and gay hunters met there is situated on a gentle eminence to the south of the thriving town of Rigaud. A bracing nate, regular hours, wholesome diet. good, sound systematic course of studieswith a due proportion of recreating exercises—such are briefly the safeguards of health and progress enjeyed by its students. Conducted by the Rev. Fathers of the far-famed Connow been the beneficent Alma Mater of hundreds of the youth of Canada and the United States for the last quarter of a century. Its educational avetem founded on the text : "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of widom," true education, as a matter of course, is assured within its walls. The triple culmerely to impart a classical and commercial education of a high order, but also to foster and develop the virtuous habits which are the noblest adornments of Christian youth

To its cultured and gentlemanly president, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Proth, the Prof. of Greek, and Rev. Brother Durocher, who superintends the commercial department as well as the best of its staff of able and efficient professors the writer wishes every prosperity -ad multos annes.

fox. -

Mr. Thomas Workman.

Another has been added to the long list of prominent citizens whose loss Montreal has had to mourn within the past few years, Mr. Thomas Workman, head of one of the largest mercantile houses in Canada, director in and compallor of many of the chief mercantile and financial institusions of the province and twice returned to Parliament for the first city of the federation, closed a long and successful life yesterday afternoon at the ripe age of 76 years. Wr. Workman was born In the words of the late Thomas D'Arcy near Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, on the 17th of June, 1813. He came to Canada in 1827, after a perilous voyage in which haship narrow-ly escaped disaster. On the completion of his education (begun in Ireland) at the old Union school in this city, he entered the store of the late John White, transferring his services in 1824, to A charming incident is recorded during the governorship of M. de Malsonneuve. Floods threatened the very existence of the fort, which not only was the chief means of defence for the straggling settlement, but also ner, the house continuing to progress in influcentained the provisions and ammunition ence, wealth and the honorable estimation of the mercantile world. For fifty five years it brought from Piance. This was at Christmas has occupied the same premises on St. Paul time. M. de Maisonneuve made a vow that street, which have been for much of that time if the fort were spared, he would plant a cross trade of Canada. Besides attending to the inon the summit of Mount Royal. The waters advanced to the very threshold, but then subsided. On the Feast of the Epiphany, vested his surplus capital. He was for twenty years a director and for many years president of the Moleons bank, president of the Sun Insurance company, and a director of the City and District Savings bank, and of the Canada Ship-ping company. He also took an active interest in philanthropic work. He was twice presi-dent of the Irish Protestant Benevolent society, a life governor of the General hospital and a life governor of the Fraser institute, to which he liberally contributed. He was one of the he liberally contributed. He was one of the founders of the Church of the Messiah, of which he was a member. He also gave freely to the cause of education as represented by our chief seat of learning, McGill college. The Montreal

movement on St Benoît and other operations of the campaign, being promoted to a lieutenancy as a reward for his zeal and ability. In politics Mr. Workman was a Liberal, though of late years, like many others, he was less pronounced in his views than formerly. He was twice elected to the House of Commons, in 1867, for Montreal Centre, by acclamation, and again in 1875 for Montreal West, when he defeated Hon. Thomas White in one of the closest contests the constituency ever saw. He travelled much both in the old and new worlds, and on the continent of Europe there were few countries, except Russia he did not visit at various times. His views were broad and his sentiments liberal. . His industry was untiring. When necessity called for it he would work sixteen hours a day and for weeks at a time. To this, his energy, and his determination to main-tain the honorable reputation of his house, he owed the success of a career which is in its way a striking example and encouragement to the younger generation of business men. His death takes away from Montreal's mercantile life a clear-headed, strong willed, honorable minded man, whom it will not soon forget.

Workman married, on the 10th September, 1845, Annabella, daughter of the late John Eadie, who died on the 7th of March last. He had no children.—Gazette 10 Oct. 1889.

O. M. B. A.

Through the kind permission of the proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS we are enabled to lay before its readers some facts in correction with the objects and benefits of the Catholic Mututi Benefit Association. This Association was organized at Niagara Falls, New York, in was organized at Niagara Palis, frew rora, in July December, 1876, and is now near the end of its of that year. He was transferred to the command of the Fifty fifth infantry and was probranch, in 1876, of 20 members, it has extended its work until now it numbers over 24,500 members distributed over many States of the adjoin-ing Republic and Provinces of Canada. The membership at present of the Canadian branches membership at present of the Canadian branches is over 4,200. It has paid in death claims during the last 13 years over two million dollars, and of this large amount two hundred and thirty thousand dollars has been paid this year to October first. There is also a reserve fund in connection with the C. M. B. A., and it has after two years already some \$50,000 in hand; when the amount reaches a certain sum it will be available for cutting down expenses of beneficiaries. Weekly benefits are given, and medical service free, at a small extra cost in many branches, particularly in Montreal. We are anxious to establish C. M. B. A. branches wherever there are 12 nembers willing to do so. Our object is to place this insurance before our Catholic people. We would, therefore, request that any person reading these notes would, before taking any action, write us for eirculars and full information, which will enable him to examine into our workings and to satisfy himself than the C. M. B. A. is what it is represented. For further information apply to J. P. Tansey, District Deputy, (P. O. box 347), 255 St. Marsin street,

CELTIC LITERATURE.

As several typographical errors occurred in Mr. Kavanagh's Ossianic translation which appeared in our last issue, which quite marred its sense and beauty, we reproduce it this week corrected.

BEN BOLBIN.*

BY HENBY KAVANAGH, BENIOR. (A reminiscence, as told by Ossian, in his sightless old age, to St. Patrick, written down from the recital of a Shepherd in Mayo, by Mr. Hardiman a translation of which, with the original text, will be found in his I ish Minstrelsy.)

Thou art sad, oh Ben Bolbin, a cloud's on thy brow. And thy calm looks of beauty are changed to us

In past times, Son of Alphron, t 'twas pleasant On its heath-covered sides, my companions to

the morn' To the soul-stirring music of hound and of horn: On its top rose a tow'r where a chieftain once dwelt. And his spear in mock combats was often there

In the gloaming the heron was frequently heard, Or the whir of a grouse and the song of a bird; Dh, 'twas cheering to hear the sweet bay of the hounds. Whilst the endless wild echoest repeated the

And the fagots were brought by fair maids of our race, In the brooks cresses green, o'er the grass flowers grew, Blossoms sweet to each sense mixed with fruit

of each hue. There would wander so levely, with light-way ing curls,
And their voices harmonious, mild beautiful

girle. We could hear eagles acream from the peaks of the rocks,
And the growls of the other and barks of the

And then calm'y we'd listen as blackbird and Warbled light notes of love from a tree or a I can tell thee, O ! Patrick, this hill was most When the seven fine bands of our heroes were

Thou art sad, oh, Ben Bolbin! a cloud's on thy And thine aspects of beauty are changed to me now, Since I'm lonely and hoary and left without

Tis a sorrowful story-and friends few to-night. NOTES. * A beautiful hill in Sligo. + The name of st. Patrick's father, by some writte

Calphuru. ‡ In the original Mac Alia—" Son of the rock," § The General of the Ancient Irish Mülitia.

LIBERAL TRIUMPH. Cladstonians Winning on the Bye Elections

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The parliamentary elec-tion to fill the vacant seat for North Bucks, which took place yesterday, resulted in the choice of Mr. Verney, Gladstonian, who received 4,955 to 4,647 votes cast for Mr. Hubchoice of Mr. Verney, Gladstonian, who received 4.955 to 4.647 votes cast for Mr. Hubbard, his Unionist opponent. The seat was held by a Conservative. The Liberals are exultant over the result of the five parliamentary bye-elections which have taken place since the prorogation of parliament, the last being the contest in the Northern Division of Bucks, where the Gladstonian candidate was elected by a majority of 200, a gain of 289 votes. Of the five elections the Tories have been success-ful in only one—Sleaford—where Mr. Chaplain went before his constituents on his appointment to a ministerial office, and his return by an overwhelmingly Conservative constituency was a foregone conclusion, though his majority was reduced far below the expectations of his friends and the figure conceded by his opponents. The Liberal press taunt Mr. Joseph Chamberlain unmercifully on his recent characterization of these elections as a miniature generalization, sets of learning, McGill college. The Montreal Chess club numbered him among its active members. The troublous times of \$7.38 saw one of the next general appeal to the people, Mr. Workman well to the front on the loyal side. He was a well-known member of the famous Doric club, an organization which attraced many of the younger men of the English-speaking population. He took part as celebrate the Liberal victories at the recent elections.

LORD HOWE'S BODY FOUND

By Laborers Digging for a Sewer at Fert Ticonderoga, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., October 10.-A despatch from Theonderega to the Morning Telegram
sys:—While laborers were engaged digging
a sewer in one of the principal streets of this village te-day they struck a tombstone, At the bettom of it was found a coffin, contain. ing the bones of a human being. The stone was washed off and found to contain the in. scription and date of death of Lord Howe. The skull was intact, but the rest of the bones were disjointed and considerable decayed. As soon as it had been learned about the village an immense crowd of peeble assembled, and many made desperate efforts to procure pieces of the bones. The coffin, which was of oak, was in a fairly good atate of preservation, and it was with great dif-ficulty that people were prevented from cuting it to pieces for relica. Several years ago the atreet where the remains were found was filled in several feet, which accounts for the depth of the coffin's locating. The remains will probably be re-interred at once in the village cometery.

[Lord Howe, or Geerge Augustus Howe, Lord Howe, or Good Caugustus Howe, was born in Eogland, 1724, and was shot in bastle at Ticonderoga, on July 8, 1758. He entered the army at a very early age, soon rose to distinction and in 1757 was sent to this country in command of the Sixtleth regiment, arriving at Halifax, N.S., in July moted to be brigadier general. On July 6, 1758, under the Commander-in-chief James Aberorombie, he landed at the outlet of Lake George. Coming suddenly upon the French forces two days later at Fort Ticonderega he fell at the head of his corps in the ensuing skirmish. The general Court of Massachusetts appropriated £250 for his monn. ment, which was erected in Westminister Abbey.]

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Mrs. Edward T. Stency.

The announcement of the unexpected demise of Mrs. Edward Steacy, when made on Thursday evening last, was received with a serrow that was confined to neither creed nor class, but which might be truthfully said to be general, It was only three days before her death that Mrs. Steacy exhibited symptoms of the trouble that was coming, and during this short time she failed steadily. That her passing away had been painless might be gleaned from the expression of her be gleaned from the expression of her features—it was peaceful, tranquil, and happy. All day Friday hundreds of sympathizing friends gathered at the side of their dead friend and fervently offered up a prayer for her soul's sake. On Saturday morning at 9 30 o'clock her samains were tenderly home from her lets as: remains were tenderly borne from her late residence to St. Mary's Cathedral, where a solemn mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Father Kelly. It was an imposing scene and will not soon be forgotten by the vast assemblage of mourning relatives and sympathizing friends. of mourning relatives and sympathizing friends, Many a fervent prayer was sent heavenward in her behalf. After the Libera the funeral procession proceeded to St. Mary's cometery. The floral mementoes were numerous, Mrs. Steacy was a sister of the late Isaac Noble, and also of Mr. Wm. Noble, of the post office department, and Mrs. Thos. Power, of London, that Sha leaves two small children, one an in-Ont. She leaves two small children, one an infant. She was twenty-five years of age, and few ladies have bourne such wide spread popularity as she. In a word, she was the type of sensibility, modesty, sociability and devoutness.
May her earthly labors receive their just reward.

[The late Mrs. Steacy was well-known in this city where she had numerous friends, and her bereaved husband will have sincere sympathy in his great loss.]—Ed. True Witness.

Hymeneal.

Owing to the fact that a few typographical errors appeared in the following article of last week's issue we herewith reproduce the same with the necessary corrections:

A very interesting ceremony was performed in St. Patrick's Church on the 30th ult. by Rev. Father Dowd, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. P. Carlind to Miss Sarah Murphy, both of this city. The bridesmaids were Miss Mur-phy, and Miss McDonald and Miss Murphy. the two latter being the very youthful and very tastefully attired nieces of the bride and groom respectively. There were also presentlat the typing of the nuptial knot, a large number
All the heroes of Finn§ there prepared for the of the intimate friends of the contracting

The wedding presents were as costly as they were beautiful, and proved a pleasing indication of the popularity of the newly wedded couple. After a sumptuous wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Carlind left on a trip for the West, followed by the best wishes and cheers of a large gathering of friends.

Welcoming the Prosecuted M.P. London, Oct. 12.—Ten thousand people marched in procession in Camborne, Cornwall, yesterday to welcome their representative in arliament, Mr. Conybeare, who has just been released from the Londonderry jail. Hisreception was of a most enthusiastic nature.

The Monks of Old.

A writer in the London Daily News, dealing with the Feast of St. Dominic, gives a short history of the famous order which be founded. One little nete is very striking. The monks lived on alms. "This has its inconveniences, says the writer, "for once, when the citizens of London were indignant with the monks for preventing the infliction of vengeance on certain innocent Jews, they deprived them of food for three days," Many a time and oft did the glorious monks in this and other lands suffer at the hands of wicked and brutal mobs, or equally wicked rulers, for the "crime" of standing up for the rights of the poor and the persecuted, or for telling these in high places that the laws of God were to be obeyed rather than their own pat-

Oh! grand and noble were the monks of old! Though to-day upon their memory has been heaped every vile and foul calumny that wickedness could invent, still now and then, even in a bostile press, their crop up facts and incidents of there history that reveal some of its grandeur and nebility. The advocates of liberty, the ministers of charity, the patrons of learning, the friends of the poor; these are the men who, mid a rude and barbarous people, were the very seurce and - promoter of religion, civilization, art, science and literature.

Living examples of the Gospel, they preached, they tolled with hand and brain, rearing magnificent temples, executing beautiful paintings, illuminating the Scriptures, contributing to the knowledge of mankind by their scientific discoveries, teaching all the magnificent destiny of man, his rights and his da-ties, and handing down to inture ages all that was best in their own and in those past. And it is against these that we have the libelers of to day; the "Reformation" his-torians and the "freethought" chroniclers, pourlog forth their poisoned distribes in vain attempt to hold the monks up to scorn and ridicule, as idle, superstitious, ignorant and vicious, but magna est veritas et praevalebil. Time will do for the memory of the menks what it has done for many an other great cause, "and many a deed shall wake in praise that long has slept in blame."

HAPHAZARDS.

I take my pen up, Rose, to let you know
How little cause there is for great alarm.
Our army triumphs over every toe,
But in the victory I lost an arm.
We've won great battles, but grape-shot and
shell

Made deadly havon in the last attack-And for my share of spoils there to me fell Two leaden bullets buried in my back,

I'm new in hospital,—'tis my advice
That soon a place I'll fill among the dead.
Ten france enclosed were paid me as the price
Of this poor body when my soul has fied;
And since I'm ordered off, why should I spare
This powder's food from the discoting knice—
I'll die the happier since my latest care
Has brought ten shillings to my promised Has brought ten shillings to my promised

My faithful dog I give into your care.
He's your dog now; but, Rose, I would refrain

From sad'ning him by making him aware The reason why we ne'er shall meet again. I know he counts on seeing me some day Resurning home promoted corporal, But like a child he'd cry his life away If this news reached the poor old animal.

I've made my offering and am resigned, But still-'tis hard to die so far away! When Death comes to our village homes to fine A villager, at least this one may say His last good-night to those he leaves for good-Behind the church he's laid in blessed mole-His name is corved upon a cross of wood, And women pray for mercy on his soul.

Take courage, Rose! God will the weak assist.
We may not hope on earth to meet again
For in the regiment in which I enlist The conscript asks for furlough but in vain. Now, all's confusion to my dark'ning sight, I feel that death is hov'ring very nigh. That soon I shall have fought my latest light. Remember me, my little Rose ;-good by.

This song is sent me, and the sender says that the original is a French chanson very generally sung in Lower Canada and called "le dernier adien du soldat."

Already I have had to confess my unfitness as a critic of verses, and therefore I shall not venture an opinion as to the merits of these, nor dare to differ on such a subject with a person so competent as the fair translator, who informs me that they want polish and have been left in their present crude state because thus they more nearly imitate the style of the original, which is in the language of la populace, Soit, mademoiselle; but I am the sole judge of what is pleasing to myself, and I like these verses, lacquered or not.

I should like to have my correspondent's per mission to congratulate ber. I know not what sweet name her mother calls her by, what saint's name without her choice was given her in baptism. Her note enclosing the verses is signed simply "Bridget," a name of her own choosing, -and for her choice of this beautiful Irish name and for the good taste shown in the selection, I beg she will accept my earnest congratulations.

Let them sneer and turn their noses up to the bridge who think the name of Bridget fit only for women of the serving class, unfit for dainty dames, unheard in their charmed circles. Why is it the fashion to sneer and be funny, with little wit, at names like Patrick, Michael and Bridget? Evidently it is because these names are almost distinctively Irish and Catholic, and it is not the fashion to be either. Then it behooves us who are both, not to submit to any such inane fashion, but to change it.

translation, but I think it is too bad to tarnish bullet that sped from your revolver, but the memory of the poor fellow whose last adieux to Rose are so pathetically told in the song. I think that so gallant a lover should be presumed to have been a good fighter and brave soldier; that he might have been allowed to fall with his face to the foe, and that, if by misfortune he fell the other way, is was not fair to emphasize the fact with such a thundering rhyme as, "two leaden bullets buried in his back."

There can be no doubt, however, that to be thus wounded is quite consistent with the highest bravery. We know this from contemporary history.

There were two Canadians in the Pope's Regiment of Zonaves at the battle of Mentana . Hugh Murray, who afterwards loss his life fighting in the Catholic cause of Don Carlos. and our own townsman le Chevalier Larocque. Both were severely wounded at Mentana. Larocque was first struck down by a bullet which entered at the back of his shoulder, bringing him to the ground. But, with a courage remarkable even where all were brave, he arose again and began to fire on the enemy. Then a second bullet struck bim, carrying away part of the jaw-bone, and, from the effect of both wounds being unable to rise again, he was carried to the rear. For months his life hung in suspense, and when these months of suffering were over, his shattered health compelled him to give up the service and return to Canada.

Hugh Murray, a sergeant at Mentana, was honored with knighthood and given the grade of lientenant; and thus a Canadian became the first officer from America in the little army of 1860 and served till the fall of Rome in 1870.

I think it is not unfitting at the present time to recall the services of these Canadians in the Pontifical Army; nor should it be forgotten that at different times 500 others from this country bore arms for the Pope. Since 1870 the visible Read of the Catholic Church is in the position of a prisoner. Last month it was thought that the Pope wished to leave Rome, and immediately double guards were placed on all the doors of his residence, and night and day men were keps mounted in readiness to give chase should he succeed in passing the gates of the Vatican.

of Catholics should tolerate such a condition of affairs. It seems as if our Catholicity were not kin-deep, for, if we cared at all about it, it is to endure the present state of things, if enforced army of soldiers would be powerless to resist the demand of the Catholic peoples of the world, if the Catholics were to pray that the Rights of the Holy See be re- may, by good conduct, be reduced by nearly stored. Unfortunately there are many, who we very devoted Papiets after a fashion, who take no good as all a second the hope that you will show your regret of cash she prisoner had on deposit with him.

example of Murray and Larocque will be followed by hundreds of French and Irish Cana-

So long as our own Canadian freedom is not threatened, there are only two great causes about which Irish Catholics in Canada need concern themselves :-- Home Rule for Ireland and the Restoration of the Pope; and for either, if by living we cannot gain them, it were happiness to die.

MORRISON SENTENCED

To Eighteen Years in the Penitentiary for Manslaughter-He Takes His Sentence Coolly.

SHEBBROOKE, Que., October 10 - Eighteen years—that is the sentence imposed by the law upon Donald Morrison for the manslaughter of Warren. To say that the extent of the sentence has surprised the folks around here is to put it very mildly indeed. The most that had been expected did not come up to the reality, and when Judge Brooks pronounced the last words that consigned Morrison to the penitentiary for the remainder of the best part of his life, the surprise was about as great as when, on Wednesday, the jury came into court and pronounced him

guilty. The court was nearly as full as on any day of the memorable trial when the court resumed this morning, and the excitement was as pointed to know what Morrison's fate would be as on the day when the jury gave their verdict. Sharp as the clock struck its ten strokes, Justice Brooks and Wurtele took their seats on the bench, and the order was at once given for the prisoner to come in. A few moments later the prisoner appeared, escorted by Sergeants Burke and Somerville of the Provincial police, and, as usual, handcuffed to the sturdy wrist of the sergeant. Standing in the dock, Morrison appeared just as cool and collected as when the evidence was being given, or when the verdict was rendered, and remained standing while the ger. Fortunately there was no loss of life judge spoke the words which consigned him to the penitentiary. Asked the usual question whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, Morrison replied in the negative.

JUDGE BROOKS PASSES SENTENCE.

Mr. Justice Brooks then said : Donald Morrison, you have, alter a fair and impartial trial, before a jury of your peers—after an able defence, in which your interests have been well protected by your eminent counsel -been convicted of the crime of man-slaughter. You were indicted for the crime of murder. The difference between the two is so alight that it is exceedingly fortunate for you that the court is not now called upon, in the sentence which is to pronounce, to pass the sentence of death instead of a term of imprisenment. The jury before whom you were tried have found, instead of murder, that you are guilty of the orime of manslaughter. The jury, in their verdict, have recommended you to the mercy of the court. They have asked that the slightest pen-lty consistent with the requirements of the law and what is due to the country should be passed upon you. These recommendations always receive the fullest attention on behalf of the court.

The court cannot, however, be ignerant of the fact, of which they have official cognizance, that you, after you had, in the terms of the law been indicted by a jury of your countrymen, after you had feloniously killed and slain Lucius F. Warren, on the 22nd June, 1888, you did not submit yourself to the authorities; that, having so killed said Lucius F. Warren in the attempt which he was then making under the authority of the law to arrest you on a charge of felony, which I don't know whether the fault occurs in the had been brought against you, you did not original French, or whether it crept into the wait to see what was the effect of the fatal turned and fied. The court cannot be ignor-ant of the fact that for a subsequent period of ten months you remained in a state of armed opposition to the constituted anthorities of the land. The court is cognizent of the fact that, previous to the time of your capture, you had been defying the law for nearly a year, and after a reward had been offered for your apprehension, that you still continued in a state of armed resistance to the law of the land.

THE LAW MUST BE VINDICATED.

It is fortunate for you that there was not a repetition of the offence for which you must now be sentenced, at the time of your capinro. for the court has official knowledge that a true bill has been found against you for attempting to shoot at the officers who effected your arrest. The amount of punishment to be inflicted upon you has been the subject of the most apxious and careful consideration of this court. The punishment is not as against the individual. it is not inflicted on the individual for the purpose of punishing him only, but for the protesties of society, and feeling the responsibility which is placed on it. the court feels that you must be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and it is impressed the more with the necessity of this from the fact that you, Donald Morrison, have been, as I have stated, for upwards of nearly a year in a state of armed resistance, and when you were captured there were found on your person two revolvers, which you must have kept in your possession with a view of preventing your arrest for the charges brought against yeu. The impression must not go before the public that any one, be he high or low, rich or peor, can re-sist the authority of the law, which must be supreme. With the view of impressing this fact on the public mind; with the view of showing everyone in this land of ours that the Pope composed of volunteers from all over the authority and majesty of the law is Christendom. He had entered the regiment in supreme, it is the duty of this court to impose on you a sentence which shall mark the enormity and gravity of the crime of which you have been convicted.

CHANCES OF COMMUTATION.

But, Donald Morrison, although up to the time of your capture you had evidently not repented of the orime you had committed, or shown by your acts that you had regretted the course you had taken, but you are still a young man, and will have the opportunity efdiminishing to a considerable extent, the term of imprisonment to which you will be haul the big steamer off the mudbank at high sentenced. By a merciful provision of the law concerning the penitentaries of this country, it is in the power of any one sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary to very ma-By Gregory ! it is incredible that the millions | terially diminish their term et imprisonment. The law says that, by means of dilgence, industry and faithfulness in the performance of work and a strict observance of the prison rules, a material reduction of time may be not possible that our manhood would allow us had, so great that for the first six months by good conduct, by observing the rules of the only because of the insult. Even Italy's prison and by industry, you may deduct five enforced army of soldiers would be received days each month; for the subsequent year you may deduct seven and a half days in each month, one-quarter of the time; and for all the rest of your term one-third of the time, roused and in earnest. The Pope only asks us | so that your imprisonment in the penitentlary, pre-third.

are no good as all at praying. But les those for what you have done, and that you will who know how, pray that those who don's may in future years, so far as you can, make atone. be soon given a hance so fight, and then the ment. The sentence that the court pro-**设施工程设计的工作工作工作工作的工作**

naunces is that you be confined in the Provincial penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul at hard labor for the term of eighteen years.

THE PRINCIPL'S PAREWRLL.

The prisoner did not appear much affected by the sentence, in fact he seemed the least interested of the whole audience. So seen at as the handouffs had been readjusted, he walked coolly out of the dock, only to meet a vest growd of his friends and other curious folk. Many of these seemed much affected, and not a few gave way to tears. Just as the prisoner reached the corner of Judge Rioux's house, Morrison changed his stick under his left arm, and lifting his hat said in firm tones "Good bye, friends, for eighteen years." The prisoner left for the penitentiary this afternoon,

THE FIRE KING'S HARVEST.

Talmage's Famous Tabernacle Falls Victim to the Flames-An Ontario Village Gone,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The famous Brooklyn Tabernacle, of which Ray, T. D. Witt Talmage, D.D., is pastor was burned early this morning for the second time in its history, at 2.15 s.m. A policeman discovered flames issuing from the small windows over the main entrance and sent outan alarm. The firemen on arriving found that the fire had assumed large proportions and additional alarms calling out all available apparatus were at once sent out. It became evident that the edifice was doomed. It burned like tinder and the firemen, despairing of saving it, directed their efforts to the adjoining property. Many econpants of neighboring dwellings were already awake, and the police aroused those who were sleeping. The threestorey frame structure, adjoining the church on the east side, was the first to take fire, and with other buildings was considerably damaged. Frightened residents of the neighborhood rushed out half dressed or in their night clothes, and the police had great difficulty in reassuring those not in absolute danor limb. The church building was rapidly consumed, and in an hour's time only tottering walls remained. Dr. Talmage was to n on the scene, and after he had seen the edifice which had been

HIS PRIDE LAY IN ASHES

returned sorrowfully home. All day to-day crowds visited the spot land gaved upon the rains. Nearly all the members of the tabernacle congregation received their first intimation of the fire upon rounding the adjacent corners and being confrented by blackened walls and smouldering rains. No church services were held to-day, but a notice upon a a tree announced Sunday school in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. where about 600 teachers and schelars assembled in the afternoon. The origin of the fire is unknown. The sexton deales the rumor that fires had been lighted in the furnaces. Edison's men were in the building until 5 30 p.m. yesterday arranging a new electric plant and it is thought that during the thunder shower last night lightning was carried into the building by the wires they introduced. The loss on the church building, including the organ, which was one of the finest in the country, is \$150,000. It is said to be covered by insurance. The losses on adjoining property, all supposed to he covered by insurance, amount to about \$10,-000. The damage to the block opposite the church is about \$5,000.

The Tabernacle trustees were in session at Dr. Talmage's house this evening. They state the insurance on the church amounted to \$129,450. The building and furniture cost about \$236,000 and the organ \$20,000

AN ONTARIO VILLAGE DESTROYED.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Mich., October 13 .- Fire broke out in Cock's lumber yard at Serpent River, Ont., 10 miles from here, yesterday atternoon. A heavy northwest wind extend-ed the flames to the extensive docks and was afire. There are forty buildings in the town, generally stores and dwellings. special train with file engines and a brigade of the Sault St. Marie, Ont., firemen left for the scene. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The vicinity is strewn with household goods and homeless families for acres. The steamer Africa and the schooner Marquis, which were loading at the dooks, pulled out into the lake and are tafe.

Later advices from Serpent river say the fire was extinguished early this morning, there being a few buildings and the saw mill saved. but no lumber. The stock was insured for about half the loss. There are 200 people homeless and temporary structures are being erected for them.

ANOTHER VILLAGE LAID WASTE. SOMERVILLE, Mass., October 13 .- The village of Norwood, four miles north of here, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Oaly one house is left. Two persons are missing. The fire started from an explesion of a keg of gunpowder. The loss is not yet

An Ocean Racer Ashore.

NEW YORK, Ostober 10 -The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, went aground in Gedney's channel last night and is still fast. Tugs have been sent to her assistance as it is feared she may sink in the quicksands. The passengers were taken off by the tags this forenoon. The steamer renains in the same position. The officials of the luman company think the steamer will float all right at high tide this eneming.

The big steamer seemed to stand as if she was on a dry dock. Her bow was more elevated than her steru, her twin screws atood almost clear of the water and she was visibly lifted to pert. Hundreds of anxious passengers on board looked frightened. Pilot Rear don, who was in charge when the vessel grounded, says she ran aground in trying to avoid a collision with a pilot boat. It is said bardly anybody slept aboard the steamer Wednesday night. Some of the crew said she recked and shook from stem to stern after

going aground, as if she were going to pleces. The steerage passengers were so excited that they wanted to lynch the pilot. It was determined to night to have seven tugs try to tide. She lies directly in the path of incoming and outgoing steamers.

Samuel Hitch, a middle aged Englishman, convicted of indecently assaulting a six years old child and sentenced to gaol for one year and to receive fifty lashes, received twenty-five lashes in Truro, N.S., gaol, on Saturday morning. The florging was administered by the deputy sheriff with a cat-o-nine-tails borrowed from a man-of-war at Halifax and was very

At the inquest on the poisoned candy case at St. John, N.B., witnesses sessified that McDon-ald had been in the ahop after hours on the night the poisoned candy was mailed, and two more boxes had been found in Barker's store with blue in the bottom of them, similar to the one sent to Rev. Mr. Shaw. Mr. Olinch, banker, swore that McDoreld, on the morning of the day be was arrested, drew out \$460—the amount

Ireland has furnished actors to every great act of olvilization-McGee.

EUROPEAN.

The Paris exhibition will close November

hof. Diedesdorf, the well known lunacy specialist, is dead.

Queen Natalie refuses to depart from Servis

for a money consideration. In compliance with the request of President Carnot the French Ministry will not resign.

The brigantine "Zuielka," of Belfast, has been wrecked off Valentia in the storm of Wednesday. The crew were drowned. It is stated that the Argentine Government

is at out to sign a convention with members of the syndicate of 1886 for a losin of \$40,000,000. Viscount Cranbrook, Lord President of the Privy Council, a about to retire from the Cabinet, owing to ill-health.

The sum of 120,000,000 marks is asked for new artillery, fire arms and amunition and grants for the staffs of the two new formed

army corps in Germany. The Government of Saxony, which has for some time had under construction the proposal to admit women to the privileges of the university, has finally decided against it.

The Bavarian Government has followed the example of Russia in the matter of arming its cavalry with lances, and the new weapon will be

introduced immediately. At General Boulanger's request MM. Derou-lede and Naquet have abandoned their proposed visit to Jersey. This indicates that the General desires to drop the agitation.

A gambling house fall of senators, deputies, generals, judges and other distinguished persons was raided by the police at Madrid Wedneeday night. Four of the servants were ar-

rested. There was a riot at "turbuleut Bristol," England, Wednesday, on the arrival of a number of laborers to replace 600 gas strikers who are on strike. The newcomers were hooted and pelted with stones until they took to their heels and

Ex King Milan telegraphed to the regents of Servia advising them to grant ex-Queen Natalie's request for an interview with her son. There upon the young king, accompanied by his tutor, went to the residence of his mother and remain-

ed with her two hours. General Grenfell, the hero of the last Egyptian campaign, was given a glorious recrution at the hands of his fellow-townsmen of Swansea, on Saturday, on his return to his native city. The freedom of the city was presented to

him with imposing ceremonies. The Conservative leaders in France have decided against a formal recognition of the republic, but they announce that they are desirous of supporting the Moderates in the establishment of a strong and durable government, and will vote with them on all measures of reform compatible with monarchial principles.

Prince Dolgorouki attempted to hold a Russian demonstration at Solia Saturday, in the guise of a requiem for Russians killed in war. The Government prohibited the ceremony and Prince Dolgorouki protested. It is feared the matter will be made a pretext for Russian interference. Prince Dolgorouki subsequently fled to Belgrade.

The State Line steamer "State of Nebraska," Captain Brass, bound for New York, came into collision Saturday with the Allan line steamer "Norwegian," Captain Carruthers from Montreal. The "State of Nebraska" was struck on the port bow and several plates were amashed. She was driven ashore and her stern lies high up on a ferry elip at Greenock. The "State of Nebraska" has a large number of passengers on board. She was subsequently flusted, and has been berthed for repairs.

AMERICAN.

All the schools of Dover. N.H., have been closed owing to the prevalence of diphtheria. The anniversary of the great fire at Chicago was celebrated by the 150,000 wage workers subscribing \$300,000 for world's fair stock.

The Hamburg American steamship "Augusta Victoria" has arrived at New York after a tempe-tuous voyage, several of the crew being badly injured during the gale, warehouses and at 6 p.m. the whole town of new railroad were built in the United States

during the year 1889 up to October. Including Canada and Mexico the total is 3750 miles.

The steamship "La Bourgoyne," which arrived at New York Sunday, brought Millet's picture, the "Angelus," recently purchased for the American Art Association for \$100,000. The International Pressmen's union has

elected the following officers: President. Mr. Mahoney, of Boston; vice president, Mr. Williams, of Toronto; secretary and treasurer, T. J. Halkins, of New York. The colored folks of Todd county, Ky., and

Montgomery county, Tenn., are holding a fair at Clarkesville, Tenn. Every officer and stockholder is a negro, but as a special condescen-sion, white folks are permitted to compete for premiums and purses in the races.

The wholessie grocery establishment of William Edward & Co., at Cleveland, Ohio, was burned Wednesday night. The loss is \$135,000. Two compresses, the Tyler and lower hydraulic parsses, five cotton warehouses and 4 500 bajes of cotton were burned at Savannab. Loss, \$400.

It is stated in Washington that six years ago Mr. Blaine had made up his mind to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, that King Kalakaua wanted to live in Paris and was willing to sell out, but that the negotiations were stopped by Mr. Blaine's retirement from

The final official trial of the guns of the United States dynamite schooner Vesuvius at Philadelphia proved a great success. It is now demonstrated beyond doubt that the guns of the Vesuvius can individually throw about 500

pounds, or collectively about 1500 pounds of dymite per minute. When the American flag was brought by the janitor at the hall, where a Socialist mass meeting was held in Chicago Sunday last, it was greeted with hisses. There were probably a thousand men and women present. The red flag was then unfurled and was succeeded by a burst of applause. Several speakers addressed the meeting advocating Amerchist principles.

The unveiling of the statue of the French ex plorer La Salle, presented to Chicago by Judge Tree, took place in Lincoln Park Saturday in the presence of a large crowd. The statue is of bronze and cost \$25,000. P. G. Mason delivered an address recounting La Salle's service to nivilization, and mentioning that he was possibly the first white man who ever visited the place where Chicago now stands.

The French minister to Mexico has presented to the Mexican Government a communication from the French Government ratifying the declaration of the former French minister to Mexico, when relations between the two countries were renewed. The declaration was to the effect that France would never claim from Mexico a single dollar of the debt contracted under the reign of Maximillian.

The Minnesota Chippewa Indians have ceded all their lands, equalling in area the State of Connecticut, to the United States. The tribal elations of all these Indians have now ceased, and under the negotiations completed they will be compelled to take lands in severalty. They are now fullfledged citizens under the laws of the state. The lands are to be appraised and Persons conversant with the pine of that region estimate that is is worth \$60,000,000.

Attorney-General Rogers declared Wednesday last that Major Burks, the alleged default-ing treasurer of Louisiana, was guilty. He had drawn out of the State's Treasury and from a ananial fund \$40.808 without right, and covered up his act by depositing false vouchers. He. The Commissioners decided to postpene up his act by depositing false vouchers. He. The Commissioners decided to postpene had put upon the market \$800,000 of state decision on the case of the glazier and his bonds which had been declared wold and which; confident helpinest until the Austrian Consultation. had been entrusted to him, to be destroyed

He reported they had been destroyed. He deliberatedly made a further issue of \$70,000 of other securities, and through others, placed them in the banks, and mouny had been obtained on them.

During the past two years ten mun have been killed and seventeen injured in New York by electric light wires. Expert Wheeler examined the electric light wires where the lineman was killed Friday and reported before the Board of Electrical Control that they were poorly in-sulated. Mayor Grant then decided to have the wires cut down, but an injunction was granted by Judge Andrews, ordering the Mayor not to interfere. Several wires were, however, cut down.

The United States Department of Agriculture returns for October report the general percentages of the condition of corn at 91 7, against 90 9 a month ago, and 92 for the crop of 1888 on the 1st of October. Poratoes were injured west of the Alleghanies by rot. From West Virginia and Ohio similar reports are received. Winter wheat was injured in many districts during barvest and in stack by heavy rains, and is comparatively light, grading badly, thus reducing its weight and value.

CANADIAN.

Benjamin and John Turner were drowned at Neil's Harbor, C. B., by the swamping of their

Underground electric wires are being agitated in Toronto, and the city authorities are taking action.

Thore is a deficit in the St. John, N.B., electrical exhibition of \$687 and in the carnival of 31,463. James Taylor comes out as a straight Conser

vative in Kildonan, Man., and John Gunn as Independent.

Hon. E. R. Oakes, ex-M. P. for Digby, is lead. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

Three delegates from the Winnipeg Board of Trade will be sent to Montreal to the meeting of flour and grain inspectors to fix the grain standards. At the criminal assizes at Toronto, on Wed-

desday, true bills were returned against James Smith for manslaughter, and against Frank Kane for the manelaughter of Henry Flood at Queen street subway, July 12. Hon. Gains Turner, who has been a member

without office in the Blair Government, New firemen went to the factory and had the cur-Brunswick, since it was formed in 1883, has sent in his formal resignation owing to difficulties with his leader,

An order has been issued by the Dominion Government concerning the meeting of the Cabinet council. In future a Cabinet council will be held daily at 2 p.m. This order extends unti the opening of Parliament.

The barquet of the alumni of the Cttawa College took place Thursday night. Covers were laid for 500 guests. Speeches were delivered by Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop Duhamel, Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, N. Y., and others.

It is claimed by temperance advocates that more than the required names to demand the submission of the local option act in Winnipeg will be secured, and a meeting is to be held Monday to determine what action shall be taken.

The letter carriers of Toronto have organized an association and have decided to potition the Postmaster-General for an increase of salary. They ask that the maximum salary be \$800 annum, this limit to be reached within five years. At present the maximum is \$600 and the maximum is \$600 and the majority of the carriers are getting \$350 and \$400.

"One Hundred Years, Father."

A correspondent of the Messenger Writes the following :- An interesting and strange fact had been related to me some fifty years ago. As there was hardly any hope that it could be authenticated, I was airaid it could never be put on record. But I have had the good fortune to ascertain it heyond a doubt. Toward the end of the last century, the only priest who was then at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was called to adjing man. He knew all the members of his flook, but he had never heard of that man. Wondering who he might be, he hastened to the place. It was at some distance from the city. He found the cabin as it had been described. It was beginning to be dark when he arrived, Capital Prize of \$300,000 in the 232ad Grand and there was no light within.

body bere !" From the corner a feeble voice answered.

" Yes."

"Is it you who sent for the priest?" " Yes. The priest went forward. " How long is it

ince you went to confession?" The sepulchral voice answered : "One hunired years!" When the priest had recovered from the

shock of the awful answer, he asked again:
"What do you say? What do you mean?" "Just one hundred years ago, at the battle

him the history, just as I have done now, he exclaimed at once: "My uncle was the priest who prepared the old soldier; I heard him relate the history a number of times !"

That priest, his uncle, was Father Burke, who became Vicar-Apostolic, and was the first Bishop in Halifax.

She Had Faith.

A mild-eyed little Austrian and his gypsyoccur November 12th, of which all informatism can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, aced wife, who was attired somewhat pris matically, were called before the New York emigration commission last Tuesday to give an account of themselves. They arrived from Hamburg the other day without a cent to start life with in the New World. But the little man had a trade (glazing), and what was more important, a very energetic par-

"What are you going to do if we let you in ?" asked President Ridgeway. "Work at my trade," said the glazier, through interpreter Silverstein.

"Suppese you can't find work then f The glazier's mild eyes assumed a puzzled expression, and he turned appealingly to bis bright-eyed wife. She became voluble right

"Oh," she said, "he will get work. I will help him to find it. And if he doesn't get it I will. I am a seamstress. Never fear we will find work, "But suppose neither of you should find

work, how are you going to get along.
"God will belp us then." "But," said Commissioner Wylie, laugh-

ing, "he has no office here."
"Ab," said the woman, with a triumphant amile, "He is everywhere." smile, "He is everywhere,
"You could'nt prevent that woman from

The Commissioners decided to nostner decision on the case of the glazier and his

getting along," President Ridgway remarked



FROM PIMPLES TO SCHOPULAS NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, it hing, scally, sud pinnely diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESULVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.: RESOLVENT, SI.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass., Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

RAT Pimples, blackheads, chapped and olly skin ER ST ST prevented by CUTICIRA SOAP.

Rhoumatism, Kidney Pains and Weaknese speedily cured by Cornecua Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster.

A Lineman's Awfut Death.

New York, October 11 .- Lineman John Facks was killed by an electric light wire this aftermoon at Conno and Chambers atreets by contact with a live wire. He was employed by the Western Union company, and presented a terrible sight as he dled on the net work of wires in mid sir, while the deadly fluid actually made his body sizzle and the blood pour to the sidewalk and over the clothing of horrified spectators, the accident occurring in the middle of the day in one of the busiest parts of the city and was witnessed by a large number of people. The man's body lay limp and motionless over the mass of wires attached to the crom arm of the pole. The firemen brought out a ladder and one went up with a pair of shears to out the wires. The man was found to be dead. He probably touch the electric light wire by secident. The body remained where it was until the rent turned off.

Coaticook Horse Races.

A meeting of the Turf Club was held here on the 4th and 5th Octob r, and in spite of the unfavorable weather there was a good field of horses. The results are as follows:

FIRST DAY-GREEN HACE, \$75

ton.....44433ro Time, 3, 2 59½, 2.59¾, 3.01, 3, 2.59½. Un-finished.

Black Prince, bs, Lachapelle, St. Hya-Time, 2 42, 2 401, 2.45, 2.44.

2.40 Class, \$200.

SECOND DAY-3 min. Class, \$125. Princess, s m, Jolicoem, Arthabaska.....0212

Free for all, \$300. Mayone, b m, Tomkins, Beebeplain...112344

Judges-D. Mullins, T. Paige, L. E. Auctil.

AN OFFICIAL MESSAGE FROM NEW ORLEANS od there was no light within.

Drawing of Sept. 10th, 1889, in the Louisiana

He pushed open the door. "Is there any. State Lottery. It was sold to M A Dauphin, State Lottery. It was sold to M A Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One went to the City National Bank, Denver Col.; one to Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.; one to C Gould, Steelton, Pa.; one to P A Deckler, 631 Ninth Ave. New York City; one to City National Bank, Dallas, Tex.; one to Nat'l Exchange Bank, Dallas, Tex.; one to J L Poncaire and Philip Lacoste. Bay Greatete Lacoster and Philip Lacoste. caire and Philip Lacoste, Bay Grostete, Ls.; one paid Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La., for a party in Band, Rouge, La.; one to National City Bank, Marshall, Mich.; etc., etc. Ticket No. 39,526 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in fractional functionals at \$1,000 and the second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in fractional functions at \$1,000 and the second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in fractional functions.

twentieths at \$1.00 each ; two went to two Correspondents through Wells Fargo & Co.'s of the Boyne, I was a powder-boy, carrying pewder to the soldiers. When I saw God gave the victory to the English I swore I would not serve him any more. He has waited one hundred years for me; I must surrender!"

The priest prepared the old soldier, whe The priest prepared the old soldier, who died a Christian death.

Now, how was I made sure of the fact? A few years ago old Father J. Carroll, of Ohloago—who had just died at the ago of nienety-six years—came to New York, and I had a talk with him. He mentioned his having been ordained at Helifax, sixty-five years before. It cocurred to me he might know about the old soldier, and when I related to him the history, just as I have done now, he to Paul H. Koechert, Davenport, Iowa; one to C. A. Buckingham, U. S. Express, Chatta-nooga, Tenn.; one to E. E. Caldwell, Indianapolis, Ind.; one to J. H. Marshall, Cleveland, Ohio; one to Farmers' & Merchants National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; one to Charles L. Haff-ner, Bethlehem, Pa.; one to Henry Schimmel, Los Angeles, Cal.; one to John O'Brien, Fall River, Mass.; one to James Doherty, 211 W. 46th St., New York City; one to Sophia Otwell, Stamps, Ark.; one to Miss Ellen Mo-Gowen, Newport, R. I. The next drawing will

La., on application. Divorce in France.

The divorce law passed in France in 1884 The divorce law passed in France in local seems to be operating with terrible effect. In 1884 there were 3,657 divorces; in 1885 4,123; 123; 1886, 4,007; in 1887, 5,797. But, the most abounding statement made is that in the department of the Seine—i. c., Paris and itenseighborhood—there are no fewer than 62,8 divorces to every thousand marriages, or that considerably more than one in twenty marriages (say one in sixteen) ends in a divorce. On the other hand, in the Finistere and the Octes du Nord not much more than one in a thousand ends in a divorce—a curious testimony this to the different morals of Parisian and provincial. life in France. - The Spectator.

Labor, whether mental or physical, repre-sents and possesses a certain standard value, and, if properly applied, must at all times meet its reward.

It is believed in Ottawa that Mr. P. O'Brien. of L'Original, revising officer for Prescott county, will be appointed county Judge of Prescott and Russell, in place of the late Judge Oliver.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER I.

A PATRIARCH'S BIRTHDAY.

4 Flowers are lovely; love is flower-like;
Friendship is a sheltering tree;
Oh! the joys that come down shower like,
Of friendship, love, and liberty,
Ere I was old!"

"We must have water-lilles, Lucy, if we would have a perfect beuquetifor dear grand-papa's eightieth birthday. He says that in India the water-lily is the symbol of immertality. And I wish I could make his life to last longer than that of any of the Patri-

archa."
"Wassa will you get water-lilles, Rose?" asked the younger of the two girls, who, at don't keep fresh for more than a few them, Rosette?"

"Oh, I know where there are plenty of them, "replied Rose, "and have them I will, before breakfast. I have a lily pond at Fairy Island; and it won't take me much more than at hour to gallop down to the river and

"Won't you let me go with you?" exclaim ed her companion.

** No, no, little one !" was the answer. **I did wrong to let you get up so early, weak as

you are."
"Little one, indeed!" pouted Lucy. "And too weak ! I don't want to hear you say that, Rose. I am not so weak as you think, nor quite so little, after all, although I am enly thirteen, and you are a young lady of sixteen.

"But, dear, you are sourcely recovered from your last attack of tertian fever, and the morning is chilly, and there is still a heavy mist on the river. Besides, I must row across te Fairy Island, for Brother Gaston, you know, is gone to fatch your father and mother for the feast, and I promised him that I should get John Porter, the gardner, to go with me

"John, John!" she called out to an old favorite grape-vines not far off; "Oh, John, come here quickly. I want you to do me a

The old man, bent a little by his habit of of his young mistress, and taking off his at, bowed respectfully to herself and her companion.

"John," she said, "I must go over immediately to Fairy Island for some water-lilies, and be back before breakfast. Will you saddle my pony and ride my brother's hunter yourself ? Now, John, we must be back before the

geing too. So, please get me a saddle also. structed a rustic cottage there, where the old among the expectant group was that of a man have a continued, "I will not be refused, Miss Rose; "for, though not a hours in writing his memoirs, while the young D'Arcy, I intended to get the first lily from folks were devoting themselves to the more anow, falling in silvery was over his should be a man his bearing with hair as white as the driven his bearing with hair as white as the driven have a very falling in silvery was over his should be refused. the river, seeing that I werehip your grandfather almost as much as if I were one of his

"You are a brave, generous, little thing, Lucy," was her companions reply, as Jehn hastened away to the stables, and the girls sped to the house to put their flowers in

"You know I'm neither brave, nor genereus, nor little either, for that matter," said
Lucy with a saucy tess of her head. "I'm
oraft as thoroughly as her pony. As they
very selfish, and idle, and good-for-nothing,
flew over the calm bosem of the river, Lucy
cloud as it flitted acress the blue, overhanging although a girl of thirteen. But when I'm could not withhold her exclamations of wonwith yeu, Rosette, I want to be like you in der and delight at the enchanted scene around

everything."

Hush i" said the other as she bestowed a reproachful look on her companion. "You scarcely perceptible breeze which blew down neble French emigres, and with her was her must not praise me for what I do not deserve. | through the deep dark cleft forming the path. | son Charles, a Major of Engineers, et great Remember how sick you have been, Lucy, and how much you have suffered these past three years. Now that you are fart getting walls of rock, and anon parted asunder, dis. planter, who had come with his second son, strong, you will be your tra: self again. loving, generous, and deveted to all around

She had indeed been a sufferer, this bright and gifted child of the South, and long suffering had made her since childheed the pet of her parents and their numerous servants. But the selfishness and habits of indulgence begotten in the child by protracted ill health, sat like a heavy burden upon Lucy's better nature, and was a continual subject of selfacquestion to the high-spirited little maiden in whom maturity of soul was far in advance of bodily growth.

The two girls, warmly but deftly habited river, were already at the door when John the gardener and Ned, Lucy's special negro servant, came up with the bases. Yet a servant came up with the bases. servant, came up with the herses. In an instant the ladies were in the saddle and riding down the broad avenue to the river, with John following at a little distance, and Ned taking a short cut across the lawn and through the woods to the spot where he knew to afford their mistress a full view of the fragrance of all her goodness won his young the beats to be moored.

Pause we a moment, while they are entering the deep masses of the primeval ferest to dear Lucy," Rose replied, as she drew up her describe the scene around us, and to make a skiff on the sand, took from it a flower-hasslight acquaintance with the families to which ket and a knife, and led the the way through

the two young friends belong.

The sheltered little vale in which the summer residence of the D'Aroys was situated, visible from the river was a winding avenue had been called by its ewner—who had also among the stately grewth of hickory, chestbeen the first settler there-"Fairy Dell;" and the name was not an unapt one, for en no the illy-pond in the center of this islet. It spot of earth, save, perhaps, in Andalusia, surely was a spot in which fairles might well they have been surpassing grandeur, loveliness, and fertility.

Surely was a spot in which fairles might well they have been surpassing grandeur, loveliness, and fertility.

Surely was a spot in which fairles might well they have been surpassing grandeur, loveliness, and fertility.

Standing the district might well they have been surpassing grandeur, loveliness, and fertility.

Standing the first might well they have been surpassing grandeur, loveliness, and fertility. Standing in the porch of the beautiful country home which the venerable Francis D'Arcy | the rootstocks and seeds of illies from the | the lovellest flower that bloomed over all these had built half a century before, and facing the broad lawn which sloped gently down toward the south-west, the eye of a visitor, on this glorious May morning, would have beheld a spectacle of incomparable magnifi-

Behind him arose like a semi-circular wall structed for the purpose, which allowed the the mighty masses of the Blue Ridge, which girls to approach the flowering clusters. here reaches its greatest elevation. The slope on which old D'Arcy had first pitched his tent was upward of three thousand feet above the sea level, while all around it, within a day's journey, were the highest summits ef the Appalachian ranges,—standing like watch-towers for God's angels, around what He intended to be an earthly paradise.

and the West, were seen clad with verdure to their very summits, the deep valley be-neath Fairy Dell lay still buried in gleem and mist, But, just a little to the east of the Dell itself, there was a break in the encircling hills, which allowed the rising sun to pour in its welcome rays, and thus all day the favored slopes which enclosed the little vale, rejelced in the genial warmth of the

great luminary.

daily sunrise and sunset, during nine months of the year.

His city residence was far away in the low-lands, where his ancestor had fixed it, in the infancy of the Carolinian colonies: "heart's rest," because there he had created a great, presperous, and widely beneficial industry; there he was universally beloved and revered, and there especially he could satisfy all the instincts of his noble nature, in shedding happiness around him, and in contemplating with the eye of a philosopher and a Christian the greatness and geodness of the invisible Creator, stamped on the visible works of His hands.

With the history of this venerable man, with the members of his large and most in-teresting family, with that of Lucy Hutchin-son, then bound to his own by old friendship and near neighborhood, and with the manions inhabited by both amid these glorious highsurrise on a lovely May morning, were issuing from a greedbone with two backets full of the chelcest flowers. "And you know, dear," she continued, "that water-lifes but three miles distant, in a straight line, quainted in the course of this story. Fairview Villa, the Hutchinson residence, was but three miles distant, in a straight line, don't keep fresh for more than a few from Fairy Dell; but the winding road that hours. But where on earth are you to get led to it was thrice that length. The two mansions, however, were in view of each other across the intervening guils of verdure, and their summits. Besutiful as were both lawn from the lofty flag-staffs which stood close by and park, with their wealth of shrub and their respective portals, the national flag was flawer, and lordly forest trees—and their in-alternately hoisted and lowered to exchange telligent proprietor had restowed on their friendly greetings on this auspicious morn-

A most levely merning it was. The great masses of shadow down in the valley of the resistibly drawn and held by the panorama Tselica (the medern French Broad!) and in which opened above; and beyond lawn, the adjacent and interlocking vales, were now park, and woods, -the. shifting with every step of the ascending sun, while the mists were fast floating upward, and leaving the far-off crests and shoulders of the Southern and Western mountains enveloped in the peculiar and beautiful blue haze which made the rude pioneers bestow on various groups in the Eastern and Western ranges, the net very postic names of Blue or Black or Smoky Mountains.

While the families at Fairy Dell and Fair view Villa are busied preparing for breakfast, and for the other festivities of the memorable birthday,—our two maidens have reached the paradise alone could offer to the soul of man river, -creek it cannot be called, -which is a anything more ravishing than this favored principal affluent of the Taelica. Though a spot, prepared for his earthly home. And turbulent, headlong mountain stream, as it never sat he down to his repast in that room, issued from its deep native gorge, it became as without casting his eyes on the blended magman who was half concealed among some smooth as a mill-pond just where Fairy Dell officences of earth and sky befere him, and opened its bosom to give its waters a brief respite in their downward course. A lefty and the fatherly generosity that provides, in the precipitous headland stood right in the path riches and beauties of our present abode, an of the stream, forcing it almost to flow back carnest and a foretaste of the everlasting stooping ever, rather than by the weight of to the shelter of the deep and soarcely less future.

And his sixty-five years, came promptly at the call precipitous cover over which the dell opened the admits a sixty-five years. upwards. This expanse of water looked the admiring family group that awaited his singularly like a little lake—dark, because coming on the spacious versaids fronting the everhung on all sides by steep rocks or stupendous wooded heights, and sheltering on its glorious prospect was to most of them, seem-glassy bosom a little lelet covered with a ed to feed their souls on the varied splendors dense growth of oaks and chestnuts, and con- of the vast expanse of earth and sky before cealing in its very midst a shallow pend all them.

family are up and about."

"And, pray, what do you do with me?"

"And, pray, what do you do with me?"

Bote and her grandfather. They had consaid Lucy to her friend.

"And, pray, what do you do with me?"

Bote and her grandfather. They had constituted a rustic cottage there, where the old D'Arcys, had ever been a favorite resort of family, and his guests. congenial occupation of boating on the river, ders, his deep blue eyes full of a gentle ore; of awaking the marvelous echoes of the place which would blaze up into a bright flame congenial occupation of boating on the river, oy song or merry laughter, or of exploring | whenever some noble subject excited his inthe recesses of the sheltered nooks along the terest or his enthusiasm. His cheeks were shores for rare flowers and mosses.

entrance of a sort of cavern, and giving the scarcely a wrinkle broke the polished surface horses to John, she helped Lucy into a skiff, of the broad brow, on which all lefty seized the ears, pushed off from the shore, thoughts and noble sentiments were reflected her. The mist drifted slowly in broken was Louisa, the oldest of them all, a stately It now hung like a shroud over the river and the inclosing closing for a moment the bright blue canopy of sky overhead, or allowing the eye The pale face of the younger girl was lifted up to her friend, while a look of admiring affection shot forth from the large blue eyes. She had indeed been a sufferer, this bright to range upward along the amphitheater of wooded hills, that rose like billow our acquaintance, Rese, and the joint preparation of the splendid estate of Fairy Dell. The chief interest of this family circle contents of the splendid estate of the splendid es mo ning sanlight.

so that the skiff had almost touched ground ere the spell-bound Lucy perceived they were at Fairy Island.

"You are the fairy queen, Rosette ?" she "You are the fairy queen, Rosette?" she parent in talents, disposition, and elevation exclaimed, as she sprang out on the smooth of soul. He was still what he had ever sandy beach of the little cove, toward which gloried in being, his father's most devoted her companion had steered unerringly through servant, friend, and companion-most peryou wish it. See how the feg has lifted all teen, of sudden, to let the morning light greet you on your landing. And see how the white vapors are rushing up along yonder ravines, as if the fairies were urging their flight, so as glories of her kingdom.

"You are the sweetest of fairles yourself, a cencealed epening in the screen of kalmias and flowering vines. Before them, but in-Ganges and the Nile, so that, amid the yellow and white flawers of our American species were to be seen the splendid white and blue lotus of Egypt, India, and Ceylon, and even the glorious blue lily of Autralia. There was a flat-bottomed little boat expressly con-Lucy was permitted to out the first lily-our ewn sweet scented nymphes, and Rose culled from the rare buds of the blue and white lotus all that was needful to her purpose. They then returned without a moment's delay to where John, the gardener, and Ned were added to your precious life." waiting for them with their horses; Ned

of visitors of her little realm.

An hour had now elapsed since they had set out, and it behooved them to lose no time, if they would enter the house quietly, and

As the mist which enveloped the whole of "Yes, come to me, decreat Mary !" he ad-Fairy Dell when they left the house at sunded, opening his arms to Mrs. D'Arcy and As the mist which enveloped the whole of This very circumstance had determined old rise had now disappeared, they took a round folding her to his heart. How many a long For on the sunny hillsides he knew to could their horses near the stables, and stole in as well as the jey of your husband! Ah, ohildren need gentleness and me raise; abundant oreps of grain and fruit, while through the shrubbery and the green-house. Louisa, my own darling, I know you are not instead of severity and bossing."

mother (her grandmother had long been dead), who felt disposed to chide the girls for their early rising and excursion to the lily-pond. But, as take, even more than her daughter, was a devoted worshiper of the his mountain home he called his venerable head of the family, she dismissed art's rest," because there he had created them to their rooms with a half-murmured word of reproach and a loving motherly

Caress. Meanwhile Mrs. D'Aroy had arranged with exquisite taste the garden and green-house flowers collected by the two girls in two magnificent Sevres vasse on her ample breakfast table, placing the lilles in the center,

from the East. The breakfast-room itself was one which needed but little adornment to make it "I am sure there is no jealousy, father," thoroughly delightful. It faced the east, said Louis D'Arcy; "but I am not quite so commanding from its lefty windows a view of the vast slope of green sward that sur-Mary's case."
rounded the house on three sides, of the While the gentlemen were shaking hands rounded the house on three sides, of the entire valley of the Tselica for more than with the venerable hero of the day, Gaston thirty miles, and of the sublime mountain rode up with Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, the groups that reared their blue forms in the distance, with white masses of mist and cloud atill olinging to their shoulders or vailing embelishment the loving care and industry of forty years—his own eye, like that of every guest who sat at his hospitable table, was ir-

Insuperable beight of loftiest shade, A sylvan scene, and, as the ranks ascend Shade above shade, a woody theatre Of stateliest view. Yet higher than their

The verdurous wall of paradise up sprung."

Yes, most truly, on this the morning of his eightleth birthday, as on the first morning so many years age, when he, a pioneer among these wilds, first gazed upon this scene, Francis D'Arcy thought that the supernal thanking the divine Author of all good for

And such were his feelings as he joined breakfast-room, and who, familiar as the

covered with water lilles.

This islet, christened Fairy Island by the introduce the Reader to Francis D'Arcy, his

The patriarchal figure that stepped out among the expectant group was that of a man still ruddy from health, exercise, and the Rose had found the beats moored at the life-tong practice of temperance; while

heavens. Three of his children were there. There reputation. There was Gertrude, married to Richard Montgomery, a wealthy Georgian Alfred, to pay his respects to his parent on this family anniversary. Finally, there was

in Mrs. Louis D'Arcy, her noble husband, The islet toward which Ross was steering and their six children. Louis D'Arcy, as he could not be seen through the deep gloom came forward to greet his father on that and the veil of mist that clung to its woods, morning, appeared to be the latter's living portrait, when some twenty years younger. Ner was the resemblance one of outward form only; Louis D'Arcy was most like his feetly one with him in mind and heart. Dalton, Louis D'Arcy's wife, become his bride at eigh-in the first flower of her unspotted innocence and uncommon beauty. Her husband had kept her heart as fresh and her soul as pure and guileless up to the beautiful autumn of her life, as it was when the sweet

neart so many years before. Of their children, Gaston, the oldest, was just then on his way from Fairview with their friends and neighbors, the Hutchinsons; Charles, the second son, was completing his course in the best school in Paris; Rose, the public and corporate securities. Besides this coldest daughter is there allowed to the public and corporate securities. oldest daughter, is there, clinging to her grandfather's arm, her snow-white morning dress, with its sash of blue ribbon, contrasting nut, and oak, which soen led our maidens to with the roses on her cheeks and the dark masses of her auburn hair, while her friend, D'Arcy had himself brought thither both the piness, and as fresh and fair to look upon as

beautiful grounds. By the side of Major de Beaumont's martial figure stood Duncan McDonald, a tall and comely son of the Clan Keppoch, the son of D'Aroy's youngest daughter, and who had come all the way from Canada to bear to his grandfather the love and congratulations of both his parents.

Dearest grandpapa," said Rose, looking up into his face with glowing cheeks and agark-ling eyes, "all the family wish me to express their felicitations; and the fervent prayer of all our hearts, that many more years shall be review at ne distant date,

"I accept your felicitations, my child, ' the He intended to be an earthly paradise.

Though the sun had risen, and in its rays the gigantic mountain forms, to the South

feeling half-ashamed, half-angry at himself, old gentleman replied with emotion, "and for not being in time to row his young misting thank you all for your loving prayer. A long the gigantic mountain forms, to the South tress across to the island. This feat, however life is a sweet life when spent with children Rese never would have permitted bim to per-like mine, and in such a paradise as this," form, as she was very choice in her selection | And bending down he kissed the fair girl en the forebead.

"Rose of my heart," he said, looking fordinto the worshiping eyes raised to his, may God ever make you a blessing to your change their attire before the hour for the home, your kindred, and your kind! May morning meal.

allowing his eyes to revel in the splenders of In the latter they met Mrs. D'Arcy, Rose's jsaleus of Mary, nor you, Gertrude. Oh, my unildren, is it not a foretaste of heaven to love each other as you do! And now, let us all help make it a bright day for the young

> "Not till you have kiesed me too," said Lucy.
> "You too here, you meuntain-sprite?"
> said the old gentleman, kissing the pale, suffering face; for Lucy was with him a great

> favorite. "I am jealous of Lucy, grandpapa," oried Genevieve, coming forward with her sisters

to receive the coveted caresses. "No! my little girls are never jealous of any body," said their grandfather. "There fast table, placing the lines in the composite to old Mr. D'Arcy's chair, in a any body," said their grandatuer.

Japanese vase of silver inlaid with gold. is no jealousy where there is no preference, is Japanese vase of silver inlaid with gold. is no jealousy where there is no preference, is the continued, giving the continued of the continued a doubleshare to this youngest and most beautiful of Mrs. D'Arcy's daughters.

sure about there being no preference in

two latter in their own carriage, the former following on horseback with Frank Hutchinson, Lucky's only brother.

Mr. Huichinson was a good type of the mun of his class, tall, strongly built, with a great head of ourly gray hair, bronzed, hard features, dark, restless ayes, that expressed in quick succession wrath, fierce resolution, and great goodness and kindliness. He had a communiting air about him that impressed all beneath him with respect. But with all his natural fierinces and imperiousness, he was more leved then feared by his dependents. He was never known to forsake a friend, to betray a scoret, to go back of his word, or to flinch from the consequence of his own private conduct or political principles. He was wrong in some things, extreme in many, and honest in all. He was an ambitious man, though not one who could ever sacrifice his conscience to his ambition. He neglected his conscience to his ambition. He neglected his little more—just a fitting to please me, own domestic affairs, the government of his Mr. Snibbins."—Justo: Transcript. large household, and the management of his estate, to what he called the public welfarewhich meant in reality the interests of his party in Congress. For, the clever men who lead in politics always know how to use the honest zeal and conscientions convictions of their followers for their own selfish ends.

[To be concinued.]

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.

TIRED OF KING KALAKAUA.

The Hawaiians Anxlous to be Annexed to the United States.

San Francisco, October S -There is an increased discontent with the manner in which the affairs of the Hawaiirn kingdom are being conducted and a growing feeling in faver of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Of course three treaty powers—England, Germany and the United Saates-are bound by compact not te annex the islands, but Hawaiians argue that there is nothing to prevent them from petitioning the United States to place them under its protection. The fact that British capitalists are heavily interested on the Islands, owning in fact most of the sugar mills not centrolled by Spreckels, would seem to be a stumbling block to this project, but such is not the case. It is only since a reciprocity treaty has been in effect that Englishmen have found it profitable to engage in business enterprises in Hawaii. It has opened up a free market in the United States for sugar and ether British goods produced on the islands, and enabled British mill owners to freely import lumber and other raw materials needed on their plantations.

The public debt of the islands is now about 2,000,000,000 at 6 per cent. The loan was negotiated at the end of 1887 in England by a syndicate which afterward failed to account for \$75,000 in excess of the authorized charges and commissions. The reform government condoned this practically in the hope that S. G. Wilder would be able to ficat a scheme in Landon for building a railroad on the island of Bawaii, making a harbor and erecting warehouses at Hile. It was also hoped that Mr. Dillinghem would be enabled to float his Ewa Colonization Railroad scheme on the taland of Oahu. Wilder's project failed, Dillingham's colonization scheme met a like result, but he has since been successful with his railroad scheme from Henolulu to Peari river. Rails are now laid four miles of the way, and the barquentine S.G. Wilder is now In this port loading with cars that have been built here for the Oshu rallroad. This railroad scheme is being backed by English capital. The Honolulu tramway or street railread is also owned in England.

ENGLAND HAS A LIEN ON THE ISLANDS. A sugar plantation company has just been organized in Lordon with a capital of \$2,000, 000 to operate in Kausi, one of the Hawaiian Islands. Of this amount \$500,000 will be amount large sums have privately been invested by English and Scotch capitalists in plantations and sugar mills on the islands, so that should an American protectorate be established it would be to their advantage.

Since the revolution of June, 1887, everything on the islands, and principally its public and private policy, has been shaped to strengthen British Influence. Hawaiians new look to Landon for money for both public and private enterprise, as has just been done in the case of the proposed cable, and as debt is piled up in London for gradually will the British influence increase. Fail reciprocity will still further guarantee British investors in the islands against loss by securing free American management. This was not the policy of reciprocity the treat negotiated with Secretary Blaine in 1876 originally promoted, but which has since with little apparent public notice drifted to its present condition. With those in Honolulu who favor annexation this is occasidered an aspect of the question which Congress may be called upon to

480 ACRES FREE.

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

THE SORT OF TEACHERS WANTED.

Mrs. Winks-" Why is it that married women are ebjected to as school teachers?"

Mr. Winks—"Oh, it's one of these new notions which came in with the idea that children need gentleness and meral suasion

IN MEDICRIAM.

Dear father, thy life thered is broken, Thy earthly troubles are o'as, May God take core of the manhans Thou hast left on this dissists shore.

Thy unobtrusive mice. So faithful, kind and trot. Thy piety unassure tk. Made death a u'll adieu.

But we miss thee, loving father; None only orphans can tell Of the loneliness and sorraw Where a father once did dwell. We still keep your place at the table And the large to be chair as of yore, But thy heavenly inspired greeting Is silenced forever more.

But the faith we nave inherited From thy paternal above Shall burn in our tearts of the more fervent zeal

Than ever it torned before.

Oh! Mar, in mother, by thy anguish and grief. Whilst thou stood by the Cross of thy Son, Deign in the marcy to obtain relief For the soul of this sent one,

ROUGH TO DING.

Miss Westend -- "Drive as fast as you can to Mrs. Tiptop's. The titre is nearly up."

Coachman—" It's a new, miss, and every feet of it over cubbleshow pavements."
"Well, I'll take off my hat, so that it won't get smashed again. The top of the carriage. Now I'm ready. Go i"

A DOUBTRUL COMPLIMENT.

Hostess—" Do take some more of the pudding, Mr. Saibbins. Snibbins—" My dear Mrs. Bunderby, i contida's cat snother

THE RED RIVER TALLEY OF MINNE-SOTA AND DAROTA

Has reached the front typic as the most pro ductive grain-raising region on the continent. Soil richer than the valley of the Nile. Single countries raise million of bushels of grain yearly. Single stations sair from 300,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain cook year. Abundant pportunities still open 🤲 the homeseeker. For further information, and s. rates, &co., apply to F. I. Whitney G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

CUPPER OUT COPPER.

Mrs. Smallpurse - I shall spend several weeks at the sea zhoro, of course. Were you ever at the shore?

Mrs. Smallerpurse (with an ill-concealed air of triumph)- "Ch, yes. I spent four months there last geat.

Mrs. Smallpurs: (vindle*ively)- February and March, November and December, I presume.

WEE HUMAN NATURE.

Mrs. Minks (reading)- "Another ocean steamer has run down a coal-fishing smack on the Newfoundland neast." Little Dot (who has to take codliver oil)-'l don't care."

MONEY IN LITERATURE.

Publisher-"Oh, yes, indeed. Money can be made in literature. Why, sir, I never saw women live more lexuriously than Miss Braddon and Miss Mulech." Poor Author (sadiy)-4 Y-e-s; but they married their po ... shers."

GOT ROTHING.

Mr. Greatman (who a hoped to be Secretary of the Interior or Agricultural Commissioner, at least)—" N—o. Sor a portfolio; not even a bean bag."

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

Millions of acros of free government land in the Mouse Elver, Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake regions of Dakota, near the great markets of St. Paul, Muneapolis and Duluth. Secure a home in Dakota. For further information, maps, rate, &co., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. L., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

A SURE FUTURE.

Scene: Gramma: Class. Teacher—"What is the future of 'las drinke?" Johnny (after considerable thought)—"He is drunk." Johnny (after

A BOY'S POINT OF VIEW. Anxious Mother-"Why, which are you cry-

Little Son (a cash hop) - 'Boo, hoo! Jest cause I wanted to look at Many Anderson in the store he got mad, and - and knowled res. Boo! hoo! hoo!

LESSONS OF EMPERIENCE. American Girl (abread) -- "Father, I have chance to marry a *!*: o."
Wise Father—"Rumph! I think, my dear, it will be cheaper an buy one."

To our friends we are as much morally bound to offer a pleasing exterior, as a smiling face, or a clean, sell appointed table.

There is no sures sign of a little weak mind than inattention. -- ord Unceterfield.











A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epiloptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hys. torics, St. Vitus Dance, Hervousness. Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, brain and Spin-

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, aliaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our Pamphlet for suferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and neor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from This remedy has been prepared by the Revered Pastor Koenia, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

al Weakness.

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

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

1-13 REV. L. GEOFFRIOV. C.S.C., Sup.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
No. — DAME ELIZABETH GUERNON, Plaintiff ver FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTICEAU, carter, of the Village of Cote St. Louis, District of Montreal, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff.

MERCIER, BRAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET & MARTINEAU.

Attorneys for Plaintiff
Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1859.

Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1889.

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say and if you hape on to be a victim of this hishit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so it you will take

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

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

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

WANTED

to canvas for the sale of Nursery Stock Steady employment guaranteed SALARY Mrs. Greatman-"And didn't you get a AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at nce, stating age. (Refer to this paper. Chase Brothers' Co., Colborne, Ont.

Advertisement for Next of Kin

Pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, made by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of the Estate of John Forde, deceased, and in an action wherein John Finlay Mc. Knight is plaintiff and John Elliott and John Taylor are Defendants, and bearing date the 18th day of May, 1888, the persons claiming to be next of kin, or entitled to distribution according to the Statutes for the distribution of Interstates Estates of John Fords, late of Drumnahuncheon, in the County of Armsgh, Farmer, living at the time of his death on the 1st day of January, 1887. (and particularly Mary Anne Forde, a mister of said John Forde, who emigrated to Montreal, Canada, some years since, and whom it is supposed married a man named Hilliard and died at Montreel aforesaid, leaving her husband and issue her surviving) or to be the legal pers and representatives of such of the said next of kin as are now dead, are by their Solicitors, on or before the lat day of November, 1883, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls at the Four Courts Inns Quay, in the city of Dublin, and give advice thereof to William R. Corr, Solicitor for the Plaintiff, 41 Lower Sackville street, in said city, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment. Friday, the 15th day of November, 1889, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenous at the aforesail Chambers, is appointed for adjudicating on said claims

Dated this 21st day of August, 1889. 09-23 B. E. WHITESTONE, Chief Clerk.

"Rest care for cottle, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutlet Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a lar-e bottle sent prepate

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

EVERYBODY

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

DETECTIVES We want a man in every locality as special private Detective. Experience not required. Particulars free. U. S. DETECTIVE BUREAU, Kansss City, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

To handle my thoroughly reliable Nursery To handle my thoroughly reliable Nursey Stock. I engage men on satary or liberal commission. Permanent employment guaranteed. Outfit free; Previous experience not required Writatto C L. YATES, Nurseyman, Rochestier, N.Y. Mention this Paper. 医动物性 计多点点

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

AR Oft Missing Quality-Royes Made of Women's Hair—A Steam Servant Girl -Cracks in Pretty Lips-Varieties.

The Quarrel.

When I loved you, did you say? Answer me a question, May: Since the time I knew you first, At your best and at your worst (For you're not an angel quite), Was there ever any morn, Was there ever any night, Any hour of any day, Any time, grave or gay. When I did not love you, pray?

Oh! you cannot tell, you say! Well, another question, May: Was there ever any hour, Any single moment small, Since my soul owned the power Of your beauty in its flower, When you cared for me at all?

Ah, you cared-yes, I know-For some things I could bestow: Every queen finds it sweet, To see, kneeling at her feet, Slaves that have their being still But to do her royal will; Eus beyond the sense of power, And the flattered girlish pride, Was there ever one short hour When you cared for me, beside?

IV.

No reply? Well a-day! Silence is assent, they say : And I have no need in sooth Of a word, to learn the truth. Once I thought-absurdest thought ! That a woman could be bright; Not, indeed, with common pelf-So you need not flash your eyes In such passionate surprise !

Doubtless you appraise yourself, As the manner is with queene, Far beyond my humble means. Still the gold of a true heart Has its value, little May; You may prize it more, some day, When we two are far apart.

So, farewell. All this will seem Like the shadow ot a dream. Or a pretty bubble blown
For your pastime, by and bye
Some new lover will atone For its breaking-but not I. I shall go my ways alone; And because we neet no more. As we two have met before, Possibly you may aff oid, Just for once, a tender word.

VII. No? You turn your head away— You are crying! May—why, May! What was that I heard you say? Are you a boing so for me? Did I send a needless smart To your sweetest little hears -Do you love me, really? O, my darling! O, my May!

Life and love are crowned to-day !

-M. J. Bradley in The Eye.

Ropes Made of Women's Hair.

Speaking before a mosting of the Mothedist ministers yesterday, Bishop Fowler told of a new heathen temple in the northern part of Japan. It was of enormous size, and the timbers for the temple from their mountain homes were hauled up to the temple and put in place by ropes made from the heir of the women of the province. An diet went forth calling for the long hair of the women of the province, and two ropes were made from these tresses-one 17 inches in circumference and 1,400 feet long, and the other 10 to 11 inches around and 2,600 feet lengi-Minneapolis Journal.

A Steam Servant Girl.

Mrs, W. A. Ceckran, of Shelbyville, Indians, hee placed her name on the roll with the great inventors of the world, the result of her genius being a practical disn-washing machine. She began experimenting ten years ago. Her husband left her financially unable for a number of years to complete her undertaking. By the aid of friends, bowever, abe finally succeeded, and has a machine designed to do the work now done by the thousands of girls and women the land over. The machine s wonderful and intricate. It is made in different sizes, for families and hotel purposes. It is also made both for hand and steam power, and is capable of washing, scalding, rlasing, and drying from five to twenty dezen dishes of all shapes and sizes to two minutes, the number of course depending on the size of the machine. Mrs. Cookran has recently disposed of her invention to an Illinois manufacturing ficm for a large sum, and will receive a good reyalty on all machines sold .-

An Oft-Missing Quality.

Were I to select the one good quality which is meet indispensable to me in an intimate friend, writes Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Arecont article, I would without besitation my sincerity. No matter if the be bright, allied, retined, amiable and witty, full of appredation and affaction, yet an insurmountable wall stands between my heart and hers If she be not elavore in small matters and in great.

"Come and see me soon," I said to a friend one day, who stepped off a car as I stepped

on. "Yos, to-morrow or next day," she re-

In consequence I stayed indoors during both days, missing a drive and a luncheon. which I declined because I felt that my share in the engagement necessitated my remainleg at home during the specified 48 hours. She did not come, nor did she send an apolegy. She had spoken from the lips only, and she had supposed my invitation was parely polite one, which would be satisfied With a speedy promise and tardy fulfilment. afine code of honor in these small matters Permits no carelessness of invitation or

hply,
It I say to a friend in passing, "Come
"" is is my duty around and see me to morrow," it is my duty bremsin at home during that day, or to tend word it obliged' to go out. We have the right to say these things on impulse, and den waive the responsibility they incur. It savors of moral worthlessness and ir-

esponeibility. long knew a gentleman who was prone to allowed to enter saleons." lake cordial speeches to people in whom he feally felt no interest. In a public conveyance one Saturday morning he encountered an acquaintance from a neighboring city, who has journeying to another State in company with his wife. Now, my friend had but slight divinity novel." quaintende with the couple, and really felt of epecial regard for them ; but with an ethereal, shrinking little school girl in the source in the smiled, and said in the corner?"

You were not obliged to hasten on your way. "That is the new postess of passion."

we should be delighted to have you stay over Sunday with us." To his utter amazement the couple conferred tegether and accepted his invitation with thanks.

When he arrived home with his encum-brances he found that his wife had given the servant a heliday, and that the presence of these almost strangers would utterly spoil the pleasure of the Sunday dinner to which she had invited a few intimate friends on the

day before.
"What en earth made you ask these people to come home with you?" cried the wife

in despairing tenes.
"Because I never dreamed they would accept," explained the husband.

Alas, too many invitations are given because the people are not expected to accept i i wish the expanding minds of children could be innoculated with the vast importance of sincerity of speech and action. I wish they could be indelibly impressed with the idea that to make ever so small a promise, or to give ever so casual an invitation for the sake of creating a pleasant impression upon the recipient, is as reprehensible as passing spurious coin.

Varieties,

A recent caller at the White House, a relation of Mrs. Harrison, caught that lady with a towel wrapped about her head and a large kitchen apron pinned to her waist.

Mrs. Langtry has had a good deal of success in the English Provinces. It is said that her ambition is to make the English critics acknowlege that she is an actress,

Amanda M. Douglas, the novelist, has, for the past sixteen years, been the chief support of her father and sister, and most of the time of her mother also. During all these years she has writter, on an average, two novels a year; in tuot, she has been so busy that she has seldom been away from home for a week

Miss E. A. Southworth, who has been made assistant mycological at Washington, is said to be the first women to receive an ap-pointment to a scientific postat Washington. Her specialty is fungoid growths,

Mrs. Ashton Dilke manages to take care of her bousehold, run a newspaper, discharge her duties as member of the Louden School be derefully proposed from the day of the Louden School be derefully proposed from the day of the content of the Louden School be derefully proposed from the day of the content of the Louden School be derefully proposed from the day of the content o Board, and has on hand a scheme to defeat and even then was popularly believed to fade the wiles of cert+in French legislators,

'A lady in The Ladion' Home Journal offers the authority of "a lady physicism of exten-sive practice" for the statement that apanking from its effect upon the spine, is more injuriour to the health of children than cuffing to m. | tarnien that would render the picture quite

Miss Helen Gladstone has taken to journalism. Miss Gladstone's experience of wemen will warrant her writing with authority on their affairs. See has for mostly ten years been closely connected with Nawaham College, Cambridge, first as a student, thon as secretary to Mrs. Sadgwick, whom she succeeded as Vice-Principal of the College.

What a Woman Can Do.

She can say "no" in such a low voice that it means "yes,"

She can do more in a minute than a man can do in an hour, and do it better.

Six of them can talk at once and get along first rate, and no two men can do that. She can sharpen a lead pencil if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils.

She can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a beseball pitcher. She can eafely stick fifty plus in her dress while he is getting one under his thumb nail. She can go to church and afterward tell you what every woman in the congregation

She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too, small for her and enjoy every minute of the time.

She can come to a conclusion without the alightest trouble of reaconing on it, and no tane man can do that.

She can appreciate a kies from her husband seventy five years after the marriage ceremony is performed.

baby in her arms without once expressing the desire of murdering the infant. She is cool as a cucumber to half a dezen

tight drosses and skirts, while a man will sweat and fume and growl in one loose whit. he was carried down through the terrible rapids to the woman she hater, while two men some men at Pow-il's restaurant, who hurried would be purching each other's heads before they had exchanged ten words.

See can drive a man crazy for twenty-four hours, and then bring him to paradiso in two seconds by simply tickling him under the broken near the clow, while his head is crushed chip, and there does not live that martal son of Adam's micery who can do it,

READY CASH.

Business Man *(dejectedly)-" My dear, I mortgaged this house to-day,"
Wife—" Mortgaged—oh! How much?" " \$5,000.1

"Isn't that grand? Now you can get me that utamond necklace."

ARTISTS IN DEMAND.

First Artist-"What! Do you mean to say that you made money out West?" Second Artist-" Yes; got rich" "My, my! Portraits or landscapes."
"For sale' signs."

A GOOD SPECULATION.

Paterfamilias-"I am amazed, madsam that you should encourage that young man's visits Materfomilias—"My dear, he has his life insured for \$20,000."

miums." "Just so. They won't be able to keep a girl, and, as our daughter will do the cooking, it won't be long before he dies of dyspepsia and she has the \$20.000."

"Huh! He'll beggar himself paying the pre-

EXPLAINED.

Popinjay (in Boston for the first time)-"What's that blinding glare of light down the street? Tin shop broke loose?" Blobson—" Oh, no! That's only a bavy of Boston girls coming home from school. You see the sun reflecting from their spec-

THE LAWYER AT HOME.

"Amelia, be sure and put away at once everything that is of any value, because the thief who has just been acquitted on my eloquent defense is coming to day to thank

ART IN THE WEST.

Philadelphian-" What! You never heard of Carnot, the great artist?"

Miss Lakeside (of Chicago)—"No; you see young ladies have no chance to learn anything about art in Ohloago. We are not

HOW THEY LOOK. Stranger (at an Authora' Club) "Who is that coarse-looking woman ?" Author-"The authoress of the last new

"Indeed! And who is that delicate,

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Transmitting Light by Wire - Daguerreotypes-The Height of Waves.

THE REIGHT OF WAVES.

It is stated by the Scientific American that carefully repeated experiments made by an English navigator at Santander, on the north coast of Spain, showing the creat of the sea wave in a prolonged and heavy gale of wind to be forty-twe feet high; and allowing the same for the depth between the waves, would make the height eighty-four feet from creat to base. The length from orest to crest was found to be three hundred and eighty-six feet. Other estimates of the waves in the South Atlantic during great atorms give a height of fifty feet for the crests and four hundred feet for length.

TRANSMITTING LIGHT BY WIRE.

A Frenchman, M. Courtonne, announces that he will shortly make public a discovery he has made which will exable people to use their eyes in the same way that the telephone adds to the ordinary power of the ear-that is, as the telephone enables us to hear sounds from a long distance, the telephote will enable us to zie far off objects. M. Courtonne main tains that his invention will permit of the transmission on a wire of luminous vibrations. through any kind of obstacle, for thousands of miles. The user of the telephote, it is assumed, can see whatever is visible from the instrument at the other end of the wire as easily as if he were on the spot.

DAGUERREOTYPES. Daguerrotypes were coatly things at first. In England, where the process had been patented by an enterprising person who stole from France, the charge was 21-2 guineas (\$12.60) for a daguerrootype only 3.1.4 by 4.1.4 in, and 4 guiness (20.16) for one twice that big. In this country the prices for the two e'zes were at first \$5 and \$10, but eventually, when other progresses invaded the field, daguerractypes came down to 20 and 50 cut ere long. It is, however, affirmed by Mr. A. Bogardas-and surely nobody has a better right to speak authoritatively-that a properly made daguerreotype would not fade ont. It would become covered with a film of invisible, but that could be, by chemical means, so cleaned off that the picture would stand one as clearly as when first made. This he affected in pictures that had vanished from eight fifteen years before they were put in his unds for treatment.

Imperfect and limited in its uses as the daguerrectyps was, it was the parent of the almost divine art of photography and the countless variations upon and applications of it known to-day, and high among the deathless names upon fame's roll of the immortals, deferves to stand that of Louis Jacques Maurie Daguerre,

AN UNWILLING "HERO."

A Duck Runter Swept Through the Whirlpool Rapids and Taken out Aitve

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., October 9.—A distress ing accident occurred here, yesterday morning, which will in all probability add another to the long list of the treacherous Niagara's victims. Joseph Percy and Frank Barnett started out early in the morning duck shooting on the river. Several birds had been shot, and the men were about to start for home, when Percy detected a fine large duck a few feet from the shore, and instantly raised his gun and fired. The duck was lost to sight for a moment, when it reap peared, and started flexing down the river. Percy called for his dog, but the animal had evidently gone. Determined, however, not to lose the bird, Percy jumped into a trail canobe men had with them, and commenced rowing out into the river in pursuit of the spoil. It is She can walk half the night with a colicky not known exactly how it happened, whether it was so dark that Percy did not notice how near he was drifting to the whether he got too far down into the swift waters to get back agair, but, neversheless, and was soon whirling around in the whirlpool, She can talk as sweet as posches and excaso calling lastily for help. His cris were heard by down to the water's edge, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in rescuing Percy from his perilous position. He had been thrown out of his boat, and when discovered was hanging on to a large piece of timber. His right arm is terribly. Dr. Talbot is attending the unfortunate nian, and although he is in a most pre carrous condition it is possible he may pull

Catholics As Oath-Takera.

In these days of rackless perjaring, when the obligation of an eath site so lightly on the conscience of many, is is refreshing to read in the Chicago Tribune the following Motio incident: Sieve Brodie, of jumping face, claimed to have gone over the Niagara Falls on the morning of the 7th, and was arrested, in consequence, on a charge of at tempting suicide. The magistrate expressed his disbeltef in the feat of Brodie, and offered to let him go if he said he did not jamp. The Pribune continues as follows: "Well then,' said Brodle, "I did not go over, and I am off." The magistrate esid that was not enough and wrote out an affi lavit declaring that, Bredie did not go over the falls, and asked him to sign it. Bredie refused, saying he was a Catholic and could not perjure himself. The magietrate then went on with the prosecution. This little incident reveals the mighty power for good, which the Church is silently exerting on the conscience of her sons, "I am a Catholic, therefore I cannot perfure myself," is a saying worthy of remembrance. A religion such as this makes responsible citizens and upright basiness men.

Moral Training.

With all our many appliances for spreading knowledge and disciplining the mind, and our rightful interest in the work, there are few who would not agree that important as it is, the building up of moral character outweighs it in its serious results upon the welfare of the community. A poor education is a thing greatly to be regretted, but a poor character is far more lamentable. That a workman should be unable to read and write in a land like ouss is truly deplorable, but that he should be an idler, a drunkard, or a cheat is much worse. Who would not prefer to employ the youth who, with the mere rudiments of learning, was trustworthy, rather than the one who, with talents and education, was lacking in integrity? And what community would not be more happy and prosperous, if the citizens were honorable, law-abiding, and conscientions, than if, without these qualities, they were adepts in all the scholarships of the age? Of course a good education and a good character need not, and ought not, to be sensrated. Happily they are the united normession of large numbers of our favored citizens in this land of opportunities. But it is read. ily taken for granted that the former will in Bure the latter, and this is not the case. There

are too many sorrowful instances of welleducated men and women falling into victors habits and criminal practices to allow us to cherish any such delusions. Yet, although character-making is thus the meet impor-tant and that any community can have in view, it is by no means recognized as such, or provided for as it deserves. If intellectual exercises fail to instil it, as they certainly do, it becomes a vital question what means to use to train up the good and conscientious men and wemen of which our country has such a sore need. How shall we teach the young the lessons of sobriety and honesty, truth and purity, industry and economy, brotherly love and mutual good-will, as successfully and as theroughly as we now de those of language and of thought? Such questions frequently rise up

MEMORIES.

not forthcoming. - Ex.

in the mind of every conscientious teacher,

and regret is felt that a complete answer is

To-night the dreams of long ago Come rushing back again, And they fill my heart with a longing That is near akin to pain; For the faces of leved ones passed away, Who were dearer far than life, seem to see them all once mo Far away from this mortal strife.

The throbbings of this lonely heart I try in vain to still, When I think of the friends who have passed

away, While my eyes with sad tears fill, For the days of childhood pure and bright, Before keep sorrows there. Had cast a shadow of worldly care, To dim the heart's bright glow.

On the banks of old Trout River Where the elms stately grow. And the Balm of Giled waved attest With the deep grass waving low, Stands an uncretentions mansion. With the ivy climbing o'er, While beds of pansies and brighest flowers In great profusion bore.

We all dwelt here tegether, From the dawn of childhood's hours— Two brothers and three loving sisters, In sunshine and in showers, Whose hearts were light and joyous, Before parting's paid was known. Or the pain of reparation, Had entered the dear old home.

But alas! the golden chain of love Could not long unbroken last; Two dearly-loved have wandered far From the home of the happy past, One sister dear has forsaken all The joys that earth couls give, And her pure young heart she gave to God, In a convent home to live.

Another dear one has left us all And gone to the golden West, In rearch of pleasures she could not find With the ones her heart loved best. So in silent retrospection, I sit while mem'ries come. Dreaming of days forever flown; Of frience, and love, and home.

WIT AND HUMOR. "There's no humbug about these sardines

said Brown, as he helped himself to a third plateful from a newly opened box; "they are the genuine article and come all the way from the Mediterraneac."

"Yes," replied his economical wife, "and if you will only control your appetite they will go

great deal farther,

MIRTH-PROVOKING MATTER?.

"Wot school ob medicine yo' b'long to, doctah?" "I don'e b'long to no school, sab, I's graduated." Doctor-"I see little Will has fully recovered.

Mother-"Oh yes, doctor, little Bill was cured by your big Bili." Clerk (calling boy)-" Cash!" Country-man-"Great turnips, can't you give me time to get my p cketbook out! I den't want no credit. I don't! I'm going to pay you cash

soon as I can get at is!" TOO MUCH TO ASK.

Lady-"Do you guarantee this dog to be sound and kind?"

Dealer-"Yes, mum."

"Young?"

"Yes, mum."
"Highly accomplished?" es, mum; he can do everything but taik." Will you also guarantee that he will remain in fashion until my receptions are over ?"

"How long do they list?"
"Through this month."

" No, mum; that's askin' too much," MORE CORRUPTION.

Mr. Hayseed (who went to the inauguration)-"I tell you what, Marier, I've been thinkin' a good deal lasely, and the more I think on it the more I'm sure that this ere Government is gettin' ter be a sink of corruption-nothin' but pools and trusts and conspiracies to rob the

Marier-" La me! The high officials ain't in it, are they?"
"I'm 'iraid they are, Marier. You know they've got a weather bureau down to Washington with wires runnin' all over the country to manage the weather by lectricity or some

A GIRL SHOULD LEARN To sew,

To mend

To be gentle To value time To dress neatly To keep a secret To be self-reliant To avoid idleness To mind the baby To dara stockings To respect old age To make good bread To keep a house tidy To control her temper To be above gessiping To make a home happy To take care of the sick To humor a cross old man To marry a man for his worth be a helpmate to a husband To take plenty of active exercise To see a mouse without screaming To read some books besides novels To be light-hearted and fleet footed To wear shoes that won't cramp the feet To be a womanly woman under all circum-

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY DAKOTA. The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavalier County, Dakets, is surrounded

anything. by thousands of acres of choice government land. Country settled chiefly from Ontario. Secure a farm from the government land. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn. FRO.

CONCREST OF GRAIL SHO P. & T. A., St. Paul Jinn.

Parson (to canding pin fundey school) and how wen been christened, my boy?" Boy are, even when in our children, and how Yesh, shir. Got marks in three plashe on my lelt arm I"-London Punch.

Donestic Reading.

There is one good rule which will keep u safely wherever we go and whatever we do, | and that is always to bo kind to everybody.-Father Fabre.

The Elbe with all its waters could not furnish tears enough to weep over the miseries of the distracted Reformation.—Melancthon, Epis, lib. 2. aps. 202.

The Blessed Sagrament is the Presence which makes a Catholic church different from every other place in the world ; which makes it, as no other place can be, holy.-[Card.

Our Heaven'y Father gives as twenty trials in a day ; and the more trials we are patient and kind enough to give other people the more trials He will mercifully give to us .-Father Faber.

There is no remedy more powerful in penetrating all the power of the soul and all the parts of the body, for curing, purlfying and renewing all than frequent Communion. -[St. Cyprlan.

Who can tell the effects on a pure soul one single Communion ! God only knows the sternal consequences of an invitation refused. He only likewise knows the eternal concequences of its acceptance. - [Abbo de Brandt.

Prayer is the beginning, the middle and the end of all good; prayer illumines the soul and enables it to discera good from evil. All those who would be saved if they rightly use their reason, will, before all things, wholly turn themselves unto prayer. - Bessed Egidius, O.S.F.

The Church of Christ makes religion consist in God's unchanging Revelation; Indifferent lam makes it consist in mea's ever-changing opinion. The Church of Christ insists on balief in one definite creed: faculierentiem open ly and holdly amotions on the fulness of holding as many antagonistic orecog as there are men who hold actisonistic opini ca. Which system has the stronger clean to be judged true?-- Rev. John M. Laughlin,

Hit or Miss.

What mice is that whose company no one

waats? Mis-fortune. What misses are know whose days are alunlucky? Mie-cranes and Mie-hap. What miss is always making thus lere! Mis

iako. What miles are of very judens temper ! Mis-give and Mis-trust,

What mire occasions a greater at y quarrel ? Mis-understanding, What miss law very had mantua-maker ? Mis-chape.

West miss is very disobadient and disorderly? Mis-rule. What misses can never find a thing when

they want it? Mis by and Mis-place. What three misses are great Born? Mis-re present, Mis-inform and Mis-report. What miss is awkord and rule? Mis-be

have. What miss plays more tricks than a mon kev? Mis chief. What two misses should travelers avoid

Mis-guide and Mis-lead. What miss nover studied an arithmetic Mia-reckon,

What miss is very extravagon;? Mis-What miss will rain a man? Mis-manage

ment. What miss should never attempt to trans late? Mis-interpret. What miss should never repeat anything the reads or hears? Mis-quote.

Fireside Sparks.

A man docen't feel the least inflated when nlown up by his wife.

It is no sign that a hon meditates harm to ier owner because the laye for film.

De quickest pusson on de smeet clut always de bes' business non. De cost is livelier den de hoss, out he kair't juit nigh se much. Gun-" Waat's the manie of your horse, Dan?" Dan-"I call hom Poor Joke." Gus-"Wuy ?" Dan-" Because a peer jake doesn'

go." Miss Romantique - "And white of your poons, my dear, branght you the most pe-canisty roward?" Tubbs-"The one I

wrote for the patent- sies mee." "I often feel an see "a void," remarked young Prizperov to Mac Si to. "I am se ty you are troubled with the stream tile," is marked the girl, sying 1 stready.

An English country theore, who wishes. to make an entry at an in identifical exhi-Не ментельку uttion, wrote thus "Please put me down . Syour list of calife for a cali. He (poor and idle)-" You reject my hand Gruel girl! reverse your decision or I dail do something desperated the (an neurosa who,

со work, І виррова!" "I want to attract at cetion to my near grocery eters. What a find would yet advise me to employ? " Put up a placard bearing this incoripte the Positively fresh !

Eggs laid while you wait!" A BRIDE WITH A WISE FATHER.

There was a Geraian bride who had a wice but hang me if I don't believe that Weather Director General Greely was in some sort of a pool with the umbrella dealers."

Among was a terraise bride who had a wise father. Among his wedding gifts he bestowed upon her a small and exquastely beautiful golden casket, which he change in the control of the c count to intrust to other hands, "for," said he it holds a precious atoma against many of the evils that inexperienced become vives have to en counter. You are to use is by taking it every morning to the kitchen, the caller and the table and setting it down in each for three minutes. You will have to remain by it, for the magic will not work oth work; it has a mysterious connection with ; m sione. At the end of three years you may open the casket (I shall send you the key on the shird anniversary of your wedding day), for the A it will have done you all the good it c.n. When opened, its sole contents were a little state of parchment on which was written; "The eye of the mistress is worth a hundred pairs of servants' hands," and he felt that a habit of three years standing might be left to itself,

MISERIES OF TRADE,

Druggiet (awakened at 2 a.m.)—"What do you wish?" Voice (at the door)—"If you'll let me look in your directory to see how to address this letter I'll buy the metage stamp of

PLEASURES OF COMAN TRAVEL. Nervous Passenger (a mrs- on board of an ocean steamer)—"Do you rely think there is no danger?" Mate—"Of some there is no danger. The captain has jurned in and gone to sleep, because it is so the gy be can't see

A HOME IN THE EST.

Join the great army of howeveckers and secure 480 acres of government land in the Devils Lake, Turtle M. Mouse River districts of Dakota. F : forther information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, C. P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn.

much power, boths for good or evil, we have over each other's onle .- Father Fabre ...

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BIRNE-CASEY-Seps. 16, at the Church of the Three Per one, Rathear, Dublin, John P. Byrne, of Greevener road, to Mary Ada, only daughter of the take Edward Casey, of Castle-

DEMPORT - ENGINE Sept. 5, at Sa Patrick's Church, Rashangan, Patrick Dempsey, of Killsglush, to Mary Ennis, second daughter of Mr. Bryan Eunis, Guidenstown, Rashangan

gan.

DOTLE—BRENNAN—Sept. 3, at St. John's Courch, Clontarf, Thomas, youngest son of the late Laurence Doyle, Gorey, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Matthew Brennan, 43 Lower Baggot street, Dublin.

HAMILTON—HAYES—Sept. 15, at St. Mary's Cathedral, William, only son of W. Claud Hamilton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Madge, daughter of Charles Hayes, Rockmeunt, Cork.

KENNY-KENNEDY-Sept. 11, at the Catholic Church, Eunis, Matthew, fourth son of Joseph Kenny, Corraclare, to Mary, third daughter of the late Matchew Kennedy, Ennia. MORAN-GALLAGHER-At the Catholic Church,

Clane, Patrick, son of the late C. Moran, Cloncumber, to Bridget, daughter of the late John Gallagher, Staplestown, county Kil dare. McClellan-Dwien-Sept. 5, at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Bray, Will am McClellan, of Grosvenor Cotege, Bray, william Johanna, fourth daughter of the late William Dwyer, of Piercetown, Cashel, county Tip-

herary.

Notan-Moylay-Sept. 9, at the Catholic Church, Conaby, Kilkenny, James Nolan, Editonacy to Ance Mary, only Killsnoy, Kilkenny, to Ance Mary, only daughter of James Moglan, of Jenkinstown,

Kilse may. REDMOND-O'TYRNE-Sept. 9, at the Church of St. Andrew, Westland row, Dublin, Mr. John Francis Resimont, of Screy, county Wexford, to Jame Mary, widow of the late Thomas O'Byrne, Castledermote, county Car-

low, KYAN-WALSH-Se; t. 11, at Cappamore Church, Can Linewick, Daniel, second younges sen of the late Gerald Ryan, Esq., of Cooles House, Tharks, to Kate, elfeat taughter of James Walls, Esq., of Buboa House, Cappaniore, county Linewick.

County Limetick.
Watshe-Maguing-Sept 9, of the Cathetral,
Mullingar, by the Roy, E. O'Rolly, O'C.,
Francis Gerge, second on of Theman F. Francis Gerge, second son of Tuenas F. Washe, Harbor street, Mulmagar, to Elezabath, younges daughter of the late Francis Maguire, of Glorande, councy Leinim, and there of the Very Rev. Dr. Miguire, P.P., V.G., Minorhanaic n.

DIED BROPHY—At his residence, 3 Temple Bar, John Brophy, member of the Bakers' Association, S Upper Bridge street, Dublin, ag d 59 years. Cannoll. Sept. 16, at her tesider ce, 106 North King street, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Kathern Carroll. Countan-Sept. 16, at the residence of her pep-law, 1r. Burgess, 5 Usher's Island, Alicia

Coghlan, age 1 60 years.

ONNOLLY—Sept. 26 after a short illness, Mary

CONNOLLY.—Sept. 25 after a short illness, Mary Louise, the beloved wife of M. Connol y, Queen st. Tramore.

CONWAY—Sept. 18, 1889, at her readence, Mrs. Elizabeth Conway, reliet of the late Michael Conway, Lucan, aged 92 years.

DARCY—At the Hospice, Harald's Cross, Dublin, Mary Kathleen, eldeat surviving daughter of the late John Darcy, aged 24 years.

DOYLE—Sept. 9, at his residence, Kilmurry, county Wicklow, Siron Doyle, after a testous illness, aged 52 years.

one illness, aged 52 years.

Dwyer, Aug. 18 on his voyage from China to
New York, Captain John Dayer, of the back Actions, and of 8 Murgrave terrace, Kingstown co. Dublin.

Dillon—At the Incurable Hospital, Dublin, Mary Eliza Dillon, daughter of the late Luke

Dillon of Dublin, at an advanced age. Drasy-Sept 15, at Aglish, co. Cork, Michael Densy, aged 67 years.
Dunnon-Sept. 17, at St. Patrick's Hospital, Wellington road, Cork, Thos. Dundon, compositor, FARRELL Sep. 20, at his parents' residence, 8

James, youngest son of Thomas and Teresa Farrell. GROGAN-Sept. 19, Jane Grogan, aged 29 years. eldess daughter of Christopher Grogan, of Newbridge, co. Kildare.

GRAY-Sept. 10, at her residence, Sliganagh costage, Dromaha, c unty Leitrim, after a brief illness Bedelin Maria, wife of William 10, ot her residence, Sliganagh Factoff Gray, aged 49 years. HENEY-Sept. 17, at the residence of his son in-

law, Sumy side, Sutton. Thomas Henry, late of Eblana terrace, North Circular road, David n, in his 80th year. HENRY-Sept. 10 at 7 Chapment avenue, Kingsnown, county Dublin, Mr. John Benry, aged

63 years. Hayorn—At 125 dames street, John, Staria, r liet of the late Peter Hoyd. in Kuller - Sept. 20 at his brother's residence 10 East James's street. I udin, Christopher Keiley of the co. Meath. KENRITY -S pt. 19, at Lamolin, Glerageary, Mina, wife of Frederick Kennedy, concitor,

Krimen -At his residence, 3d Quaker read, C rk, Denis, third son of D his Keicher, late C. R. Denis, and con of D his Reneier, late-(1) Mincelly, Cork.

Kenneot-Sept. 19, at Caule Ellis, Gowran, co. Krishany, Margaret, relieb of the late Patrick Kennedy, aged 58 years.

Kenty-Sept. 14, at his residence, Johnstown Bridge, Bolleid, co. Kildare, Thomas Kelly, aged 76 years.

aged 76 years. Kenny-Sept. 16, at 7 Connaught street, Phibbeborough, Dublin, Kate, wife of Hugh Kenney, aged 28 years.

Kavanach—Sept. 9, at her residence, Rosealme, co. Wicklow, of inflammation of the lungs. Catherine, relictof the late Mr. Joseph

Kavanagh, aged 56 years.

Kirwan—Sept. 17, at Bride street, Wexford, Laurenc Kirwan, jr., aged 36 years. Lawless—Sept. 13, at her residence, Delgany Hotel, Delgany, Sarah Lawl se, relict of the Lawlon At his residence 26 North Great

George's street, Dublin, James Lawlor, late of B-ay.

MUNPHY-Sept 16, at Terelton, co. Cork, Jeremiah Murphy, aged 68 years. Mgehan—September 18, at her residence, 6 Halston, street, Dublin, Frances, wife of Patrick Mechan.

MAHER—September 15, at her residence, Drog-

hada street, Balbriggan, Mrs. Mary Ann McConnick-At his residence, Main street. Nass, suddenly, Thomas McCormick.
McGovern—Sept. 14, John McGovern, son of Michael McGovern, Glangoolin, co. Covan, examiner in her majesty's customs, London, brother to Rev. Michael McGovern, C. C.,

Moloughlin-Sept. 10, after a short illness, of dysenvery, after leaving New Orleans, Mr. McLaughlin, busband of Mrs. Ann McLoughlin, late of Kingstown, county Dublin.

McNulty-Sept. 17, at her residence, 8 Hugh
street, Enniskillen, Ellen, wite of Edward

McNulty. Enniskillen, and mother of Rev. James McNulty, C. C., Ballyshannon, aged 54 years. O'NEIL - Sept. 15, at the residence of her son, M. O'Neil, merchant, High street, Killkenny, Margacet, relict of the late James O'Neil, Warran, Ballymacoods, county Cork. O'Brien September 18, Annie, child of R. V. O'Brien, 109 Amlens street, Dublin, in the

eleventh year of her age.

ROONEY - Seph 14, at 2 Deane street, Dublin. istricts of Dakota. F forther information, laps, rates, &c., apply t. F. I. Whitney, C. & T. A., St. Paul finn.

What great importance little things often a even when in our children, and how uch power, boths for good or evil, we have er each other's onls.—Father Fabre.

Rooney — Sept. 14, at 2 Deane street, Dublin, Margaret Rooney, good 8 months

Sherhan—Sept. 13, at her residence, Bally manage, Gorey, op. Wesford Mary, wife of Thomas Sheehan, aged 73 years

TERNAN—Sept. 17 at 28 Upper Sherrard affects.

Dublin, John Ternan, eldest son foll the lamb patrick Ternan, J. P., Green Hulls, Drig to heda.

8 Partie Resident

This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More sconon. strengen and wholesomeness. More commonical shan the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

MR. MERCIER'S ANSWER

Concerning the Jesuit Estates Act and the \$60,000 Grant to Protestants.

He Tries to Meet the Desires of the Lord Bishop and Protestants Generally -Justice to be Meted out to the Minority of the Province on every occasion.

QUEBEC, Out. 10 -The following is the Hon. Mr. Mercler's reply to the resolution of the Protestant Council of Public Instruction, which was sent to the Bishop of Quebec this morning :-

QUEBEC, October 9, 1889.

My Lord: We have, my colleagues and my self, examined with great care, and a deep sense of responsibility bearing on us, the resolutions of the Processant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, passed at its session of the 25th of September last and transmitted by your hordship's letter of the first of October, instant, and I am authorized to answer as follows:

1. I am indeed very happy to hear that the members of the Protestant Committee declare their readiness to discharge the duties devolving upon them and to administer any sums placed in their hands by the Provincial Legislature for Superior education I understand, therefore, that they accept in the name of the Protestants of this Province the public trust imposed upon them to distribute the \$50,000 given them by

the Jesuite' Estates Act.
2. I understand also that this acceptance is made on four conditions, viz : (3) That the Superior education fund in existence before the Jesuits' Estates act be restored: (b) That the Protestant Committee should receive in capital the sixty thousand dollars, instead of the right to distribute the income arising from the invest-ment of the said amount; (c) That this amount of \$60,000 should be increased, because it is less than the amount due to the Protestants, according to population; (d) That the interest on the said amount of \$60,000 be allowed from the time the Jesuits' Escates act came into effect till the

said amount is paid.

S. With your kind permission, my Lord, I will examine *eparabely every one of these conditions. (a) That the superior education fund in existence before the Jesuits' Estates act be

4. The intention of the Government never was to abolish the fund, and therefore we connot have the slightest objection to recommend that the law be re-constituted as it was before the Jesuits Estates act if it is found necessary. The truth of this statement and the sincerity of our action in this behalf appear 1, in the following extract of an official letter sent by the undersigned to Cardinal Simeoni in answer to a question on the very same subject. 2. In a letter sent me by Mr. Oliver, one of the Law Clerks of the Legislature, and one of the secretaries of the Commission for the revision of the Statutes of the Province published at the end of last year, and 3, in the text itself of section 4 of the Jesuits' Estates act. Here are these documents. The truth of this statement and the sincerity of our action in this behalf speer 1, in the fol-

these documents.

1. Extract of an official letter sent to Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Sacred Congraca-tion of the Propagands at Rome, dated the 25th October, 1888. The first question, "Does the Government of the province of Quebec intend to continue to give in future, either to the three Archhishops or to the five Bishops of Lower Canada, or again to the Jesuit fathers, the grants hitherto voted for superior education, or even after having paid to the parties indicated by His Holmess the Pope the sum granted by the act of last session in settlement of the question of the Jesuit' Estates?" Answer—Yes, In virtue of an old law the revenues of the Tanvick Estates. Jesuits' Estates formed a special education fund, the amount whereof, which has hardly varied since 1867, is \$78,410 now, of which \$66,-240 is at the disposal of the Roman Catholics, and \$12,170 at the disposal of the Proand \$12,170 at the disposal of the Pro-testants. The Government intends to leave that amount intact, at the disposal of the Council of Public instruction. This council convicts 1, exoficio of all the Roman Catholic Bishops of the province, and of a Roman Catholic layman appointed by the Gov-ernment for each of such Bishop; 2, of a certain number of Protestants who are also apprinted by the Government, This Council meets seldom and then only to discuss matters of general in-terest respecting education. The affairs are practically managed by two separate commit-tees, one called the Roman Catholic Committee, composed of the Roman Catholic Bishops and Roman Uatholic laymen appointed as aforesaid. another called the Protestant Committee, con sisting of Protestants also appointed as afore-said and of a certain number of associate members appointed by that committee. Each committee sits separately and every year it makes the distribution of the sum above mentioned, namely: 1. The Roman Cabbolic Committee, \$12, 170. The documents hereunto annexed show how the sum of \$66,240 was distributed by the Roman Catbolic Committee this year limiting the details to classical colleges, and giving in a lump sum the amounts granted to convents and other institutions of lesser importance in each diocese: amounts voted by the Legislature of Quebec for superior education during each of the years 1886 and 1887, \$78,410; share of Roman Catholics, \$66,240; share of Protestants,

Quebec, 4th October, 1889.

Hon. H Mercier, Premier, Quebec:

SIR,-In compliance with your request of this morning, I have the honor to state the follow-ing. During the early part of last session you sent for me se of the secretaries of the late Codification Commission to meet and explain to Dr. Cameron, M.P.P., why section one to five of chapter 15 of the consolidated statutes for Lower Oanada had not been included in the Revised Statutes then just come into force. I met you and the doctor in the Speaker's room and there, in answer to your question, "Whether we," that is Mr. Pariseault, "had consulted any persons before leaving out the section in question,"

Told you that we had consulted any I told you that we had consulted no one, considering that we were sufficiently authorized by Sections 6 and 7 of the Act 51 52 Vic., C. 13, but had spoken to the officers of the Education office, who had told us that these sections had for years been disused. I have, etc.,
THEO. H. OLIVER.

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the fund of superior education, nor to take away from the Propertant committee any right they were then enjoying or any grant of money they were then receiving from the Government. (b. b.) That the Protestant committee should receive in capital the \$50,000 instead of the right to distribute the income arising from the receive in capital the \$50,000 instead of the right to distribute the income arising from the investment of said amount. 5. Allow me to offer your Lordship the following observation or this point which will L hepe also be found very satisfactory. The said till was hill No. 169 of the session of 1888 and was introduced for the first time on the 22th and read for the first time on the 28th ted in connection with the payment of the \$80, June based on resolutions recommended by His 000. It was the intention of the Covernment Honor the Lieux-Governor. The fourth resolution reads as follows: 4. "On such settlement being effected the Lieuxenant Governor in Council may pay out of any public money at his disposal a sum of \$60,000 to the different Protestant and Dissentient Universities, and sducational institutional institutions according to the distribution which shall be made by the Protestant committee of the council of Public instruction. On the 3rd July, page 313, of the same journals the following precedure took place. "The order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill respecting the settlement of the Jesuite Estates, the bill was according dingly read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house. 'Resolved that this house do immediately resolve itself into the said committee, and, after sometime spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Robidoux reported that the committee had gone through the bill and made an amendment therrunts. Ordered, that the bill as amended in the committee be now taken into consideration. The House accordingly proceed ed to take the bill into consideration, and it was ordered that the bill be now read he shird time. The bill was accordingly read the third time. Resolved, that the bill be passed ordered. That the clerk do carry the bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence." Please notice, my Lord, that an amendment,

one single amendment was made in the commit-tee of the whole House, and the said amend-ment was to strike off section 4, already quoted, and to replace it by the following: "(4) On such settlement being affected the Lt Governorin Council may pay out of any public money at his disposal a sum of \$60,000 to the Protestant Committee of the council of Public Instruction, to be invested by the said committee. The inperest from said investment thall be annually apportioned by the Protestant committee, with the approval of the Lt.-Governor in-Council, among the Protestant Institutions of Superior Education in addition to, and in the same manner as any sums now granted by law for the purpose of Protestant superior education in this province." When the original section 4 was discussed bef re the committee I was asked by the Hon, Mr. Lynch to suspend the sitting for a few minutes to allow the Protestant members of the House to get together in the adjacen room and see whether they could agree on an amondment to said clause. The majority of the amendment to said clause. The interior of the Protestant members of the House not being disposed to leave the distribution of this capital to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, I willingly granted the re-Public Instruction, I willingly grauted the request. The Protestant members withdrew and came back, after a very short absence, with an amendment in the handwriting of the Rev. Mr. Rexford, the secretary of the said Protestant Committee, with the exception of the word "annually" written in the margin and which was in the Hon. Mr. Lynch's handwriting. That gentleman asked me if I would accept this amendment and on my consenting he moved it and it was unanimously carried. This amendment is verbatim. "The present 4th section in the statute, the original of the amendment, is atill in the custody of the proper officer of the House." The above statements are corroborated by the following documents marked re-pectively 2 and 3, the first being a letter from Mr. Louis Delorme, clerk of the Legislative Assembly, the second a certificate from Mr. Pariseault, law clerk, and the third being a letter from the Hon Mr. Lynch.

(1) Quebec, 9rm July, 1889.

SIR.-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you sak me for certain information respecting the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on the

not to another day I may add that an amendment was made in committee, which was drawn up in the English language (-es: the certificate of the law clerk such re-picting amendment, which is enclosed herewith). From the information I have obtained in the Department of Public Instruction, this amendment is in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Rexford, the Protesting of the Public Instruction and ant Secretary of the Public Institution, and was inserted in the bill, in committee of the whole House, at the request of the Hon. Mr. Lynch. There is a correction in the original motion, namely, the word annually, which is in the handwriting of that honorable gentlemen who watched the bill very attentively, with Mr. W. Owens, the member for Argentenil. This

amendment was adopted and inserted in the bill in commit eather read twice and adopted by the House and read the third time immediately, as none of the members of the Protestant minority objected to the immediate consideration of the amendment.

I have etc.
Louis Delorme, clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

[2.]

Hon. H. Mercier, Quebec, Mr. C. A. Pariseaulo's certificate after having examined the writing of the amendment made no rection 4,

"I deciare that the said bill as passed was passed in the English language and that the amendment was drawn up in English. I further certify that from inform tion obtained in the Department of Public Instruction, the amendment as drafted in the record was drafted in the handwriting of Rov. E. I. Rexford, the Pro-testant Secretary of the Council of Public Instruction with the exception of the word annually which comes after the following words

Law Clerk.

Monureal, 16th July, 1889.

DEAR MR. PREMIER: You asked me a f w days since if I recollected the circum-tances connected with their clause of the bill introduced by you during the ession of 1858, respecting the settlement of the Jesuite Estates, which referred to the \$60,000. I have a fairly distinct remembrance of what

occurred at the time. This claim in question, OBIGINALLY PROVIDED

that this amount should be divided among the Protestant Universities and other educational institutions of the province in such manner as abould be determined by the Provestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, The Protestant members of the House discussed among themselves the advantitive of this distribution and conferred with Mr. Rexford, the Propertant Secretary of the Educational Department, with the result that they determined to ask you to allow the clause to be modified in such manner as that the same would be paid over to the Protestant Commisses to be in vested by them and the interest distributed au-nually in the same manner as the existing sum THEO. H. OLIVER.

annually voted for superior Education is distributed and when the House was in a committee the interest of the \$60,000 "shall be apportioned on the whole of the bill you accepted the acction importance in this market, a few sales being rein addition to any in the same manner as any thus agreed upon which is identified with the

sums now granted by law for the purpose of Protestant superior education in this province." These words surely show conclusively that our intention was

NOT TO CANCIL

I need dwell no longer on the subject, my Lord. These documents will be found conclusive no doubt by any intelligent man, and if the 4th section of the Jesuita Estates Acts is objectionable in the point raised by the Protestant Committee it is not the fault of the Government of the Protestant Committee it is not the fault of the Protestant Committee it is not the fault of the Protestant Committee it is not the fault of the Protestant Committee it is not the fault of the Protestant Committee it is not the fault of the t erament nor of the Roman Catholic members of the House. The responsibility of the change lies entirely and exclusively on the Protestant ites entirely and exclanately on the frocessure members. Of course, however, their cannot be the slightest objection on the part of the government to accept the second condition contained in the resolution transmit-

to give the \$50,000 in capital to the Protestant Committee the rame way and with the same affect as the \$400,000 were given to the Roman Oatholies and the Government is ready if the Protestant members of the house agree to it to restore in the law the original section 4 as placed in bill 169.

(C) That this amount of \$60,000 should be in-reased because it is less than the amount due to the Protestants, according to population.

(6) This condition cannot be refused if it is proved that the amount is insufficient. We thought as the time that the amount was the proportion to which the Protestants were en-

(D) That the interest on said amount of \$60. 000 be allowed from the time the Jesuita' Estates act came into effect till said amount is

7. The Government cannot consent, my Lord to this fourth condition in the form it is stated, but it is ready to place the Protestants on the same footing as the Roman Catholics in this connection. The interest of the grant to Roman Catholics dates from the 30th August, 1883, and the Government is prepared to recommend to the Legislature that the interest on the grant to the Protestants abould run from the same date and at the same rate.

(8) These are the remarks I have to offer, my Lord, upon your honored communication, and I hope they will be found satisfactory. The desire of the Government is to render justice on every occasion, and give full satisfaction to the Protestant minority in this province, whenever it is possible, and we hope your Lardship, your colleagues, the other members of the Protestants of the province will appreciate the friendly and liberal way in which we try to meet the views expressed in the resolutions of said committee. I don't think proper to add anything more, my intention being to limit myself to a mere statement of facts and the publication of documents, and chiefly to avoid any reference to the most regretable agitation that has taken place re-cently in connection with this question, leaving to the sound judgment and honest feeling of

this country to decide who is wrong and who is right in this very important matter.

With profound respect for your Lordship,
I have the honor to be his most devoted, HONORE MEECIER.

The Right Reverend James Williams, Lord Bishop of Quebec, Quebec, P.Q.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-The market has ruled very quiet during the week, and prices in some instances have been shaded, in order to place round lots. have been shaded, in order to place round lots. Several round quantities of strong bakers' have been placed for the Quebec market at \$4.80, but sellers say they are getting \$4.35 and \$4.90 for ordinary lots to the city trade. On the other hand buyers claim they can buy, and are buying at low prices. Hungarian patents are quoted at \$5.20 to \$5.25, whilst buyers show invoices at \$5.15, in barrels, for 15 to 20 bbl lots. Sales of straight rollers are reported at \$4.50 to \$4.65, and extra has been placed at \$4.25. The amply of flour being in excess of the demand, supply of flour being in excess of the demand, combined with so many anxious sellers, sales are being made, it is said, below intrinsic values. There has been a further demand for export and shipments continue to go forward to British ports. The Grand Trunk Railway!has advanced treights 50 per bol from points west of Mont-

real.

Prices here are quoted as follows:—

Patent winter, \$5.20 to \$5.50; Patent spring \$5.20 to \$5.50; Straight toller, \$4.50 to \$4.85;

Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.35; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.85;

City Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Ontario bags, extra, \$3.00 to \$3.15 \$2.00 to \$2.15.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market is quiet but steady, and we quote:—Standard in bble \$3.90 to \$4.10, and granulated, \$4.10 \$4.30. Rolled oats, \$4.50 and Moulie, \$22 to \$23.

BRAN.-The market is easy with sales at \$11 to \$12 in cars on track as to quality: Shorts,

to \$12 in cars on track as to quality: Shorts, \$13 50 to \$15 as to quality.

WHEAT.—There is no change in this market for appt shuff, and \$1 would have to be paid for old No. 1 hard Manitoba whesh, some holders refusing to sell at that figure. We have heard of no new Manitoba arriving here, yet, although one or two lots are due, and when they are placed it will be a fair test of values for the new

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

Pras —There is very little doing in pass, and

prices are nominally quoted at 70c to 71c per 66 OATS.—The market is firmer and prices have

advanced ic to 2c per bushel on the week, sales of Lower Canada having been made in car loss

of Lower Canada having been made in car lose at 32c per 32 lbs., the same oats being worth only 30c a week ago. Upper Canada are quoted at 33c to 34c per 34 lbs.

BARLEY.—There have been a few sales during the week ir car lots at 524c to 554c, but most of the sample, are stained, and fully one grade below lost year's grap.

low last year's crop.

BUOKWHEAT.—The market is dull and prices are nominal at 49c to 50c per 48 lbs.

RyE .- Prices are purely nominal.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-There is a good demand for choice grades of both creamery and dairy butter, for the local trade at steady prices. Several loss of September creamery are reported sold in the country at 22c and 21c for August, whilst as high as 23c is said to have been paid for choice September and October, but the latter figure is said to be exceptional, as it is said that the best said to be exceptional, as it is said that the best September creameries can be bought at 22c. A lot of July and August creamery was sold at 20c a day or two ago. There is plenty of creamery in the country, but factorymen are asking above market values. There is no export demand, whatever, and it looks as if the local trade was about all that could be depended on the part of the country of the from this out. In Western there have been sales in the West of car lots at 1210 to 14c f.o.b. at point of shipment and here there have been a les of about 350 packages for Newfoundland and Lower Ports shipment at from 151c to 151c. Holders of choice selected want 16c.

Creamery, 19c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, 18c to 20c; Brockville, 16c to 19c; Western, 15c to 16c; Rolle, 15c to 15c; Rolls, 15c to 16c. For selections of single packages le additional

is obtained. CHEESE.—Receipts during the past week were 25,554 boxes, against 27,461 boxes for the week previous. Since our last issue there has been a bull in the excitement over the arramble for September and October cheese, although if a buyer had to fill an order for finest September he would have to pay 11e or over, but if a seller wanted to reslize on 1,000 boxes he could not get over 10%. August cheese is quoted at 10% tor inest and medium qualities at 9% or the seller of the

Finest September and October 107 to 11

PROVISIONS.

PORK. LARD, &c .- There is no change of any



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the Scalp and removes Dandbury; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER IN AUDETTE'S INSURPRISED The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion: is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children.

This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and atonic.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals.

Sold by Promotive 50 the combattle.

Sold by Druggists, 50 ets. per bottle. S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

last week's quotations. Short cut clear pork has seen sold at \$13 50 to \$14, but dealers say they been sold at \$13.50 to \$14, but dealers say they could not lay it down to day from Chicago to sell at the inside figure. Canada short out is quoted at \$16 to \$16.50, although it is said that the inside figure has been thinded. In lard there have been sales of round sales in pails at \$2 up to \$3 and \$3 in smaller quantities. Smoked means are steady, with business in hams reported at 12c to 13c as to quantity and quality, and heavy 11c to 12c.

and bacon 11c to 12c.

Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$16.00; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$13.50 to \$14.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$00.00; Hams, city cared, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8% to 8%; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8% to 00; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c; Shoulders, per lb. 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6%. and bacon 11c to 12c. 6c to 6<u>1</u>c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market continues firm under a good demand, with sales of round lots of limed at 17c and single packages as 18c to 18 c. Fresh stock is quiet, steady at 20c to 21c, and strictly new laid, which are very scarce, all the way from 220 to 25c.

GAME.—Sales of partridge have been made at

60c to 70c per brace, and one lot of gamey birds sold as low as 50c per brace.

BEANS. The market is quiet at \$1.65 to \$2

as to quality.

HONEY.—New extracted honey, 11c to 12c; imitation goods 9c to 1(c. Comb is steady at 15c to 16c for choice white clover, and 13c to

14c for ordinary.

Hors.—The market is quiet and we quote choice Canadian at 11c to 12c, and old at 4c to

HAT.—New pressed hay, \$10 to \$10.50, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50.

APPLES.-The receipts of fall fruit are now APPLES.—The receipts of fall fruit are now over and winter stock is now coming forward and selling at \$2.75 to \$3.75 in car lots as to quality. The shipments last week from Montreal were 2773 bbls to Liverpool, and 2419 to Glasgow; and from Boston 2647 went to Liverpool, 1644 bbls to Glasgow, 124 to London and 229 to Hull, making a total of 18 079 bbls from Atlantic ports. The shipments this week from Montreal are 2.700 bbls to Glasgow and 5,610 Montreal are 2,700 bbls to Glasgow and 5,600 bbls to Liverpool, making 8,800 bbls. A cable from Liverpool this week reported the sale of a round lot of Bes Davis shipped from this port at an average price of 16s per bbl. Some high prices have been quoted from London. A con-ciderable quantity of winter fruit is now on the way to this market for next week's shipment.

way to this market for next week's Shipment.
ORANGES.—The market continues steady, at
\$8.00 \$8.60 per bbl, for Jamaica.
LEMONS.—The market is easier and lower,
sales being reported at \$4.00 to \$4.50. At auction
2,000 boxes were sold yesterday at from \$2 to \$5.
per box as to quality.
GRAPES.—The Almeria are in fair demand,
and sell at \$5 per keg; blue grapes are better,
with sales at 50, and red have sold at 120. Californis \$6 per case.

fornia S6 per case.
Peaches.—Oslifornia peaches have sold at

\$1.50 per box, and Cauadian at \$1.50 per bas-

CHANGERRIES-Cramberries are steady at \$8 to 89 per bbl for choice Cape Cod. SWRET POTATOES. - Market is lower with sales

at \$4 per bbl.

Bananas.—The demand has fallen off, and prices range from \$1 \$1,50 per bunch as to

Onions.—Sales of 1,500 crates are reported at 60c to 65c. Canadian \$2.50 to \$2.75, a car being Bold at the inside figure.
POTATOES.—The market rules steady, with sales of car lots reported at 70c to 80c per 90 lbs

GENERAL MARKETS.

as to onality.

SUGAR, &c -The market is quiet and easy at

7% for granulated and 5% to 7c fer yellow. Barbadoes molasses are quoted at 43% to 46c as to quantity.
PICKLED FISH.—A good demand for dry cod

with sales at \$4.65 to \$4.75. Green ood quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.40 for No. 1, and \$4.75 to \$5 for large. Labrador herring are held firmly at \$5. Parge. Labrador nerring are need firmly at \$5.
Yish Oils—The market is quiet for cod oil,
Newfoundland being quoted at 34c to 39, and
Halifax at 32½c. Seal is steady at 47c to 43c.
Cod liver oil quiet at 55c to 60c for Newfoundland. Norway 75c te 85c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending

Oattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calvestella 1572 433 41

Over from last week. 300 150 ...

Total for week.... 3119 1722 433 41

Left on hand..... 500 450 4 ...

Total export for week ...

" previous week 2116 0377

Trade continues fair and prices firm for ex-stock. The supply of butchers was large, but buyers held off, owners realizing small profits on sales. The market is still flooded with inferior cathle, any heavy ones being held for stockers, of which we have had several cars during the week. Hogs plentiful at rather low

We quote the following as being fair values: Export, 43c to 43c; Butchers good, 4c to 44c; Butchers Med., 33c to 33c; Butchers Culls, 3c to 34c; Sheep, 34c to 34c; Hogs, 51 to 54c; Calves, \$2.00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Oct 12th, were as follows:—50; left over from previous week, 7; shipped during week, 37; sales for week, 6; left for city, 16; on hand for sale and shipment, 28.

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per

stock at these stadies for week and shipped per G. T. Ry.:

Ex ss. Ontario: 20 horses consigned to S. Turney of Burnside, Ills.; 6 do to W. Montgomery of Atlants, Ills. Ex ss. Warrick: 7 horses consigned to R. Ogilvie of Madison, Wisconsin; 3 horses and 6 ponies to W. Green of Jamestown, Penn.; 4 horses to J. Caesar of Tarthese Ontario. Lucknow, Ontario. The market has improved considerably in the

last week, and the prospects for the coming week are very encouraging. We have on hand for sale a few very fine workers and drivers owned by T. O'Neill of Toronto. Messra. Hay, Kidd & Olinie of Listowel will arrive with a car load of workers and drivers early in the

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.

MARGUERITE CHARTRAND, ille majeure et usunt de ses droits, of the Village of Ooteau St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff:

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

The Defendant is ordered to appear within

Montreal, 11th October, 1889.

GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.O. 11.5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME MARIE-EUDOXIE CHOOUET,

JOSEPH EPHREM JACQUES.

Defendant

An action for separation as to property has een instituted. Montreal, 10th October, 1889.

ETHIER & PELLETIER, Advocates for Plaintiff.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION



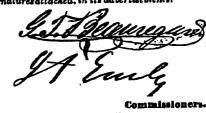
Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

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

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and

Prompt Payment of Frizes, Attested as follows:

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



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may e presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis ta Nat'l Bb PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 12, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

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

T MOTING MT.					
LIST OF PRIZES.	_				
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is	300.000				
1 PRIME OF 100,000 is	100400				
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000				
	25,000				
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	23,000				
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20 000				
5 PRIZES OF 5.000 are	25,000				
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000				
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000				
	60,000				
	100,000				
900 111225 C1	2001000				
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.					
100 Prizes of \$500 are	250,000				
100 Prizes of 300 are	30,000				
100 Prizes of 200 are	20,000				
	-01000				
TRMINAL PRIZES.					
999 Prizes of \$100 are	\$99,900				
999 Prizes of \$100 are	\$99,900				
339 Lizes or 2100 stoutering					
8,134 Prizes amounting to\$1	.054 900				
3,134 Prizes amounting to	100.11200				
Nove. Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are	not en-				
titled to terminal Prizes.	3				
FITIGIT M PETITITION VOICES.					

AGENTS-WANTED.

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

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft

Address Registered Letters con-taining Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, however all imitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ASSUED BY US in any Draw ng. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a caroful application of the line properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may gave us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatsi shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with purpulood and a properly nourished frame."—God Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homocopathic Chomists, London England.

WANTED,

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

WATER TAX.

Geveral cases of great suffering through the Corporation harrassing people who cannot possibly pay their water rates. No matter (as one said) what the consequences may be, it is utterly impossible to pay the tax. This is the cas of a man lately out of the hospital who is so disabled that even when in work be can only earn sixty cents per day. He has a wife and several young children. The Corporation people are after him, but have promised to wait a few days flonger before turning the meter off or, as he fears, sell his bit of furniture out. Doubtless there are hundreds more case than yet heard of, we know of some even worse than the one just quoted.

NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS

New Mantles and Jackets. A grand exhibition of New Fall and Winter Mauries, Jackets, Ulaters, etc., Monday and Tuesday.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS

NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS A special sale of New Mantles and Jackets on Monday and Tuesday, October 14th and 15th, at

S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS

The store for the largest variety,

S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS FEW MANTLES AND JACKETS NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS

New Mantles-the store to buy them cheap

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE OF JACKETS TO COMMENCE ON

MONDAY, at 9 a.m. \$1.90 WALKING JACKETS, worth \$3.00 \$2.50 WALKING JACKETS, worth \$4.00 \$5.85 WALKING JACKETS, worth \$7.25 \$6.00 WALKING JACKETS, worth \$7.55

Call early Monday moraing. S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL SALE.

\$8.00 JACKETS WITH FUR, worth \$10.00
\$8.50 JACKETS WITH FUR, worth \$10.75
\$9.00 JACKETS WITH FUR, worth \$12.00
\$9.50 JACKETS WITH FUR, worth \$13.00
\$10.65 JACKETS WITH FUR, WORTH \$14.00
11.55 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH \$15.00
12.00 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH \$15.00
13.50 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH \$18.00
14.00 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH \$18.00
15.00 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH \$18.50
15.50 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH \$19.00
17.00 JACKETS WITH FUR, WORTH \$19.00 15 50 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH 19 00 17 00 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH 22 00 18 00 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH 24 00 18 50 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH 24 75 19 00 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH 24 75 19 45 JACKETS With Fur, WORTH 25 00

Sale commences at 9 s.m. Monday

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JACKETS A LA LOUIS XIV \$ 9 65 WALKING SACQUES, Worth \$13 00
10 65 WALKING SACQUES, Worth 14 00
12 00 WALKING SACQUES Worth 16 00
13 00 WALKING SACQUES, Worth 17 00
14 75 WALKING SACQUES, Worth 18 00
17 00 WALKING SACQUES, Worth 18 00
19 45 WALKING SACQUES, Worth 22 00
19 45 WALKING SACQUES, Worth 25 00
22 50 WALKING SACQUES, Worth 30 00
28 00 WALKING SACQUES, Worth 35 00

The learner collection in Canada.

The laigest collect on in Canada. S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Grand Attraction Now Going on. \$200 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH \$400
250 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 500
300 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 600
350 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 600
360 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 600
360 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 700
450 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 800
450 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 800
660 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 1000
800 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 1200
955 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 1200
955 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 1300
1000 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 1400
1100 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 1500
1490 TWEED PALETOTS, WORTH 1500

The proper time to visit the display of Mantles is early in the morning on account of the

S. CARSLEY.

Always the same in strength and length. Always the same in evenness of running. Always the same in style and finish.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. CORTICELLI SILK DO.,

Manufacturers of the celebrated FLOR-ENCE KNITTING SILK, which is familiated and its peculiar make and genuine quality entitles its to be the most desirable for Silk Mires bings, etc., and at this season we have a free stock of all culors for that purpose. FLORENCE KNITTING SILK.

THE EVER-READY DRESS STEEL. Manufactured for the purpose of saving time and in a superior manner attaching the Szelf to any garment, adding a degree of confert to any garment and the same transfer. hitherto not known to common dress steels.

USED BY ALL. THE EVER-READY DRESS STRELS.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1717. NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN