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THE URSULINE NUNS.

th Anniversary of the Arrival in Canada of the Venerable Mother Mary of the Incarnation Foundress of the Ursuline Community—Grand Festival in the Ursuline Monastery of Stanstead.

It is a pious tradition in the old Monastery of Quebec to celebrate every 50 years the anniversary of the arrival of the Venerable Mother, who founded their establishment, and of her courageous Companions.

The first fiftieth—August, 1639—was passed in prayer, with no rejoicing demonstrations. The Ursuline Missionaries of that time felt the need of re-enforcing their courage and reanimating their confidence, by recalling in the presence of God, the courage and constancy of their first Mothers. For trials had been numerous since the foundation of the Monastery in 1639; and this present year, 1839, the thunder of war re-echoed all throughout the colony of New France.

On the first of August, 1839, the 250th Anniversary of the arrival of our Venerable Mother Mary of the Incarnation in Canada, was solemnized in four dioceses of the Province, at Quebec, Trois Rivières, Lake St. John, in the diocese of Sherbrooke, and at Stanstead in the diocese of Montreal. For, these dioceses have the happiness of possessing such a Community of the Daughters of the Venerable Mother of the Incarnation.

The Ursuline Monastery of Stanstead is the youngest; it was founded only five years ago. But the foundresses in leaving the Mother House of Quebec, brought with them its Rule—a monument of wisdom and piety, and its pious Traditions, the testament of the illustrious Mother Mary of the Incarnation, which assure to the new Cloister the same vitality, the same strength, and the same virtues which have always distinguished the first Cloister. The remembrance of the Venerable Mother of the Incarnation is therefore as lively in the Monastery of Stanstead, as in the older Monasteries of Quebec and Trois Rivières.

Then with what fervor, with what religious gaiety, has been celebrated at the "Monastery of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," the 250th Anniversary of the Venerable Foundress of the Ursuline Community in Canada. Invited by their pastor, the faithful of the Stanstead Parish, joined with all their hearts, in the fervent prayers, in the glad canticles and joyous demonstrations of their Good Mothers, on the solemn day of the 1st of August.

A great number of parishioners pliously prepared themselves to gain the Plenary Indulgence solicited on the occasion of this memorable event, by his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Quebec, and granted with a paternal benevolence, by our Holy Father the Pope, to the four Ursuline Monasteries of the Province, and to the faithful who might be able to take part in the solemnity.

On the morning of the 1st of August His Lordship Antoine Robitaille, Bishop of Sherbrooke, presided at the first religious ceremonies of the day, accompanied by the Very Reverend A. E. Dufresne, Vicar-General of the diocese. After both had celebrated the Holy Sacrifice, they assisted at the High Mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father McAuley, pastor of Coaticook.

The members of the parish choir from one side, and the choir of the Ursuline Sisters from the other, lifted up their voices to heaven in a magnificent concert, pliously followed in recollection and prayer, by the assembly of the faithful present. At this solemn hour pastors, faithful and nuns retired to form one heart and one soul to thank God for all the benefits bestowed upon the Ursuline communities of Canada, and upon the families whose children have the happiness of receiving their education with them. And so did His Lordship the Bishop express these sentiments in the beautiful allocution which he addressed to the nuns and parishioners around him. The Rev. Father McAuley, before leaving the altar, where he had just offered the Divine Sacrifice of propitiation and praise, delivered an eloquent discourse in English, telling all the esteem, all the admiration which he felt for the community founded in this country by the Venerable Mother of the Incarnation. He called to mind in moving terms all the good that this community has done in this country, in their mission of the Eastern Townships, which he had contributed to establish together with His Lordship the Bishop of Sherbrooke, at the time when Rev. Father McAuley was himself pastor of Stanstead.

High Mass was followed by the Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament which lasted till four o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour, His Lordship, the Bishop sang Vespers and gave the solemn Benediction. The Faithful of the locality assembled once more at this religious Service, to offer a final prayer to our Lord, to draw down benedictions more and more abundant on the entire Ursuline Order, and especially on the Monastery and the families of the Parish of Stanstead. In the evening of this happy day, the Catholics of Stanstead were glad to give to the noble Daughters of the Ven. Mother M. of the Incarnation a particular testimony of their respect, affection and gratitude.

A number of the citizens started a splendid illumination around the Monastery, whilst the other Catholics of our villages, illuminated their own residences, on the magnificent Avenue which extends from Stanstead Plain to Rook Island, and as far as the Railway Station. The Priest's House and Parish Church were also remarkable for their numerous lights.

This beautiful sight admirably represented the work of the Church and the work of the Ursuline Mothers in the midst of the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships—the Church and the Monastery of Stanstead illuminated

as the centre of grace, learning and virtue, glittering with all that is beautiful, true, just, and good, abiding on the minds and hearts of all, particularly on the youth confided to the Monastery, the knowledge and love of the Heart of Jesus, who says to us: "I am the light of the world. I am the way, the truth and the life. He that followeth me walketh not in darkness."—(St. John 8:12)—Rev. J. A. Dufresne in the Stanstead Journal.

EDIFYING FAITH.

Beautiful Devotion of Colored Catholics.

Among the many notable happenings of our career on the colored missions of the South, writes a priest of St. Joseph's Society of Missionaries, the following deserves a prominent place, because of its sweet significance and touching pathos as an act of faith:

About midway between Piscataway and "TB" Prince George's County, Maryland, embosomed in the woods, and severely alone in its marked if not significant location, stood a little cottage tenanted by the only Catholic family of color in that section of St. Mary's parish. Not that the colored settlers of the surrounding parish were few and far between, or that many colored Catholics did not frequent the parish church on Sundays and Holydays; but it happened that this little cottage was placed in the very centre of what may be called a Baptist and Methodist camp ground, fully forty miles from the priest's house, which was at their principal mission near the county seat, Marlborough, known in history as the birthplace of the proto Bishop, Carroll. In short, everything favored a lukewarm or nominal Catholicity if not speedy apostasy, since no priest could attend St. Mary's Piscataway, more frequently than once a fortnight, and the family in question lived about three or four miles from their nearest church.

At one of these visits an urgent sick call from the little cottage reached the priest in time to save the messenger a further journey of fourteen miles. Off at once the *Soggyard* Aroons started arriving at the cottage at nine o'clock. The last mile had to be trudge on foot. Up to his ankles in suds and mud, the priest, bearing the Blessed Sacrament, approached the house, and what a scene—the whole family (with mother excepted)—out of doors on their knees in the mud, hands clasped before the breast, heads bowed, not a syllable to break the sublime stillness! With the eyes of divine faith they saw the Lamb of God Who taketh away the sins of the world, coming, and forgetting even themselves, fell prostrate in the mud before him. The priest was moved to tears. Who could witness that scene without emotion? And yet a more touching sight remained to be witnessed, which defied all efforts at self-surprise to find the damp oily floor, from the threshold to the sick-bed, carpeted with new shawls, candles lighting, and the whole sick room white-washed with steaming newly washed and ironed, rivaling the snowflake in its whiteness and purity. Barrels of flour, potatoes, etc., tables, trunks and boxes—everything, in short, that was not in keeping with the best articles of furniture, they had covered with the same upholstery. In vain he motioned to have the shawls lifted up, and for some moments stood outside the door; but not a hand touched them till he had picked his muddy steps as well as he could past them, and deposited the Blessed Sacrament on the table.—*Catholic Record*.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOL.

A Grievance of Catholics in New Zealand.

The following paragraph has for some time been standing matter in the New Zealand "Tablet."

"The Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children to contribute largely toward the free and godless education of other people's children! This is tyranny, oppression and plunder."

We sympathize with our Catholic brethren in New Zealand, but we cannot say that we are much better off ourselves. In the United States Catholics are, to a considerable extent, providing a good education for their own children, at their own expense, in the Catholic parochial schools and diocesan seminaries. Yet they have to pay their share of the taxes by which the public schools are supported, and if the public schools cannot exactly be called "godless" the religion that is in them is certainly not of the quality or quantity to satisfy the just claims of Catholics. We hope, however, that the time is not far distant when a sense of justice and sound policy in the matter of Catholic education rights will prevail both in New Zealand and the United States.

But it is well to remember that such a desirable consummation can be effected only by the energy of Catholics themselves. What are our New Zealand friends "going to do about it?" Their action might be an instruction and an encouraging example to us.—*Freeman's Journal*.

CRIME-BREEDING DRINK.

Direful Effects of Drunkenness.

Drunkenness robs man of reason, darkens his understanding, drows his memory, bewilders his imagination, hardens his will in vice, excites his passions and lusts, and destroys the vital operations of his soul and body.

Drunkenness corrodes the entrails of the human frame, ruins health, brings on many serious evils and diseases, causes grievous disorders in the body, changes man into the likeness of a brute, brings on a variety of afflictions, and shortens his very existence.

Drunkenness is the ferment and festerparent of all species of vice and sin; it destroys the

peace of families, consumes their pecuniary means, prevents them from lawful earnings, wastes their necessary subsistence, and causes discords and quarrels among neighbors.

Drunkenness renders man unfit for prayer and other spiritual duties, causes him to neglect the sacraments, and prevents him from assisting at the august sacrifice of the Mass, even on Sunday and holidays of obligation.

Drunkenness renders its victims quite dull and insensible in regard to their eternal salvation, withhold them from hearing the Word of God in sermon and instructions, and shuts the gate of the soul against all that is good, but opens it to all that is evil.

Drunkenness kills the soul by mortal sin, expels the Divine Spirit, robs man of all natural and supernatural gifts and blessings, deprives him of the grace of justification, strips him of all merit, sequesters his right from the eminent dignity of an adopted child of God, disqualifies him for the honor of brotherhood with Jesus Christ, and of assuagements with the Holy Ghost, and profanes his soul, which should be the living sanctuary of the Most August Trinity, by making it a den of infernal spirits.

Drunkenness strikes man to the level of the brute, renders him even more degraded than the brute, makes him a voluntary demon, and subjects him to a wretched state worse than madness.

Drunkenness renders him fit for all crimes, and unfitted for the practice of virtue; it brings him into bad company and places of cursing, gambling, profaneness, and idleness, and excites him to discution and debauchery.

Drunkenness causes illness, destroys industry, injures employers, disappoints customers, violates engagements, spoils work, prevents all improvements, depreciates labor, ruins trade, agriculture and commerce, and is the twin companion of robbery.

Drunkenness wages war against the living God, enkindles His fury and vengeance, draws down His heaviest maledictions, robs men of that blessed peace of God which surpasseth all understanding (Phil. iv. 7), makes them his enemies, tramples on the precious blood of His Divine Son, deprives them of His love and grace here, and alienates their title to glory hereafter.

Drunkenness causes disease, poverty, ruin, riots, quarrels, and theft, despair, impotence, murders, death and eternal damnation.

English Converts.

The number of English people who come into the Church every year is not confined to those who are received at home. It would seem that very many English converts go to the Continent to make their adjustment. There is not a capital in Europe where an English-speaking community is to be found where English converts do not repair for instructions and reception in the Church. Only last Sunday the agent of the Associated Press had the following about conversions of Englishmen in the French capital. He writes:

"The well-known church in the Avenue Hoche comes once more prominently under notice. I strolled in yesterday afternoon and found that a function of importance was about to take place. The church no longer presented its usual appearance, for on the right hand side of the church before the high altar were a number of young ladies, dressed in black, wearing white veils, and on the left a number of gentlemen. I inquired the meaning of this and was told they were all to be converts to the Church of Rome, who were awaiting the coming of his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, who was to administer confirmation to them. I counted more than forty. Before many moments had elapsed the Superior of the church, the Very Rev. Father Michael Witts Russell, emerged from the sacristy. Before him was borne the processional cross, while an acolyte held the vessel which, it was told, contained holy water. They were followed by the fathers of the community, the Revs. Matthew Kelly, Oswald Cooke, and Constantine O'Hare. On his arrival at the door of the church the Cardinal Archbishop was presented with holy water. He then entered the church and took his seat in the sanctuary with the reverend clergy. Then, standing at the altar rails, he addressed those about to be confirmed in French in a short discourse. His Eminence explained the nature of the sacrament about to be conferred, and expressed great satisfaction at seeing so many who, drawn by the light of faith, had joined the Catholic Church. He complimented the Fathers on their zeal for the spiritual welfare of the English-speaking part of his flock which he had entrusted to their care. It gave him great joy, he said, to be in their midst, and he felt sure the Spirit of God, who was about to descend upon them, would enable them to stand firmly in their faith, which God in His mercy, had singled them out from so many to honor. He said that for hundreds and hundreds of years England had been Catholic. Their forefathers had been robbed of their religion, and with the uprightness and honesty which characterized the English nation, when they found that the Catholic Church claimed their allegiance, they at once submitted in spite of the loss of friends, the loss of many things of temporal good, but a gain of all that is most precious—the true faith. The ceremony closed with the benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament, given by his Eminence.

Archbishop Feehan has received a beautiful and costly chalice from Rome, the gift of the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII. It was presented to the Pope on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee by a descendant of the ancient historic family of Robinaus. The vessel is of pure gold, of exquisite workmanship, handsomely embossed, and midway of the stem are set five precious stones of great value. On the base in fine enamelled work are seven emblems. The principal ones are the Crucifixion, St. Joseph, Blessed Virgin with the Rosary, Gregory the Great. The Archbishop has placed this beautiful chalice in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, to be used on important occasions.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

Rev. Finian Phelan is about to retire from the pastorship of Arisa, County Carlow, Ireland, on account of ill health.

Rev. Victor Panza has been elected Superior and Rev. J. P. Gandant assistant Superior of the College of L'Assomption.

Several priests and sisters are engaged teaching the Yuma Indians. The country where these poor people live is intensely hot.

Rev. D. P. McMenamin, P.P. of Sheet Harbor, N.S., is spending his vacation in Montreal with his father, Mr. James McMenamin.

Mgr. Fava, Bishop of Grenoble, France, has accepted the Pope's offer of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem, hitherto always held by an Italian prelate.

Another Catholic priest has been elected to a position under the British Government. This time it is Father Butler who has been made Poor Law Guardian of Cardiff, Wales.

The Catholic University has received another valuable gift. Rt. Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, having presented it with two thousand folio volumes of excellent books.

Yet another priest from Belgium is about to follow in the steps of Father Damien. Father Valentine Frank, of Willbroek, in the diocese of Mechlin, will next week from Havre, en route for Molokai.

By the will of the late Guido Piste, of La Croise, Wis., the Little Sisters of the Poor receive \$5,000, and St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Hospitals, St. Rose's Orphan Asylum and the House of the Good Shepherd each \$2,500.

The Congregation of the Little Sisters of the Poor embraces about three hundred houses in both hemispheres; it is composed of more than four thousand Sisters, and shelters and supports forty thousand old men and women.

It is an encouraging sign when an English board of guardians makes a voluntary advance on a Catholic mission. The case of the Rev. G. W. Salfenrater, of Salford, England, who was raised from £80 to £100 per year.

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

In the Philippine Islands there are 519 Spanish Dominican priests, they have 22 missions and minister to 650,000 souls. The Spanish Jesuits have charge of 157,826 Christians. In the year 1877-85 they baptized 2,500 adult pagans.

The Queen of Bavaria, who has recently died, was a convert to the Catholic faith. When her last will was opened it was found that she desired to be buried in the habit of a Franciscan Tertiary, instead of the black velvet and ornate usual with Bavarian royalties.

On the occasion of the pilgrimage from Alsace-Lorraine to Montmartre, Paris, one hundred and sixty masses were celebrated and about four thousand persons received communion. The province was consecrated to the Sacred Heart amidst deep emotion.

The Spanish Catholics of New York desire a church, but as yet no decided action has been taken toward the erection of one. At 11 a.m. on Sundays a congregation of Spanish Catholics worship in the basement of St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth street. The Rev. Father Cardella looks after their spiritual welfare.

Among the new "advocates of St. Peter" of Romulo the Count Gaetano Agnelli, del Malherbi is president, are: Judge Baby, Judge Pagnuolo, Messrs. J. J. Curran, C. C. M. P. J. Vanasse, M. P., editor of *Le Monde*, P. B. Mignault, J. C. Anger, N. P. P. Lecavalier, ex-M. P. P., Hon. L. O. Tailion, and L. L. Corbell, advocate.

The Boston Republic thinks "If Christopher Columbus is deserving of beatification at the hands of the Church to which he belongs, let his life, notes and letters be selected for the bestowal of such honors upon him than the present, when the land he discovered is preparing to celebrate the 400th anniversary of his great exploits." Most others will agree with this opinion."

Dr. Morgan Grace of New Zealand, brother of ex-Mayor Grace of New York City, has been raised to the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Count Grace is now traveling in Europe and will visit Ireland, where he was born. He is a man of splendid attainments as a scholar, an original and practical thinker and a distinguished member of the New Zealand government.

His Eminence Cardinal Tascheranu has gone to Rimouk, accompanied by Mgr. Marois, to pay a visit of condolence to Mgr. Langevin, who lately lost his brother, Very Rev. Mgr. Edmond Langevin, Vicar-General of the diocese.

It is stated that Mgr. Langevin has asked for coadjutor bishop, and that the new dignitary will be Rev. Abbe Guarnier, curé of Levis, who will be succeeded by Rev. Abbe Plaisance, vicar of St. Roch.

The Rev. H. Frankien, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Grand Rapids, has a congregation composed entirely of Hollanders, and is meeting with great success in his labors among them. The wealthiest member of his flock is a mechanic who earns but eighteen or twenty dollars a week. Yet, in less than two years St. Joseph's congregation has purchased a fine lot and erected a church the next a cost of not less than \$7,000, and what is still better has paid for the same. This is a record for which both priests and people may be praised.

Mrs. Mary Magevney, widow of the late Eugene Magevney, died at Memphis, Tenn., August 2, aged eighty-three years. She was the senior member of the wealthiest family in Memphis, and was one of the oldest residents. The house in which she lived and died was the cradle of the Catholic Church in that city, for there the first Mass was celebrated, the first child baptized and the first marriage ceremony performed according to the rites of the Church, which is now second to none there in members and influences. May she rest in peace.

Very Rev. Hilais Miller, one of the Vicars-General of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, died at the St. Joseph Convent, in that town, on the 18th inst., in his 67th year. During the 88 years of his ministry he was professor at the College of St. Hyacinthe, and curé of Stanstead, St. Hilais, St. Athanasie d'Orville, and Sorel. He founded the General Hospital there, as well as the convent of the Congregation of the Christian Brothers School. In 1866 he was appointed Superior of the classical college established

there. He was an honorary canon of the cathedral and one of the most prominent clergymen in the diocese.

While Father Schaeper, of St. Philomena's Church, Pittsburg, was officiating at Mass a few days since, he was struck on the head by a bowler hurled by a man who crept up on him from behind. The man gave no excuse for his conduct. The priest is not seriously injured. The assailant was arrested. He gave the name of J. Manning. He was sentenced to the work-house for four months.

Under the law for the preservation of historical monuments, the Federal Council of Switzerland has made a grant of 30,000 francs towards the restoration of the Convent of Königfeld, in Argau. This famous convent was founded by the Empress Elizabeth and Queen Arnee of Hungary, on the spot where Emperor Albert was assassinated. In 1828 the convent was suppressed; it is now to be restored with the sanction and help of the Swiss government.

At the request of Archbishop Salua, O. P., Commissary of the Holy Office, the Pope, by rescript of June 22, 1889, deigned to grant to all the faithful who practice, in its entirety, the devout exercise of the Fifteen Saturdays, in honor of the "Madonna del Rosario"—the Holy Rosary—plenary indulgence; and for each Saturday the partial indulgence of 300 days, under the usual conditions. Both indulgences are applicable to the souls in Purgatory.

There are about 40,000 Irish Catholics in the province of Buenos Ayres. Immigration to that country began about thirty years ago. The Argentine Republic is in size about one-third as large as the United States and one-eighth as populous. The pumps are covered with a rich black loam and are extremely fertile. The Irish who emigrated to that country brought little or nothing with them, but found ready and lucrative employment among the sheep raisers of the country, they receiving one third of the flock's increase.

The successor to Bishop J. P. Machebert, of Denver, Col., Rt. Rev. Nicholas Matz, Coadjutor and Vicar Bishop of J. P. was born at a country in 1818. After finishing his studies at Mt. St. Mary's of the West, he was ordained on May 31st, 1874, in the Chapel of Loreto, Denver, Col., and on October 28, 1887, was consecrated in the Cathedral at Denver as Vicar Bishop of J. P. He was born in 1817 and 1887 he labored at Denver and Greeley, Colo., his last charge being St. Ann, Denver.

Rev. Father Hamel, Superior of the Jesuit Mission in Canada, has made some new appointments in the Faculty of St. Mary's College. The Rev. Father Schmitt has been elected vice-president to replace the Rev. Father Desjardins, who becomes prefect of St. Boniface College, Manitoba, thereby succeeding Rev. Father Schmitt. The Rev. Father H. Hudson has been appointed vice-president to replace Rev. Father Garneau, who leaves for England on the 28th inst. to make the third year of his novitiate. No appointment has yet been made of choir director to succeed Father Garneau.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the judicial proceedings in connection with the proposed centenary monument to Father Matthew, in Dublin, are in an encouragingly advanced state. The requisition asking for approval of the intended monument, and to practically inaugurate the undertaking, has been willingly indorsed by the citizens. This representative list of names has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor. It may be mentioned that Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., Mr. Michael Davitt and other prominent and trusted Irish leaders have written signifying their cordial approval of the intended monument, and wishing the movement the heartiest success.

On Tuesday, August 6, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore, was quietly but joyfully celebrated. In the morning, the Rev. J. J. Brody, rector of St. Martin's Church, Baltimore, celebrated Mass in the private chapel and preached an appropriate discourse, reviewing the history of the institution and the work of the House since its foundation in 1834. 733 women have been received since its foundation, of whom 99 have died and 214 remain. A feast was provided for the inmates by Mr. D. J. Foley, one of the survivors who was present at the first Mass said in the institution twenty-five years ago by his brother, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, late Bishop of Oregon. The Rev. Mgr. J. S. M. Miller, who is still other survivors, and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who are now in possession of the day concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the singing of the Te Deum by the inmates.

Les Missions Catholiques, of Lyons, announces the death in Jerusalem of Monsignor Bracco, the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem. He was born at Tortorazo, in Liguria, in 1835, and was raised to the episcopate in 1881. He was appointed to the mission seminary founded in Genoa by the Marquis de Brignoles. Before he was 32 he was appointed auxiliary to the Bishop of Valera, apostolic delegate for Syria, with the title of Bishop of Magrida in partibus. In 1873 he was raised to be Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem. The Pope has appointed Mgr. Bracco Bishop of Grenoble, France, successor to Mgr. Bracco. This appointment will cause the Paris branch of the Lyons Seminary to be directed by the 1700th resident of Holy Land, and by it Leo XIII. expresses his sympathy for France. The patriarchate has hitherto been occupied only by Italians. Mgr. Fava is well suited for this exalted position, for he was for many years a missionary in the East, and is acquainted with most of the oriental languages. Mgr. Jourdain de la Pazardiere, Bishop of Rome, is twice—once when the cardinal receives it in consistory and next when it rests on a *cratelle* ad his obsequies. It is then suspended by the ceiling of the chapel, and the cardinal is buried in it. The form of the hat is round, with a low crown and wide, stiff brim, from the inside of which hang fifteen tassels. The cardinal's health is comparatively good at the present time, and it is understood that he contemplates writing another book on the doctrines of the Church.

HISTORY OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

What an Old School Boy Says of the Great Prelate.

Cardinal Gibbons will be the central figure in the celebration of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy, says a Baltimore letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer. He is one of the best known men in Baltimore, and those who have the pleasure of knowing him personally will not be surprised to hear that not only is he beloved by the members of his own faith but that he also enjoys the respect and esteem of the whole people. His rooms in the archiepiscopal residence on Charles street are fitted up with almost painful simplicity, and display to a great degree the unostentatious which is characteristic of the man. The distinguished prelate enjoys the distinction of being the youngest of the cardinals. Heretofore it was almost proverbial that to become a cardinal one must become very old. But the present pontiff has shown his desire of having young men assist the venerable princes of the church in its temporal government. Cardinal Gibbons is not a young man in the strict sense of the word—he has already passed his 60th birthday—but he is young in comparison with his venerable colleagues in the college of cardinals, and very old. But the present pontiff has shown his desire of having young men assist the venerable princes of the church in its temporal government. Cardinal Gibbons is not a young man in the strict sense of the word—he has already passed his 60th birthday—but he is young in comparison with his venerable colleagues in the college of cardinals, and very old.

Cardinal Gibbons is an American from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head. He was born in the city of Baltimore July 13, 1834, within a stone's throw of the place where he now reigns as the head of the American church. He was ordained a priest June 30, 1861. He displayed such a mastery of the Latin language as to have been appointed a member of the Pontifical Commission for the revision of the Latin Vulgate. Four years later he was installed as Bishop of Richmond. In 1877 he was made coadjutor archbishop of Baltimore, assuming on the death of Archbishop Bayley, the full archbishopric, June 29 of last year the red hat was conferred on him with imposing ceremonies in the city of his birth.

In personal appearance the cardinal is slender and delicate. His features are clear cut, and his kindly manners make friends wherever he goes. His ability as a writer ranks high, and no one that has read the "Faith of Our Fathers" can help being charmed with his style. As a speaker he is always clear in sentiment and simple in style. The "Faith of Our Fathers" is his most principal work. It is a delightful while on missionary tours in North Carolina. Since its publication more than 100,000 copies have been sold.

Cardinal Gibbons' career has been filled with many humorous and pathetic incidents. While he was a humble priest in the small country parish of Eldridge, near Baltimore, one of his characteristic acts of severity, in a considerable time, Small-pox broke out in the village and all the people who were able deserted the town just as rats desert a sinking ship. One old negro who was at the point of death was deserted by his friends, who left him neither food nor medicine. Father Gibbons heard of the case, and, hastening to the dying man's bedside, remained with him until the last. This was not all, however, for no one would carry the corpse to the grave. Father Gibbons was not long in making up his mind; he determined to act as undertaker. So, having obtained a coffin, he placed the body in it and dragged it to the grave, performed the last rites of the church and buried it.

There is another incident in the life of the cardinal that he rarely touches on and for the accuracy of which I do not intend to be held responsible. The story has been told in Baltimore, and is old enough to be true if it be true. While the prelate was bishop of Richmond he was defendant in a suit relating to some church property. When he was called to the stand the plaintiff's lawyer, a distinguished member of the law, still "hines" among legal lights of Richmond, determined to trip him up in some way. After a number of vain endeavors to involve the witness in contradictions he struck on a plan which he thought would annoy the bishop. He questioned Bishop Gibbons's title to the title of the Bishop of Richmond. The defendant's lawyer, as a matter of course, objected to this remark, but the bishop with a smile, said that if allowed half an hour to obtain the necessary papers, he would comply with the request. This was allowed. The bishop left the room and in twenty minutes returned with a document which he proceeded to read with great solemnity—all the more solemn as the prayer was entirely in Latin. The plaintiff's lawyer, who takes notes industriously. When the reading was finished he announced that the papal bulls just read were entirely satisfactory, as the same time apologizing for his expressed doubts. The next he leaked out that the bishop, unable to find the papal bulls at his residence had brought to court and read a Latin essay on Pope Leo the Great written by one of his ecclesiastical students, and forwarded by the president of the college as a specimen of the young man's skill in Latin composition.

Cardinal Gibbons is a very liberal prelate without saying or doing anything to detract from the established doctrine of the Roman Church. Speaking of the Cardinal it would not be out of place to say a word concerning his distinctive insignia, the red hat. Innocent IV, at the council of Lyons in 1245, conferred on the cardinals the distinction of the now famous red hat. The special meaning of the hat is that the Pope places it on the head, the most prive learned and loyal of the members of the government of the church, while its color signifies that the wearer must be prepared to shed the last drop of blood rather than betray his trust. The hat, now one of ceremony only, serves but twice—once when the cardinal receives it in consistory and next when it rests on a *cratelle* ad his obsequies. It is then suspended by the ceiling of the chapel, and the cardinal is buried in it. The form of the hat is round, with a low crown and wide, stiff brim, from the inside of which hang fifteen tassels. The cardinal's health is comparatively good at the present time, and it is understood that he contemplates writing another book on the doctrines of the Church.

The Pope Must Remain in Rome.

BRILLI, August 18.—As a result of the recent conference here between Bismarck, Count Kalinsky and Count Szechenyi, the Emperor of Austria had abandoned his independent support of the Pope. Austrian influence now opposes the departure of the Pope from Rome. The Austrian minister to the Vatican was ordered to recommend that the Pope rely on the friendly intentions of King Humbert. Austria's attitude makes the Pope's departure from Rome impossible.

Signor Crispi has informed the Vatican officials that if the Pope leaves Rome he cannot take with him the Papal treasures or the Vatican art objects.

FIRST IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE To Ste. Anne de Beaupre, (For Men only), UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF The Reverend Fathers of St. Anne's Church, Montreal.

SATURDAY, 24th AUG., 1889, By the Grand Trunk Railway, connecting at Point Levi with steamer for Ste. Anne, leaving Bonaventure at 9 p.m. Sunday, returning leaves Point Levi at 4 p.m. Sunday, arriving in Montreal at 10 o'clock same evening. Tickets—Adults, \$2.50; Child, 1.25. Tickets for sale at the following places:—

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

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AMERICAN.

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CATHOLICS OF THE WORLD.

Rev. P. Lynch, of the Oratory of the Holy Family, Manchester, England, recently preached a statistical sermon, showing the strength of the Church in different sections of the world, in the course of which he introduced the following facts and figures in order to demonstrate the past and present condition of the Catholic population of the universe: "Of the fourteen hundred millions of people in the world, about two hundred and thirty-five millions belong to the Catholic Church."

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The medicine has a direct action upon the nervous system, and is a powerful tonic and restorative. It is a natural remedy for all the above diseases, and is a powerful tonic and restorative. It is a natural remedy for all the above diseases, and is a powerful tonic and restorative.

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & CO., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

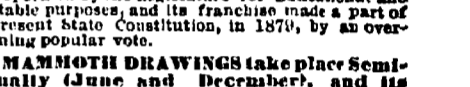
EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. An Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1870, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND ANNUAL DRAWING takes place in each of the years, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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

Attested as follows: We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawing of the tickets, 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.

Commissioners: H. M. WAINSWORTH, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. GARDNER, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 10, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Table with columns for Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. Includes rows for 1st Prize of \$300,000, 2nd Prize of \$100,000, etc.

AGENTS WANTED. FOR OLIVE RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More particulars will be sent to you, and you will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address H. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing 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 charters rights are recorded in the highest Court of the State, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, ST. LEON, QUE. This celebrated and agreeable summer resort on the continent will be open to the public on the 1st June.

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

The entire will be under the immediate management of one of Montreal's leading professional cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation such as billiards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., etc.

To sufferers from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Indigestion, General Debility, etc., the saline Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure. Cures will be in waiting for guests at Lonsville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebec. For terms apply to BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN. WALKER CO., 54 Victoria Square, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion.

40¢ to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. DO NOT send under the hose's feet. BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN. HOLDBER CO., HOLLY, Mich.

ANY AGENTS WANTED for my wonderful invention for women ever seen. MRS. R. F. LITTLE, Chicago, Ill.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 21, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, St. Jane F. de Chantal.
THURSDAY, Aug. 22, St. Symplorian.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23, St. Philippe Benoit.
SATURDAY, Aug. 24, St. Bartholomew.
SUNDAY, Aug. 25, St. Louis.
MONDAY, Aug. 26, St. Zephyrinus.
TUESDAY, Aug. 27, St. Joseph Calasanz.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, St. Augustine.

A Stray Shepherd.

A New Brunswick correspondent sends us some details of the career of a "converted" priest, one Father Gaynor, who, having as a preliminary to conversion and sanctification entered into the holy bands of matrimony, is now edifying the public of California through the columns of the "Converted Catholic" with diatribes against the Catholic Church.

A Typical Coercion Scene.

The shocking, outrageous and heartless manner in which Irish evictions are still carried on is enough to bring the blush of shame to the face of every fair-minded man. An eviction took place on the 3rd inst. at Knockbrack, in the county Limerick, which, according to United Ireland, makes one of the blackest chapters in the history of Coercion rule in Ireland.

Catholics and Party Politics.

To all Catholics who are called upon to take an active part in public matters, and to none more so than to him whose task it is to fill the editorial chair of a Catholic paper, the question of the true position of Catholics, as such, towards political parties as such, is and must be a question of the first importance.

The Behring Sea Troubles.

It would seem to be about time now that the British government should take some steps towards commanding from the United States an abandonment of its absurd claims of jurisdiction in the Behring Sea.

that our columns, in the eyes of the majority of our readers, give no evidence of such a seeming. Our ambition is to be perfectly free from political bias—to commend what appears commendable, and condemn what we believe deserving of condemnation without reference to party considerations.

Before leaving this subject we would add just one word of advice, given in all friendliness, to our esteemed editor. It is hardly good taste to threaten an editor if he does not change the tone of his articles, with withdrawal of one's subscription.

A Martyr of '98.

Father Greally, P.P., of Newport, Co. Mayo, as chairman of a committee, makes a rousing appeal for a monument to the memory of a splendid Irish priest who fell a victim to the brutality of the Balfours and Co. in the awful time of '98—Father Manus McSweeney.

The Penalty of Prize Fighting.

It seems as though it was going to prove equally as hard to knock out Sullivan, legally as it turned out in a physical sense. After standing an impartial trial he is sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for contravening the laws of the State of Mississippi, yet at this moment he is in the vicinity of Boston, his home, having, through his lawyers, secured an appeal from the sentence.

The Next Pilgrimage.

In answer to a subscriber's request we may state that a pilgrimage will leave Montreal, by train, for St. Anne de Beaupre on Saturday next the 24th inst., from the G. T. R. depot, starting at 9 p.m.

C. M. B. A.

Annual Picnic and Games of Branch 26. The annual picnic and games of Branch 26, C. M. B. A., took place on Saturday at Overbrook park, and was a most enjoyable affair.

against the company alleging abuse of the monopoly thus granted, and although the contention of the United States for the necessity of enforcing regulations looking to the protection of the seal fisheries meets with general accord, it should, nevertheless, be conceded that any arrangement for this purpose must be sanctioned by all the powers concerned in the navigation of Behring sea.

The School Question in Manitoba.

Mr. Martin, the Manitoba Attorney-General, has declared war on the separate schools in Manitoba. He has announced that unless the Government of the Province adopt as the principal plank in its platform the suppression of the separate schools and the abolition of French as an official language, he will cease to be a member of that Government.

LITERARY REVIEW.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for September, is full of good things. The leading article is on Canada and Her Neighbor. This is the beginning of a series of articles on our relations with Canada, Mexico, by Peter McCorry.

Taking Religious Vows.

A religious profession, presided over, by Mgr. Fabre, who was attended by several clergy, was held at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity of Providence, St. Catherine street, on Thursday evening, 15th inst.

Hamilton's Carnival.

HAMILTON, Ont., August 19.—The first day of Hamilton's summer carnival opened under very auspicious circumstances. The weather is fine and a steady southeasterly wind prevails.

their duties to the entire satisfaction of all the contestants. A word of commendation is also due to the committee and to Mr. William Smith, the indefatigable secretary, to whom much of the success of the annual outing was due.

IN MEMORIAM.

(Sister St. Margaret (Mary Grant), who died at the Mother House of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Ville-Marie, Montreal, 29th July, after an illness of three months.

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Hamilton, and the annual rifle competition at the Victoria Rifle Club ranges. In the evening the city and Hamilton beach will be beautifully illuminated, and there will be a procession of illuminated craft on the bay.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from third page.) EUROPEAN.

Despatches from the scene of operations in the Sudan state that friendly tribes have captured Singat.

M. Damala, the husband of Sarah Bernhardt, died in Paris, yesterday, of cerebral congestion. He was a Greek.

The German Colonial company has resolved to appeal to Bismarck for protection against English encroachments in Africa.

Cavaliere Capello is taking to Paris a special decoration from the King of Italy to Edison and will at the same time give him the title of Count.

The Russian Government has ordered the construction of two more ironclads of the first class, modelled after the most powerful vessels of the English fleet, and several torpedo boats, all of which are to be completed as soon as possible.

Shocks of earthquake were felt on Saturday throughout Herzegovina. A portion of the Florist Railway was damaged, but nothing serious is reported. Avoce from Bosnia reports that severe shocks of earthquake have been felt in Jablanica.

A hurricane swept over southern Spain on Saturday. Several churches and other buildings in Granada were wrecked. A portion of the dome of the Church of St. Felipe was blown down. The gardens surrounding the Alhambra were devastated by the storm, but the building itself escaped damage.

The Prince of Wales has received an anonymous letter in which the writer declares the incoherent conduct of the Radical sympathizers with his Royal Highness in the unpleasant position in which their agitation placed him, and enclosing ten new Bank of England notes each of the denomination of a thousand pounds.

The arrangements for sending to Ireland a deputation of laymen and gentlemen in sympathy with the Irish cause, have been completed, and it will start on Monday, August 26th. It will be headed by the Right Hon. Jas. Stanfield, M.P., who will be accompanied, among others, by Prof. Stuart and Mr. Woodall, members of Parliament. Three or four days will be spent in Dublin, and the proceedings in that city will include a large meeting in the rotunda of Leinster Hall. Different parts of Ireland will then be visited.

LONDON, August 19.—Herr Lechnann, editor of the Londoner Journal, a weekly newspaper, shot his wife and child to-day and then committed suicide.

LISBON, August 19.—The Government has promulgated a decree which authorizes the formation of a Catholic colonization mission at Mponda, on Lake Nyassa.

LONDON, August 19.—At Pembroke to-day two lions were hunted by an infuriated crowd and dogs were set upon them. They were killed and a crowd of spectators who were told they would abandon their calling.

PARIS, August 19.—The new Councils General opened to-day, M. Ferry, who was elected president for Epinal, and the other presidents advocated a union of the Republican groups against Boulangerism.

ROME, August 19.—A reception was held at the Vatican yesterday, it being the Feast of St. Joachim, and the Pope's fête day. His Holiness entertained his visitors in his private library. His guests in good and bad exercises, an hour later in his garden. In September he will issue a new encyclical when he receives the French pilgrims.

TURIN, August 19.—The National bank, the Milan Savings and the Bank of Naples have advanced 24,000,000 lire to Turin banks to avert a panic caused by the suicide of Signor Conello, one of the leading bankers of this city.

AMERICAN.

Bismarck has been made the capital of the new state of North Dakota.

The New York Evening Sun says that negotiations have just been completed by which the entire breweries of Chicago have been sold to a syndicate of English capitalists.

The police raided a number of gambling houses in Chicago on Saturday night and arrested 125 inmates. Four wagon loads of furniture, chips and cards were captured. Three lottery agents were also arrested.

A Mexican boy, who was bitten by a mad wolf in the San Diaz mountains the other day, died in great agony at Albuquerque, N. M. He acted like a wolf, and, though small, it took several men to hold him down on his bed.

Saturday was general pay day in the Pennsylvania mines, and as a result there were three murders in the region. At Pittston John Tates struck Thomas Snell on the temple, killing him instantly. At the same place Charles Fitzgerald was stabbed twice in the back and died. Edward Walsh has been arrested for the crime. At Plymouth, Minniski fatally stabbed Joe Le-douchette.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—The executive committee of the Universal Peace Union, here to-day, adopted an address to the people of the United States suggesting the creation of a national relief fund, to be applied for relieving distress caused by flood or fire, pestilence or famine, cyclones or earthquakes, or any similar catastrophes.

WARREN, Ga., August 19.—The people of Warren county have organized to get rid of the Mormons, who are not only making converts among the ignorant, but have induced some good citizens to join them.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—A. J. Drexel has abandoned the idea of establishing an industrial college for girls at Wayne, Pa., and will establish and endow an industrial institute in this city, which will accommodate for instruction and training 1,000 girls in the day time and 1,000 boys at night. Mr. Drexel expects to devote \$1,500,000 to this project.

EASTON, Pa., August 19.—Chas. Keller, of Philadelphia, and Mamie and Wintie Colligan, aged 17 and 20, went out in a boat here last evening and were carried over the falls. The boat capsized and the girls were drowned. Keller was found a mile below clinging to the boat, and was rescued.

ST. PAUL, August 19.—The members of Cleveland Gray M. O. D. went on a picnic to West St. Paul yesterday and partook of a picnic purchased from the proprietor of Steiffel's Park. As a result over 100 people were poisoned and some are dangerously ill, though it is not thought any will die.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—The answers to the invitations to the centennial of the Catholic hierarchy, to be held in Baltimore, November 10 and succeeding days, indicate a very large attendance. Cardinals of the United States will be present. Cardinal Trenchard of Quebec, sent a cordial acceptance, and a large num-

ber of Canadian archbishops and bishops will doubtless do likewise. An unprecedented feature of the occasion will be the probable attendance of a delegation from Rome, headed by a prelate holding high rank in the Propaganda.

CANADIAN.

The Department of Finance has forwarded to the Provincial Treasurer of British Columbia a cheque for \$9,600, being the province's share of the revenue derivable from the tax on Chinese emigration.

The loss of Government letters containing money addressed to the Bank of Montreal continues. The Deputy Postmaster-General states that though there is no large amount reported missing, yet every inspector in the service is engaged looking up these losses.

A successor to the late Judge Gray, of British Columbia, has been appointed in the person of Mr. M. W. T. Drake, Q.C., of Victoria, who formerly figured prominently in provincial politics, but retired in 1886, and has since been the agent of the Department of Justice in British Columbia.

It is stated that no information has been so far received respecting progress of negotiations between the Imperial and United States Governments relating to the question of reciprocity in the lumber trade. All correspondence on the subject is being conducted on behalf of Canada by the home authorities.

The Newfoundland Government is enforcing the Bait act with a good deal of vigor. One cruiser, the Lady Glover, has made eight seizures this season. The masters of two of these vessels were fined \$1,000 each or five months imprisonment. The others were jailed for terms of from five months downwards.

John Irwin, formerly an agent in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing company, was arrested in Ottawa, Monday, on a charge of embezzling \$200 belonging to the company on the 9th February last. A charge of forgery will, it is stated, be preferred against Irwin. The accused skipped the town after the embezzlement and was lost sight of. He evaded the police until Monday, when Detective Montgomery arrested him.

QUEBEC, August 19.—The failure is announced of Messrs. Soney & Dupres, bankers, of this city, with liabilities about \$10,000.

WINNIPEG, August 19.—Early this morning an attempt was made to burn the residence of Immigration Agent Tetu. He recently discovered the letter which gave away the intentions of a gang to burglarize the town.

WHY MR. BRADBURY RESIGNS.

Ottawa's Equal Rights' Secretary Tells Some Strange Yarns.

OTTAWA, August 16.—Mr. G. H. Bradbury, secretary of Equal Rights' association, this evening sent in his resignation of that office. Mr. Bradbury was seen before his resignation by a reporter, and he said:—"It is true that I intended to resign. My reasons are as follows: I consider that the association is being made use of for political purposes, and I will not be a party to anything of the sort. The course I have decided upon is not due to any lack of sympathy for equal rights. I take a deep interest in the questions that are agitating the public mind to-day and recognize the necessity of the English speaking people in this country combining to check French domination. But this can't be done until both political parties unite and subject mere party objects to the national welfare. And this is not being done in the Ottawa branch of the association.

"The first object of the branch seems to be to attack and destroy the Federal Government and place the Liberals in power. I cannot recognize this as a wise policy, and in the past the Ottawa branch, placing party first instead of country first. If the platform of the association is to be carried out by attack on cabinets, surely the first objects of hostilities would be Mowat's ministry, which permits French to be taught as the language of the country, and allows the public funds to be used so largely for clerical purposes connected with French deaconism. Mowat is a catastrophe of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto. He keeps his power by pandering to the Jesuits and encouraging the growth of French nationalism, to the danger of the constitution and the destruction of the Empire.

"If this is so, why not deal out evenhanded justice and prepare to punish Mowat even as it is proposed to punish Sir John? I am firmly convinced from the actions of a large element in the executive of the association that this is not their intention, but their efforts are wholly directed against the present Dominion Government, and feeling that I cannot do more than I have gained by putting the Conservatives out and the Grits in, I have decided to resign the secretaryship of the association."

A DEADLY ELIXIR.

Two Men Die from the Effects of Doctors' Experiments.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., August 16.—George Robertson, of Mount Carmel, has died from the effects of an injection of the Brown-Sequard elixir made in his back. He had taken the elixir for rheumatism, and the latter died this morning.

TROY, Ohio, August 16.—The only experiments made with the Brown-Sequard elixir in this town was proved fatal. Dr. Brown and Dr. Watson, William Liedel, a sufferer from rheumatism, and the latter died this morning.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Last Saturday Dr. George K. Taylor, one of the best known physicians here, invited Chas. S. Steele, who was almost helpless from paralysis, to enter his office and the doctor injected a quantity of the Brown-Sequard elixir into each of his legs without Steele knowing what it was. The man suffered intense agony, but was told he would soon get well. The agony was so great that on Monday he called on Dr. Taylor, who told him that the more pain he had the more complete would be his final recovery. Yesterday Steele was seen by Dr. Watson, who found the inside of Steele's thighs terribly inflamed and swollen and in a mortified condition as if gangren had set in, though it may only prove blood poisoning. Steele has a high fever, and is out of his mind. He has a large family, which he supported by taking orders for coal. His friends have retained a lawyer to sue Dr. Taylor for heavy damages.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 15.—Monday Dr. L. Lighten, recently of New York, experimented on himself and a patient, L. D. May, with the Brown-Sequard elixir. Both are now writhing in mortal agony, the pain having been gone several hours afterwards and increased ever since. May injected a quantity of the symptoms of blood poisoning, makes their condition dangerous. The lamb had been dead one hour and forty minutes before the injection was made. Other experiments by Dr. Davis, made the same night, have seemingly worked, but had yellow cure on Alexander Hunter, who yesterday became paralyzed. Dr. Banning injected yesterday of the 17 cases operated upon with the Brown-Sequard elixir five had developed abscess. Abscesses, he said, were not always injurious and generally they were beneficial after a patient recovered, so nothing would be based one way or the other on the forming of abscesses. The two newspaper men who tested the elixir are recovering.

A veteran of the war of 1812 named Joseph Cote, of St. Germain, has just died in Quebec at the age of 93 years. He was one of the first settlers in the parish, and up to the last took pleasure in relating his experiences in the days of the rebellion.

Rich girls wax poor when givers prove kind.—Shakespeare.

HAPHAZARDS.

At last my hair is beginning to take. The first nibbler that comes bobbing at my line is a queer customer, an odd fish, for he answers me only by asking a question. From this I conjecture he must be an Irishman, as I believe this one of their peculiar privileges. A shy, bold, rascally fellow, for though they are slow to dip deep into the untrodden, once they are in, look at them float recklessly about as though the element in which they find themselves were their native air. So, like the timid bather who, standing on the brink, probes the liquid with inquisitive toes, and shivering draws back, the nibbler at my line, who signs himself "Q. C.," feels cautiously with interrogating look (?) the little barb that I had set to catch him, and asking a question slips away. However, I hope to have him in my net and trust that when I land him well into this column, it indeed he is an Irishman as I apprehend, the bold side of his Irish nature will show itself, and that he will delight in my own performances and tell us of his fanciful imaginings, in prose or verse. I don't know whether he is a real "Q. C. learned in the law," but I think not, for lawyers and "the moon and I" are said to be "not shy," and I dare say the letters are chosen haphazard. However, sooner or later I hope to have the Pulpit and Bar enlisted in this column.

Francis Sylvester Mahony, best known as Father Prout, was born in Cork in 1806. While yet quite young he was sent to the Jesuit College at Amiens, in France, and afterwards to their college in Paris. He soon spoke French as though it were his mother tongue, and afterwards his familiarity with Latin and Greek was scarcely inferior. Having completed his college course of studies, he determined at once to enter the novitiate of the Society of Jesus, at the end of which he was sent to Rome. While there, and just about the time when he expected to be ordained, his health failed him, and he was sent back to Ireland. Already previous to this, it appears, he had been frequently advised that it was thought he had no vocation for the priesthood, and now stopping at Genoa on his way, the Provincial of the Order informed him of the decision that he was not qualified to be a member of the Society. On reaching Ireland, however, with an obtinacy which he never afterwards regretted, he obtained permission to remain, and was then appointed Master of Rhetoric at Clongowes. Here again it soon became evident to the authorities, gifted with almost genius though they recognized him to be, that Mahony was not of the material from which Jesuits are made, and he himself at last realizing at least this much, the chair of Rhetoric at Clongowes was resigned, and he left the Order and returned a disheartened man to Rome. There the Jesuit Fathers, whom he still haunted, again tried to dissuade him from becoming a priest, but their advice was in vain and he was ordained at Lunca to the secular priesthood. Alas! soon, but only when it was too late and irrevocable, he himself became convinced that he had become a priest forever without having any real vocation—that he had outraged himself into the sanctuary. Realizing this his sense of reverence constrained him into relaxing and eventually into abandoning the exercise of his sacerdotal functions. Still, however, he continued to say his office, and his breviary remained with him to the last. It is sad to tell that from his first stage he drifted away from even the ordinary practices of religion. Long before this sad state was reached he had stripped himself of the externals of his sacred office, and collar and cassock thrown aside, he discontinued his intercourse with ecclesiastics and found in their place new, and I doubt not, more congenial companions among the magazine writers of the day.

About this time, in 1830 it was, Frater's Magazine was springing into celebrity in London, and here Mahony soon won himself a place of mark among its twenty-seven regular contributors, many of whom, as Dr. Maginn, Coleridge, Thackeray, Carlyle, Southey and others were destined to send down great names far into the future. Their places of meeting were the taverns and inns of London; the time was one when drinking habits were in the ascendant, and, according to the recollections of one who knew the set well, poor Mahony "had not sufficient resolution to shake off the convivial habits then acquired." I can readily imagine that his was the too common error of seeking "a cessare of sorrow," as Edgar Poe calls it, in wine or something stronger. Even though his humour often seeks its subjects far off in episodes of classic literature now either lost in the darkness of time or known to few, still, like the "gem of purest ray" brought from "the dark unfathomable depths of ocean," Mahony's humor sparkles so that all may see and enjoy its brilliancy. But while we are dazzled with the glitter of his pen and laugh at his "quips and cranks galore," it is sad to think that all this wit was powerless to make its possessor other than utterly miserable. If, while he alone was responsible, he had tried to lay the fault at the door of others, it would not be surprising to hear that he blamed the Jesuits, for they certainly had declined to make him a priest of their Order; but it is to his credit that he seems never to have had for them other than feelings of profound gratitude. In their cause he is an enthusiast, and perhaps the finest of the *Reliques* is the paper called "Literature and the Jesuits," in which he pays his tribute of grateful respect to and boundless admiration for his old masters. There he enumerates the names of their famous pupils; he recalls with pride all they have done for mankind throughout the world, and exclaims exultingly:—
"Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laborat? Now that the recent Anti-Catholic agitation has drawn public attention so much in this direction, I have read Father Prout's "Literature and the Jesuits" with renewed interest.

After his departure from Clongowes, it is believed that he never again visited Ireland, and it is well established that he never in life returned to Cork after the date of his ordination; so that "Father Prout, P. P. of Watergrasshill" is a myth of Mahony's imaginative brain. He wandered all over the Continent, straying into Asia Minor and across into Egypt; but he spent the greater part of his time in London. Two years he lived in Rome and there witnessed the beginning of the wonderful pontificate of Pius IX., to whom (Giovanni Mastai Ferretti) he happily applied the words of the Gospel:—*Præ homo missus a Deo cui nomen erat Joannes.*

The last eight years of his life were spent in Paris. There, living like a recluse, he had ample opportunity for reflection, and it was at this time that his vain repining changed to useful contrition, and three years before his death, thank God, the penitent Mahony was restored to practical life in the Church. This fact was communicated to two of his friends only—Father Lefevre, his fellow-novice at St. Achel, and to the late saintly Bishop Grant of Southwark, whose photograph I happen to possess.—Poor Father Mahony died in 1866; the words of his confessor, Mr. Rogeron, will convey to my correspondent an account of the lonely old scholar's edifying end:—
"Thinking me for my patient and persevering attention to him during his sickness, he asked pardon of me and of the whole world for offences committed against God and to the prejudice of his neighbor, and then sinking down in front of me, with his face buried in his two hands and resting them on my knees, he received from me with convulsive sobs the words of absolution. His genial Irish heart was full to overflowing with gratitude to God, as a fountain released at this moment; "the sunshine of his early goodness had dispelled the darkness of his after life, and as he was a child weary and worn out after a day's wanderings, when it had been lost and was found, when it had hungered and was fed again. I raised him up, took him in my arms and laid him on his bed as I would have treated such a little wanderer of a child, and left him without leave-taking, for his heart was too full for words." After this he never attempted to leave his bed, and died in the evening of the 18th May.

Mgr. Rogeron elsewhere writing of him says:—"It troubles me to hear un-Catholic reflections pronounced by them whose faith and the experiences of life, and much more the 'charity that hopeth all things,' ought to 'check, admonish and deter.'—No doubt he has estranged much sympathy by his malignant ridicule of O'Connell and by his deprecation almost as bitter, of Archbishop MacHale of Tuam, whom he used to satyrise under the thin disguise of Mac (*chav*) *Hillo, Archbishop of Westminster.* However, it is characteristic of that venerable prelate's magnanimity, that he checked a person once whom he overheard reprehending Father Prout, observing that "the man who wrote *Father Prout's Reliques* had done honor to his country." His remains were brought back to Ireland, and fittingly he is buried at Cork, his birth-place, on the banks of the River Lee, "under the shadow," says his biographer, "of the spire and within sound of those bells of Shandon he had sung of so lovingly and harmoniously in his lyrical masterpieces."

Denis Florence McCarthy has written "To the Memory of Father Prout" some very pretty verses, and I shall see to it that these are copied in the next issue of THE TRUE WITNESS.

So that I may not in my dreams to-night see the ghost of Prout, let me change the subject and, just before turning in, relate an incident of the Natural History Society's conversation last winter. I had been going the rounds of the room making the difficult attempt of appearing learned in things I knew nothing about, when I came at last to a table where the Rev. Dean Carmichael was exhibiting under a microscope the tongue of some kind of a fly. Just then an elderly gentleman came up and asked that a small piece of stone, which he seemed very careful about, be placed under the microscope. The reverend exhibitor explained that this could not be done, and that it would be necessary to shave off a thin layer of the stone in order to bring the glass to bear upon it. "But," said the owner, "I wouldn't give this stone for five hundred dollars; nor would I allow it to be decreased in size even by a 'layer ever so thin on any account'—for you must know that this is nothing less than a 'bit of the Blarney Stone.'" "Well,"—and now you must recall the undulating tones and musical brogue of the speaker—"Well," said the Dean, "if one bit of stone from Ireland, not the size of the top of my thumb, is worth five hundred dollars, it is easy for you to imagine what a valuable place Ireland must be." Only this once and in this very casual way I had the pleasure of meeting this genial Irishman; but before then I had heard his lecture on "Irish Music," and went back to hear the same lecture a second time, and were he to deliver it again I would sure be among his delighted audience. Now if I had only the advantage of knowing the Dean and meeting him often, then it would be easy indeed to fill up this column brimful of wit—but it would be hard to keep from calling his reverence "Father" Carmichael.

A Colossal Banquet
PARIS, August 18.—M. Carnot gave to-day a colossal banquet to 15,000 provincial mayors and municipal officials in a building attached to the exposition. The feast employed 135 cooks and 100 waiters and consumed 500 gallons of soup, 6,800 the fish, 3,400 lbs of beef, 2,000 ducks and geese, 5,000 bottles of champagne and 34,000 bottles of other kinds of wine.

The Behring Sea Seizures.
OTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Minister of Customs yesterday morning received by mail the expected official reports of the seizures of British vessels in the North Pacific by United States cruisers and revenue cutters for alleged violations of United States laws in United States waters. These papers, it is understood, show that such seizures so far as they relate to ships registered in Canadian ports, were effected outside the marine jurisdiction of the United States and, therefore, unjustifiable and entitling the owners and crews to compensation for any loss that may have been suffered.

To the Anti-Jesuit Bigots.
I'll tell you a story
Of no marital joy
Or wedded bliss.
In no-larder ceased
But just will I mention
A rusty invention
Of evil invention
An old soldier faced.
This known as "Righe Equal"
Its members can speak well
Though faith, in the sequel
They proved mighty dumb.
They could argue or doat
Were filled with "soft sawder."
Like a gentle manhood
Or an old "Bum."

IRISH LACE-MAKERS.
The Shameful Manner in which They are Treated by Dealers.
"That the Princess Louise is a sensible and kind-hearted young woman is shown by the fact that most of her lingerie was made, by her desire, by Irish women for whom work is found by the Royal Industrial Society,"—*Callington, July 27.*

A Prophecy of Ham
Foses as Daniel and induces three
Negroes to sacrifice themselves
to fire.

FOES OF IRELAND.
I've a story to relate,
Says the Shan Van Vocht
And, faith, it's mighty great,
Says the Shan Van Vocht;
Tis the best heard for a while,
And each son of Erin's tale,
When he reads it, will smile,
Says the Shan Van Vocht.

DEATH IN SMOKE AND FIRE.
Nine People Burned or Smothered
NEW YORK, August 19.—Early this morning fire broke out in the kitchen of the restaurant on the lower floor of the big five-story tenement at 305 Seventh Avenue, and nine of the sixty odd occupants of the house were burned to death. The dead and injured are:—
William Glennan, aged 60, burned to death.
Nellie McGeehan, 20 years, smothered.
Mary Wells, aged 31, smothered.
John Wells, aged 3, smothered.
Theodore W. Lewis, aged 2, smothered.
Bertha Lustig, aged 40, burned to death.
William McKee, aged 40, burned to death.
Jane Jeffrey, aged 65, smothered.
An unknown woman, about 45 years old, stout, fair complexion, smothered.

IRON'S ASSASSINS.
Monster Meeting Condemns the Murder—
Censures Woodruff's Predicament.

IRON'S ASSASSINS.
CHICAGO, August 16.—The united Irish societies held a demonstration yesterday at O'Connell's Grove. All the speakers denounced the Cronin murder. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the murder and endorsing Parnell and his associates.

IRON'S ASSASSINS.
CHICAGO, August 15.—Woodruff, "the confessor," says he is tired of being lied about. He leads a lonesome life, having no friends or visitors, and receives no attention whatever. Burke, Coullie, Leggs, and the other Camp No 20 people and even the German, Knuz, disown him. They declare they have nothing in common with him. The prosecution, on the other hand, declares emphatically that Woodruff has nothing to do with their side of the case, not even as a witness. Woodruff was asked this morning what he intended to do with the case. He said he would testify against the others, or, like them, declare his innocence.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 13.—A remarkable religious craze prevails among the negroes here. Sermons are given in the country interspaces between that place and Birmingham. For some time an old negro named Tobias Jackson has been proclaiming himself as Daniel the Prophet and doing all kinds of singular things. The darkies in this section are ignorant and superstitious and Jackson's actions and the great powers he claims to have been invested with have awed the negroes. Saturday last Jackson persuaded three young negro men that they were representatives of Shadrach, Meshack, and Abednego, the three children of faith, who entered the fiery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar. He proclaimed that a furnace where iron is melted and cast into all kinds of forms was the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, and that they could enter and pass through without the smell of fire. The three negroes, calling themselves the three children of Israel under the influence of their new prophet, deliberately entered the gate of the ovens of the furnace and rushed headlong before they could be stopped into the white heat of the melting iron. When they failed to come out Jackson proclaimed that he saw the rising of the air with the smoke of the furnace as it raged by angels, and said that they would revisit the earth again next Sunday.

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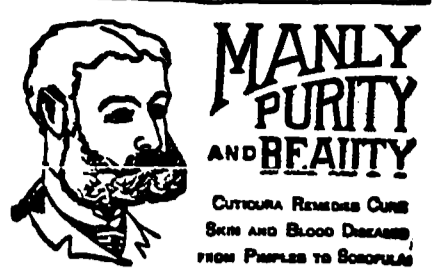
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MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY
CUTICURA REMOVES DUMPS
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES
FROM TEARS TO SCROFULA
NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE EXTREM IN
N which the CUTICURA REMOVES are held by
thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made
happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching,
scaly and simply discomfiting of the scalp, and blood,
with loss of hair.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP,
an exquisite skin Beautifier, prepared from the finest
and most purely medicinal ingredients, and acting
internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin
and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 50c.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. WOODRUFF, THE FURTHER DRUGS AND
CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

What Protestantism has Done for
the Negro.
Newspapers relate shocking stories of the
inane ravages of two false messiahs who have
crazed the ignorant negroes of Georgia by
means of blasphemous claims and incendiary
harangues. These men—one white and the
other black—succeeded in stirring up a perfect
whirlwind of fanaticism among the illiterate
and superstitious blacks, drawing 3 or 4 men from work
and causing them to abandon everything else to
nurse the craze. The negroes were entirely under
the influence of superstitious frenzy, and at one
time the thing threatened to assume such
dimensions that force would have been required
to suppress it. The safety of the whites was
threatened. So completely were the negroes
wretches under subjection to the crazed messiahs
were induced to offer human sacrifice to appease
the wrath of one of the scoundrels claiming to
be Christ. The scenes attending this so-called
"religious outbreak" are described as shocking
in the extreme to civilization and to common
decency. Fortunately Bell, the white messiah,
has been captured and placed in an insane
asylum, while his black imitator has been secured
and safely lodged in jail.
It is worth while to ask where the responsibility
for such scenes in a professedly Christian
country lies, and how far Protestant Americans
can reconcile their lavish expenditures for foreign
missions with the existence in their midst
of masses of people whose moral and intellectual
condition is not one jot better than that
of the savage.
The independent, the ablest Protestant journal
in the country, admits the responsibility of
Protestantism for the religious starvation of the
negro at the South. It could not consistently
be otherwise, for the fact is that the vast
ways have been under the influence of the
For two centuries the white population of the
South has been almost exclusively Protestant.
There never was any restriction upon religious
work among the blacks, even in slavery times.
Preachers and laymen were at liberty to preach
and teach what they pleased in respect to
Christianity, and were free to carry the "open
Bible" into every negro hut in the land if they
chose.
What Protestantism really has done for the
negro at the South may be judged from these
periodical outbreaks of a "religious fanaticism"
that is largely pagan, and wholly superstitious
and degrading.—*The Mirror.*

Warning to Oriental Dudes.
The acting Governor of Kiangsu, Hwang, has
issued a proclamation calling attention to the
sumptuary laws of the collector of the
T'ang dynasty, which he says will be vigor-
ously enforced as regards wearing apparel. The
people of the province (which includes Soochow
and Shanghai) are, he observes, notoriously ex-
travagant in their way of living, striving to pass
each other in the richness of their apparel, and
their wear of ornaments and pieces of jewelry of
state of flower-blossoms and restaurants where men
and women assemble together.
The bright colored jackets and waistcoats of
the young men, embroidered at neck and sleeves
with flowers and other ornaments, are shocking to
the view of sober, respectable citizens, who know
that many are not so. It is a governor's duty to
watch over the behavior of the people committed
to his charge, and he warns them, therefore, that
young men dressed in a foolish, extravagant
way will be arrested and punished, and the res-
ponsibility of their fathers, elder brothers and
tutors will not be overlooked.—*Pekin* (China)
Gazette.

Dr. HARVEY'S
SOUTHERN
RED PINE
For Coughs and Cold in the most reliable
Medicine in use.

URIEL:

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Dranz).

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

First came Baruchiel, "the Helper," with the fields of his mantle filled with white roses; then Jehudiel, "the Remunerator," holding in one hand a crown, and in the other a scourge; next to him St. Gabriel, with his fly, while St. Michael stood conspicuous as a warrior, with sword and armor, and red cross banner displayed. On his left hand was St. Raphael, with kind and friendly countenances leading the young Tobias by the hand. There was a homely, human character in this figure, which distinguished it from the rest.

A hush fell on the assembled party, as they passed from one to another of the angelic figures thus displayed. They hardly seemed a subject for criticism, for in the presence of the spiritual power which Julian had thrown into his work, the proportion of limb and feature, and the mingling of colors seemed to fade away out of mind. The place too, had its own solemnity, and the wind which sighed through the old gallery and waved the tapestry on the walls seemed just then more fitting music than the sound of human voices.

"Do not ask me, Mr. Wyvern," she said; "I have forgotten all about the cartoons, and was thinking of the angels." "That is the most flattering criticism you could deliver, said Father Adrian; "an artist who makes his judges feel in presence of the realities he has tried to represent, so that they forget both him and his representations, has achieved his end."

"He has, indeed," said Julian. "If that proves to be the effect of my pictures when they are finished I shall be well content." "Baruchiel is charming," said Imogen; "but I have been trying in vain to find a meaning in his roses." "He is the 'Helper,'" said Father Adrian; "but his name really means 'he who blesses God.'"

"At that moment an exclamation from Imogen made them turn their heads. In company with Gertrude she had found her way to the picture of St. Uriel, and at once recognized its resemblance to the "grand homme bleu" of the shipwreck. "It was his very look; M. Jules must have drawn it from memory, she was sure; perhaps," she added, "he meant it as a memorial of that event, and a thank-offering for their deliverance."

A gesture from Julian imposed silence on those of the company who were in the secret of the cartoon. He affected not to see the likeness which Imogen had pointed out, but he could not shake her in her opinion. "It is altogether amazing," she said; "if it were not dressed in the blue tunic and big boots of the fisherman, it might stand for his portrait."

But as he walked home he heard little of his companion's talk, and his head was swimming.

CHAPTER XIV. NEWS OF JULIAN.

Julian was gone, and the countess and her daughter also had departed for Brittany. Life both at Merylla and Lavator was returning into the old channels, the same, yet how unlike the same! In vain to say when some great wave has passed over us, that we will be as in days gone by, and that all shall go on as of old. That wave will leave behind it its fertilizing or its desolating work behind it, and the fields over which its waters have flowed can never be quite the same again.

It was not the same to Geoffrey, to whom Julian's visit had brought new experiences and a deeper insight into his own heart. Into his tranquil life of quiet home interests there had intruded some sharp pangs and bitter struggles. Neither could it ever again be the same to Mary, though she was angry with herself for finding that the intercourse which for two months had shed such a charm over her life, behind a wonderful blank. Geoffrey saw and understood something of what she was feeling; and though there was no further talk of egrets and sparrows, they felt that there was another tie of unspoken sympathy between them, and it drew them closer together than before.

Meanwhile Geoffrey's own mind was busy developing schemes for investigating the evidence concerning Uriel's guilt, and obtaining further light on the subject. The point on which he had fixed as affording the only likelihood of opening a new view of the case was the mention which had been made by the chaplain of a soldier in Uriel's regiment, whose height was as remarkable as his own, and who was said to have borne a grudge against the youth. On reference to a report of the trial he found that the man in question was a certain Joe Morton, the son of one Sir Michael's former tenants, who considered himself aggrieved when his landlord refused to renew his lease, and had vowed revenge. Joe, a wild slip of the family, had enlisted in the regiment in which Uriel soon after obtained his commission, and having on more than one occasion got himself into trouble, through misconduct, he admitted his frequent visits to a public-house, but the ill-will of the young man who, he supposed, had prejudiced his commanding officer against him. Geoffrey further ascertained that since the affair of the robbery Morton had got his discharge; and a long and weary course of inquiry enabled him to track the man through many an alias and many a conviction of crimes and misdemeanors, and to establish the probability of his having returned to his native country about a year previous to the present date.

All this information was not obtained without expenditure of time, trouble, and patience. Good Mrs. Houghton wandered not a little at the frequent journeys undertaken by her son, now to Exeter, now to Bristol, and now to Plymouth. The explanations he gave of agricultural meetings, or exhibitions of machinery appeared to her highly satisfactory, and she did not conceal from her daughters her conviction that Geoffrey had been thoroughly upset by Mr. Wyvern's visit.

"You know, my dear," she said one evening, when the subject of her anxieties had pleaded "business" as a reason for a sudden departure for Truro, where the sisters were being held, "Mr. Wyvern is a man of genius, and I have never denied it. It's all in character for him to be going about the world restoring chapels and getting lifeboats. But I wish he had not infected Geoffrey with those restless ways. He has never been the same since that day when they first went to the castle together. I saw it at the time. Geoffrey is not made for that sort of thing. It doesn't suit him."

"Do you know, mamma," said Gertrude, "I think in some ways Geoffrey is so much improved since he has been shaken about a little. Rodolph says he never saw a man so come out as he is; declares that Lady Annabel talks now of his 'distinguished air,' and that she marked him for Eugenia's."

own doing and whereabouts, made the most of these despatches when speaking to Aurelia; but in the secret of their hearts they both felt that there was something that called for explanation.

One morning, however, the postbag brought Geoffrey a letter from no other than Lady Annabel Abbet. Opening it over the breakfast-table with a certain growl of annoyance, he found it to contain certain commissions connected with some of Lady Annabel's multifarious undertakings, in which she wished to engage Mr. Houghton's kind interest and co-operation. The growl was renewed at intervals as he waded through the effusive feminine composition; but as he turned the page and read the postscript: it was changed for an exclamation of surprise. "What is it, Gert?" said Gertrude; "is there any news of Mr. Wyvern?"

"I don't wonder in the least," said Gertrude. "You know, they invited him the day before last night. Rodolph always said that would be the end of it." "Ridiculous gossip," said Geoffrey; "I don't believe a word of it. Now don't go and put that about, Gert; he's no more thinking of it than I am." "Very well," replied Gertrude; "not that I see why he should not think of it, if it so pleases him; and if you won't be angry at my saying so, he never was the same after that affair of the wreck; from that day he had the air, to my mind, of one *perduiment épris*."

"What does Lady Annabel say?" inquired Mary, very calmly; "is it private, or might one see it?" Geoffrey pushed the note towards her and went on with his breakfast, with a certain averseness of demeanor. Gertrude looked over her sister's shoulder, and read aloud the momentous postscript: "P. S.—We have not heard from dear Julian since he went to Brittany, three weeks ago. His prospects of happiness at St. Brieg seem to have put everything and everybody else out of his head. He has written to Paxton; only two lines, but quite in transports. She is of good family, I am told; but I should have preferred an English alliance."

"Not very clear," said Mary, compassedly, but for some reason or other feeling as if every eye was looking at her, and wondering what she thought of it; "I daresay, he will tell us more about it himself." "I tell you, I don't believe a word of it," said Geoffrey, rising from the table, and thrusting the letter into his pocket, as though he owed it a grudge. "He's gone to Brittany to shoot, or to fish, or to sketch, or something. It's not that." And so saying, he left the apartment.

A few minutes later a great bang of the hall-door seemed to indicate that he had gone out; and no one could but have conjectured that he betokened a ruffled mood in the outgoing party. "How savage our dear Gert can be when he tries," said Gertrude; "and he tries so seldom that it has a certain charm of novelty about it. Why should not Mr. Wyvern end his romance in the most natural of all ways? Rodolph declares that after such an adventure as that of the 'Speranza' the thing was inevitable."

Meanwhile, Geoffrey was endeavoring to work off his irritation in the open air; and after turning the matter over in his mind he brought himself to applying to Mr. Giles, to ascertain if there were any truth in the main fact stated by Lady Annabel of Julian's visit to Brittany. Three weeks ago he had been the precise date of his last letter to Geoffrey, in which not the smallest allusion was made to any such plan, and this of itself seemed unaccountable. He took the road, therefore, to Merylla Chapel, where the works were being actively carried on, and where, as he expected, he found his friend in attendance.

WAS HIS SOUL IN PURGATORY?

What followed a Spiritual Offering Made For a Nominal Protestant.

Rather would I see you dead than see you become a Catholic. "But, aunt, if I think it the right religion?" "Oh! don't talk to me. I don't care to listen to such nonsense." The speakers were residents of a New Orleans suburb. The elder lady, Mrs. Davis, had herself been a Catholic, but a rather indifferent one. She married a Protestant, and after a few years had abandoned her religion and reared all her children and her niece Alina as Protestants. Her husband a very good, charitable man, died a few years ago, and since then, the family being in straits, Alina had to earn her living as a sewing girl.

In 1888 a grand mission was held in her parish. As many of the sewing girls among whom Alina worked, were Catholics, she heard much of their religion, and was induced by them to attend some of their mission sermons. Becoming deeply interested in what she heard, she, in her turn, endeavored to interest her aunt, but with rather poor success. At last, however, one night when a particularly striking sermon was expected, Alina succeeded in persuading her aunt to attend.

"I'm sure you'll like it, dear aunt," she said coaxingly. "Father C. is a fine speaker, and everything he says seems to have the ring of truth." And as they set off to church, Alina was full of pleasant anticipation that the sermon would be an impressive one and convert her aunt. It did prove to be an impressive one, but with a result the exact opposite of what Alina had hoped. Unfortunately—or fortunately—no Salvation Outside the Catholic Church. No sooner had they left the Church, than Mrs. Davis began to pour out a torrent of abuse upon her unhappy niece.

Nevertheless Alina made her mission devoutly, and had the happiness of being received into the Church. Passion Week was now at hand, the mission having taken place in Lent, and Alina heard much from her companions of the coming ceremonies which would close this holy season. They told her about Palm Sunday and the reading of the Passion; "And you know," said one, "the gospel is dreadfully long, but if you stand up the whole time and don't move at all, and make a wish, you'll be sure to get it."

"In that case," said Alina, better instructed, "at least they say that if you endure with patience that long standing, you can gain the release of some soul in purgatory by offering your fatigue to that end. Oh, I have heard that you may gain any other favor you then pray for." Alina went to High Mass, and stood patiently and conscientiously through the whole solemn chant. When she returned home she said in a spirit of innocent boasting, "Oh! aunt, I did stand during the whole gospel, though it was awfully tiresome, and I thought it never would end. But now I'm sure I'll get what I prayed for."

"O yes," said her aunt sneeringly, "I know what you asked for." "What?" asked Alina, with beaming eyes. "A good husband," replied her aunt, with unfeeling harshness; "you can't deny it." Alina's bright expression faded, but she answered without resentment—"No, aunt, I never once prayed for a good husband. It was something quite different I asked. I was praying only for the relief of dear Uncle's soul."

learned from her Protestant aunt the Catholic way of saying the Litany. After this incident, Alina prayed with renewed fervor for her aunt's conversion; hoping that the little spark of interest shown that night might kindle into an earnest desire for possessing the whole Faith.

Another night while kneeling beside the bed as before, repeating the Litany half aloud, she was overjoyed to hear her aunt whispering "Pray for us," "Pray for us," after every invocation.

And so, little by little, Alina saw that her aunt had got into a more reasonable frame of mind, was mollifying towards the practices of her faith, and showed a disposition to re-enter the fold. Finally, Mrs. Davis consented to go to Mass, and a short while after sought a Jesuit Father and made her peace with God.

All this happened about one year ago, and as far as I have been able to hear, Alina still has the happiness of seeing her aunt a practical Catholic. And she believes it mainly owing to the prayers she said for her departed uncle on that Palm Sunday. Because it was from that day Mrs. Davis bitterness towards the Church began to lessen. Alina herself is no longer a sewing girl, having been married a few months since to a worthy gentleman, a good, staunch Catholic. But that this happy event is attributable to the intercession of some pious advocate, I am not able to say.—M. T. Elder in the Poor Soul's Advocate.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Catholics Have No Bond Other Than the Tie of Faith.

Non-Catholics have some strange fancies of the social relations of Catholics among Catholics. They think that there are bonds between us like unto those which exist in secret societies. They cannot understand the bond of Faith. Every tie that binds people outside of the Church is influenced by a *quid pro quo*. The accumulation of wealth and property in the world are not first points. Religion is the first point. The dollar, position, influence in the world and things which to the worldly minded are above all things, have no influence before God unless the stewardship of them is just, therefore, no influence with the Church of God unless under the same conditions. The children of the Church are poor. Well what of it? The Catholic Church is not a human institution giving means and opportunities to her children for the accumulation of worldly goods. Our Lord says: "The poor you have always with you."

The mission of the Catholic Church is the continuation of the mission of our Lord on earth and therefore the continuation of the life of our Lord. Our Lord did not go among the rich and proud, but the poor and humble. He gave to the poor the inheritance of heaven and the rich He made poor in spirit. The Church does the same. She has the best and most handsome of the things of this world in the adornment of her temples for the great and only true sacrifice and for her services and offices of religion. She has a right to them. They are in union with and are most just for her worship of God. These things tell of the faith which turns to the Catholic heart. In the "Old Law" God commanded the first and the best of man's riches in the fruits of the earth and the flocks of the fields to be offered to Him. But these sacrifices were typical, yet the very vessels and offerings were as God ordered them. His temple in Jerusalem was the pride of His chosen people. But it, too, was only typical of the Church which should be and is the tabernacle of the living God.

The beauty of Catholic churches may not harmonize with the poverty of Catholic people, as the world says, but for a truth their churches harmonize with the faith of their Catholic hearts. The wealth and pride of a Catholic heart is in the tabernacle of God. The home of a Catholic is his church. If you ask where is the church of his home, he will answer: Every Catholic Church is the church of my home. From the altar in the wilderness with the blue sky for its roof to the grandest Cathedral, St. Peter's at Rome, I may kneel and say: "A home with Thee, O my God! at home with Thee." The Catholic Church, the spouse of Christ and the edifice is the first in the heart of a Catholic. In it is his whole spiritual refreshment. From it comes his every consolation. By it he begins to live. Through it he continues to live. Without it he cannot live. What it did for him, it does for his children. He lives within the fold of the Church and he dies in her arms.

He knows the Church better than his earthly mother. She may get tired of him, she may leave him, but the Church never. What apprehensions men God makes of his priests! They have as great love for life as other men. It is not human to walk into the jaws of death and breath its pestilence to succor the dying. Yet there and when did the Catholic priest refuse to do it? When the sick call him he answers in person. Now know this better than Catholic people. They have a right to the life and death of the priest and priest and people know it. All may fly in horror from some disease but the Catholic priest never. The Church is God's dwelling place on earth and the Catholic priest is guardian of it. The priest does not act the tyrant with his flock. It is love which binds the priest and his people together. Now all this is breathed into the life of a Catholic with every breath he breathes. It is a part of his life and the sweetest part of it. It is a wonder then that Catholic people testify to the world by their churches and schools the faith that is in them!

Catholic people stand together in the profession and practice of their faith and there is no "I do not believe" in them. With all this for a truth it does not affect their intercourse with others. Their faith is their own and no one can take it from them. Yet there is no consolidation among them for worldly interest to the exclusion of others not of their faith. They buy and sell just like other people. Indeed their business relations give the best proof of evidence that their Catholic faith and the practice of it leaves them the greatest diversity of freedom. In learning her children have every ranked highest among the first that the world can boast of. The Church always encourages her children and lends them her mighty aid by throwing open to them, and to the whole world, too, the doors of her store-house of wisdom. Knowledge would yet be in its fancy were it not for the Catholic Church, the mother of science. She made the very barbarians who came to root up knowledge children of her own fold and students of science. S. S. M.

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WANTED.

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

FOR SALE—THE MANOR HOUSE at BEAUCHEMIN, P. Q. Elegant accommodations for the late Lord Ellis. Commands a picturesque view of the St. Lawrence. Improved grounds and gardens. Fruit and shade trees. For terms apply to the Sisters of the Holy Names, Hochelaga, Montreal.

SALESMEN

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) Chase Brothers Co., Colborne, Ont.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1444. DAME MARIE LOUISE BOUTILLIER, of the City of Montreal, wife of ROBERT CYRIL LAFORTUNE, of the same place. Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 6th August, 1889. ETHIER & PELLETIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME MARIE L. DECARRY, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOSEPH DANIEL PROVENCER, painter, of the same place. Plaintiff, vs. the said DANIEL PROVENCER, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 17th July, 1889. ETHIER & PELLETIER, Att. av. for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 527. DAME ADELLE MARIE BÉRE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of ROBERT BÉRE, of the same place. Plaintiff, vs. the said JEAN JULES GIROUX, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 6th July, 1889. A. ANCHAMBAULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1724. DAME ODELIE ST. MICHÈLE, wife of PROPER ST. JOHN, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said PROPER ST. JOHN, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted against her husband. CROUET & GATHIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, June 27th, 1889.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with Homeopathic Remedies. Has cured thousands of cases. Our patients pronounce it the most powerful and reliable of all remedies. Complete relief in ten days. Free of charge. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farm, etc. VANUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY

SUCCESSORS IN MANUFACTURING CO. BLYMER & WALTERS. CATALOGUE WITH FREE TESTIMONIALS. NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS

For use with lanterns, etc. A. BAILEY, 111 S. Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pfizer's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a complete cure in from three to five days, and the complete relief should be continued. For sale by all druggists. ThePfizer Company, New York, N. Y.

DRUNKARDS. 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The danger in the use of Cosmetics—Women Who Shave—The Honey-mooners' Hotel—A Seminary Girl Who Tricked Her Teacher—Cliffs for a Wife.

Woman's Career. She was a fair girl graduate, scathed in spots... I watched her face with rapture as she raised to heaven her eyes... Time passed. Our pathways parted, but ever and anon my thoughts would stray toward her...

Don't Do It, Girls. All kinds of skin diseases are covered by a layer of powder, perhaps rouge, too, and this while the skin is irritated and in need of most careful treatment... Travelling and walking costumes may be made in any of a large variety of light woollen cloths and Irish home-spuns.

Women Who Shave. The case of old Mrs. Miller, the Flushing lady who died recently and bequeathed to her barber \$500, brings out some curious information about women who shave... A pretty toilet for summer evening wear is a gown worn by a young New York woman.

Gifts for a Bride. Wedding gifts to the bride from her friends are by no means confined to jewels or to silver... The Cold Calculations of Some Persons Who Have Killed Themselves. The tools employed by those shuffling off this mortal coil are as varied as the self-destructive methods themselves.

London Figaro says:—I am awaiting further particulars of that Honey-mooners' hotel, which, according to a circumstantial correspondent, is to be built on the South Devonshire coast for the special end, if possible, to use of newly-married couples on their wedding trips.

George C. Wheeler, of Detroit, made the proposed transformation of the ordinary weak-kneed hotel waiter into the somewhat substantial chambermaid of the provinces into attendant Gaiymedes and Hebes, as artistic in their poses as they are classical

In their attire, will really be an available step to take. The laying on of Eolian harps and other mysterious music in every department is another detail open to criticism.

An Andover, Mass., letter to the Kennebec Journal says:—A good story is told at the expense of one of the young fellows of the Academy, who conceived a strong liking for a bright-eyed seminary girl.

But, alas! The dear old lady knew not the wiles of those sweet girls, and while she penned her curt letter informing the young man—very pointedly, we may believe—of the full enormity of his offence, the fair charges extracted the contents of the box, filled it up with old shoes and did it up again with a skill that avoided detection.

Travelling and walking costumes may be made in any of a large variety of light woollen cloths and Irish home-spuns. Dresses made up largely of pink cloth, net or show color combinations, although, of course, white lace may be used freely.

Rich black toilettes are in vogue and reach the height of fashionable elegance. Soft silks of various kinds, lace veiling grena-dines, crapes de chine, plain and beaded nets, and other handsome materials are in popular use.

Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region of Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition.

The tools employed by those shuffling off this mortal coil are as varied as the self-destructive methods themselves. Among women about 60 per cent. in Denmark suicide by drowning; about 83 per cent. of the men use the rope.

George C. Wheeler, of Detroit, made the proposed transformation of the ordinary weak-kneed hotel waiter into the somewhat substantial chambermaid of the provinces into attendant Gaiymedes and Hebes, as artistic in their poses as they are classical

knives working very close together. After the machine was completed he wound up the terrible spring and stepped into the vat. The effect must have been to his liking, as it hardly left a piece of George C. larger than a porter house steak.

Others have burned themselves by crawling into furnaces or by jumping into molten kettles of iron. Still others have placed their knives in the fire with the muzzle against their breasts or heads and silently awaited the explosion.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

A Fallen Meteor Analyzed—Electric Railroads—General Notes.

A fragment of a meteor which recently fell in Chicago was analyzed and found to contain 73 per cent. of iron, 21 of nickel, 2 of manganese, and small quantities of aluminum, cobalt, tin, copper, arsenic, etc.

At a recent meeting of the Linnean Society in England, a most extraordinary fruit was exhibited, the so-called "miraculous berry" of West Africa, belonging to the Sapotaceae. Covered externally with a soft, sweet pulp, it imparts to the palate a sensation which renders it impossible to partake of any substance and even of tartaric acid, lime juice and eggs, and to give them a flavor of absolute sweetness.

There are now in use in the United States more than 5,000 central electrical stations for light and power. There are 200,000 lights, and 2,000,000 incandescent lamps. There were 52 electrical railways in operation in March, last, and 83 roads in process of construction.

Electric Railroads.—G. W. Mansfield, in a paper read before the Thomson Electric Club, of Lynn, gave a short history of the ordinary street car. It was somewhere in 1670 that the first street vehicle was used about on wheels, but was run up as a fallacy.

Remarkable Discoveries in Egypt

The two large July gatherings held in London, England, by the Victoria Institute are considered to have been of much importance. The President, Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., President of the Royal Society, took the chair at both, and on each occasion the members crowded the large hall, gazed at the doors.

M. Naville commenced by quoting the prophecy of Ezekiel against Egypt, because it contained the names of the leading buried cities, the recovery of the records of which he is so desirous to obtain; and here we may be permitted to digress for a moment to call attention to this prophecy.

thing, even on the statue of a Pharaoh of the 4th dynasty; and how, by careful comparison, aided by the fact that Ramesses II. had not been quite thorough in his appropriations, he had discovered which Pharaoh of the 4th dynasty the statue represented.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Fall Feeding for Cows—Hay-making in Finland—Improving Soils—General Farm Notes.

It takes time to reform in any direction. If your neighbors are slow to change to breeding better horses, don't be discouraged; they will all fall in line in a few years.

Too many farmers work in the field until it is too late or they are too tired to work any longer; then, when they ought to rest, they plan their work. A man should be at his best to plan the wisest.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAISING.

Stock raising and grain raising are equally successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty of government land. Cheap railroad land. Good market, rich soil, excellent schools and churches.

IMPROVING SOILS.

The North Carolina Farmer gives its readers the following advice, which is as good for this latitude as for North Carolina: The amount of vegetable matter in the soil may be increased by various methods.

TO THE DEAF.

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

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

FLANAGAN—O'BRIEN—July 14, at the Church of Our Lady, Foresters road, London, N.W., Livingston, Co., Wm. O'Brien, 45 years, and Miss Mary Flanagan, 27, formerly of Booterstown, county Dublin; to Catherine, second daughter of Michael O'Brien, Booterstown, county Dublin.

DIED.

DUTLER—July 15, at Inishtown, New Ross, Jas. Butler, late Barrack Master, aged 78 years. CONLAN—July 21, at his residence, Kylesbeg, Blessington, county Wick, after a brief illness, Thos. Conlan, aged 83 years.

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Stock raising and grain raising are equally successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty of government land. Cheap railroad land. Good market, rich soil, excellent schools and churches. A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

BOULANGER'S SUN SETS. The Senate Court Finds Him Guilty of Embroidering and Conspiracy.

LONDON, August 14.—Whatever the admirers of General Boulanger may have thought yesterday of his chances of making himself dictator of the destinies of France...

PARIS, August 13.—Upon the opening of the Senate court today the members of the Right declined to take further part in the proceedings in the case of Gen. Boulanger.

GENERAL BOUNDARIES. PARIS, August 13.—The Senate court found Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort accomplices of General Boulanger in a felonious attempt against the safety of the state.

GENERAL CAMPELON, SENATOR FOR NEUILLE-SUR-SAINE, argued that the charge of embezzlement made against Boulanger had been proven.

LE ROYER, president of the Senate, and Margaine, Senator of the department of M.aine, argued that the court was incompetent to try Gen. Boulanger on the charge of misappropriation of the funds and that charge must be referred to a court martial.

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than the traitorous judiciary trap called a trial by the High Court of the Senate. As an old soldier he felt wounded in his military honor upon seeing an officer and a high dignitary of the Legion of Honor, after serving his country for thirty years, put in the balance against the evidence of swindlers and seditious leaders.

As the conclusion of the speeches there were cheers and shouts of "Vive Boulanger." Le Zuyler de France never intended making a demand for the extradition of Gen. Boulanger.

LONDON, August 18.—A manifesto signed by Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort is published. It calls the action of the Senate Court an act of arbitrary rule, calumny and mendacity, and declares that in spite of fresh coups d'etat preparing in the dark, the signers have continued confidence in the electorate of France.

PARIS, August 18.—General Boulanger has issued another manifesto addressed to "The Honest People," and declares in it that it was the Senate Chamber that procured his conviction.

M. Constance, minister of the interior, has issued a decree which prohibits the having of any documents emanating from Boulanger, Count Dillon or Henri Rochefort.

LONDON, August 18.—Five hundred French residents of London visited General Boulanger in a body to-day and presented him with an address of sympathy and confidence. The general in a speech, said that he had never used money belonging to France except when trying to secure release for his captives.

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as if meditating as he spoke, now looked up and met Sullivan's gaze. Continued the judge: The sentence of the law is that, as a punishment for the offences for which you stand convicted, you shall suffer imprisonment for twelve months in the county jail.

Sullivan gloomily took his seat, and later, when he got under the railing to leave the court room, he faced the sympathizing crowd with a broad smile. Mr. Fitzpatrick was then sentenced to pay a fine of \$200. District Attorney Neville was anxious to go home and asked that no more cases be tried until next week.

THE RETURN NORTH. MERIDIAN, Miss., August 18.—Sullivan left Purvis at 6:37 p.m. yesterday, and came here accompanied by Clune. A large crowd at the depot bade him good-bye.

Sullivan said he knew from the start the court was against him. He hoped Kilrain would be able to avoid coming here, but that was not to be. The only part of his defense he did not like was the statement made in his behalf that Kilrain was the challenging party and had selected the battle ground, as he would not prejudice Kilrain's case.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—John L. Sullivan arrived to-night on a Queen and Crescent train. He was met by John W. Holt, who looked him up and down, and then he left the train before he had time to get into the hotel.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 18.—Detective Childs, sent by Governor Lowry to take Jake Kilrain, the pugilist, to Mississippi, arrived here this morning and called upon Marshal Fry, who told him Jake was out on bail and not returnable until Thursday.

MRS. MAYBRICK NOT TO HANG. The Home Secretary to Recommend a Commutation of Sentence. LONDON, August 16.—The Press Association states that Home Secretary Matthews will recommend to the Queen the commutation of the death sentence of Mrs. Maybrick to penal servitude for life, and that the commutation of sentence will be announced after the Queen has given her formal assent.

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"Indigenous Bitters" The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS were their popularity for the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate price.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and emmenagogues.

SOLE PROPRIETOR: S. LACHANCE DRUGGIST, 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 3,747 pkgs., against 2,022 pkgs. for the week previous.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—Further advices received just upon going to press state that the Nova Scotia crop is very light, and that exports will show a very marked decrease for the whole of the year.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR, &c.—The market for raw is dull and easier. Granulated 8½c and allows 6½c to 7½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—Receipts during the week, 1,199 pkgs. against 735 pkgs. the week previous.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending August 17th, were as follows:—358; left over from previous week, 154; total for week, 512.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending August 17th, 1899, were as follows:—

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD &c.—The receipts of pork during the past week were 800 bbls against 700 bbls the week previous.

ST. ANGELA ACADEMY. Under the Direction of the Sisters of St. Ann. This Institution, built according to all modern improvements, offers, by its admirable sites, all the advantages of city and country.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN. Don't Miss the chance of these fine silk neckties sold at 3 for 25c at S. Carsley's.

LADIES' KID GLOVES. Our stores will close at HALF-PAST FIVE o'clock EVERY EVENING until the last day of August, except on Saturdays, when we close at ONE o'clock.

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S. CARSLEY'S. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. CARSLEY'S COLUMN. Ladies' Unadorned Kid Gloves, usual price \$1.25, reduced to 75c. SPECIAL NOTICE SPECIAL NOTICE SPECIAL NOTICE. LACE FLOUNCINGS LACE FLOUNCINGS LACE FLOUNCINGS. DRESS LACE FLOUNCINGS in all colors, including Cream, White, Sky, Pink, Coffee and Black. LACE FLOUNCINGS LACE FLOUNCINGS LACE FLOUNCINGS. A large assortment of Dress Lace Flouncings to select from, all prices. Dress Lace Flouncings, from 50c yd. LACE SCARFS LACE SCARFS. Ladies' Lace Scarfs, all the newest goods, extra wide, 3 yards long, \$1.75 each. LACE HANDKERCHIEFS LACE HANDKERCHIEFS. The very best assortment of these goods to be had at. LACE HANDKERCHIEFS LACE HANDKERCHIEFS. Lace Handkerchiefs, from 20c, also a large assortment of Ladies' Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, in plain and embroidered. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING. Important Notice to Dressmakers. When buying your Spool Cotton, be sure and see the name CLAPPERTON stamped on every spool. Use no other. It is the best and cheapest. CORTELLI SEWING SILKS. It is never too late to learn. Dressmakers and Tailors who have not used CORTELLI SEWING SILKS are advised to give them a trial, and they will be convinced it has no equal. Full weight and length in all makes. New shades and colors unsurpassed. See New Shades. EVER READY DRESS STAYS. It is now an acknowledged fact that these Stays are the most salable for their kind ever produced on the market. They are daily asked for. No Dressmaker is without them. Ladies are jubilant over them. Dressmakers are advised never to be without them.