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VOL. XL.---NO. 10.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1889.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

Gladstone Pours Ridicule on Balfour's Short-lived Irish University Scheme.

A forecast of the result of the Impending By-elections-How the Laboring Masses of England Learned a Lesson F. om the Suffering Irish People.

On Monday the 23rd ult. a deputation of about sixty persons from the Hyde Reform Club visited Hawarden Castle to present an illuminated address of congratulation to Mrs. and Mr. Gladstone on their golden wedding. and Mr. Gladstone on their general weating. The presentation was made by Councillor Marshall to Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., being also present.

Mr. Gladstopp spoke as follows :--- Mr. Marshall, Mr. Cnairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen-I am very glad that my wife is present to at est the sincerity with which she joins in the thanks which I render to you for this manifestation of your sentiments. We receive it with very great pleasure. It adds one more to the memorable marks of kindness which have been bestowed upon us from every quarter in connection with the anniversary we have been permitted to witness, and which few married couples are so happy as to reach (hear, hear), Ladies and geatlemen, although we are not in what is termed the dread season, yet it happens to be a sesson of considerable interest, which has been enlivened in the political atmosphere from more than one source. You will remember that at the end of the assion a remarkable declaration proceeded from the Government, which was understood by everybody, and which was held by the Irish Nationalist members to be a declaration of the intention of the Government to endow out of the British taxpayers' fund a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. Well, that was an enlivening circumstance (laughter), and you may have observed that it is rather remarkable that the friends of the Government, although having had ample opportuni-ties of addressing the constituencies of the country in various parts, that they have not been at all eager to enter upon the consideration of that question. A gentleman who is more than a friend of the Government-Mr. Obamberlain-(laughter) had, indeed, an-nounced that it was perfectly understood, and said it was an open secret in the Unionist party, and, in point of fact, it was to 30 forwara quite smoothly.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

In general, if you observe, a strike is carried

tions, and highly honeured there, and according to all the intelligence I have received, that constituency is likely to do itself honour by returning Captain Verney as their member (hear, hear). I need not scarcely say that I hope that will be the case eleswhere—in the Peterborongh Division and in the Sleaford Division, where I have not the same advantage of personal acquaintance with the candidates; but I believe there can be no doubt whatever that they are genuine Liberals, and that they are perfectly sound upon that which is the main question of the day-samely, the Irish question (loud

applause). Of the Sleaford Division I wish up say a few words, because Mr. Chaplin is entitled to the preference of attention over the other candidates. I say it is an affair of Mr. Casplin himself, for I see it states that Mr. Caaplin's committee have been endeavoring to defaat the intention of the Legislature by inducing the voters to make public the manner in which they intend to give their voter. Well, I am not going to censure the com-mittee, although, if they have done that, they are very highly censurable. But I want to convey to the minds of all those who are concerned in such as strempt that, if it succeeds in a great degrac, or in a small degree, it is the fault of the votor him-self. The Legislature has taken such good cars of his independence, and of the public interest connected with his vote, because it was for the future interest, and not for any personal interest that the Act was passed—it has taken such good care of his incerest that no man's vote can be known except through his own act (applause), and, undoubtedly, it was the desire of the Legislature that he should keep bis own counsel wherever there was an endeavour to get at his intentions.

THE VALUE OF SECRET VOTING.

It is not possible to defeat the intention of the Act; and the proof of that is in Ireland. How has this great revolution come about in the Irish representation? I remember the Tories used to return 40 or 50 members in will come when Parliament will not be over-Ireland in those days. I recollect the language of the Tories was then that the Irish voters were the bast fellows possible; but there were a good many others who would not vote for their landlords because they were in such dread of the priests. Well, you would have supposed if that had been the case the resuit of the ballot in Ireland would have been that the landlords' candidates or the landlords themselves would have been everywhere returned, and the priests' candidates nowhere; but you find exactly the reverse. It is the secret voting that has revolutionized the representation, of Ireland. Such was the state of the Irish tenant, though he did not dare in most instances to give an independent vote, though he did in some in stances to his great honor. Secret voting has

taken place, and the Tory members for Ire-land from the popular constituencies are reduced to about 16 in the whole country, and the candidates dearer to the hearts of the people have risen to S5. That showed how efficient the weapon is now.

that they desire to promote the higher education of the Roman Catholic population. Do not you desire it ? I do in all my heart. I am of opinion that the Roman Catholics have not yet got justice in Ireland, though there is a great National University in Ireland to which they are admitted-into Trinity Ool-loge-but they have no power over the great University of Dublin, which Trinity College has got in its own hands, and in 1872 the Government in which I was connected pronosed to admit them.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

The main point is the Irish question, and why ? Becauce until you settle the Irish question yon will never redeem the chaardter of England from the dishonor which attaches to it all over the world for the trestment of Ireland for this seven hundred years. Until you settle the Irish question you will never have a real union between these two countries, which are now united on parchment, but not according to the flashly tablets of the heart. And, again, you will never, until you settle the Irish question, have the free use of your Parliament. During the present Gov-ernment, as moderate have been the Irish Nationalists in getting together their own fair claims, yet I do not greatly exeggerate if I say half of our time has been occupied with Ireland. You will never have the use of your own Parliament until that question is settled. And, gentlemen, the use of your own Parliament is a vital matter to you, notwithstanding all that legislation within the last fity years, and that period on the whole is illustrious for the works, not of the House of Lords but of the House of Commous in that time, and to Sir Robert Peel and Lord Russell, and many other distinguished statesmen have laboured in doing these good works; yet depend upon it the wants of society are not diminishing, but increasing. New views of social demands worked, as it has been. There will be soon always plenty for it to do, but it never can perform these works with perfect (findency until you have ectiled the great Irlan ques-tion. Settle it on the ground of policy, settle It on the ground of justice, settle it especially on the ground of our honour, hope, and ardent longing for that union and that affectior, and that loyalty which we cannot ob-tain in the present false and artificial system, but which rely upon it, will be attained beyond all reasonable question at once and for ever from the free sesent and loyal attachment of the Irish nation (loud and prolonged applause).

The Lyceum and Giordano Bruno

The following is from an article in the September number of The Lyceum, Dublin, Ireland, on the alleged execution of Giordano

110 Tenants With Their Families, Numbering 600 Persons, Have Been Evicted:

THE TYRANT CLANRICARDE.

A Legacy of hatred-150 Persons Sent to Prison, Several Deaths in Consequence, and a Whole Country-side Made Deso late-A Crime of Unexampled Magnitude.

Father Costelloe, P. P. of Woodford, Co. alway, in a letter to the Right Hon. Mr Shaw Lefevre gives the following terrible account of the doings of the tyrant Marquis of Clanricarde on his estates in the County :-

WOODFORD, CO. GALWAY, Sept. 10, 1889

DEAR MR LEFEVRE :--- On behalf of the Dianricarde tennants allow me to tender to you their hearty thanks for having again recently brought their case before the House of Commone. The more that is known of them the more clear it will be that they have been deeply wronged by their landlord and by the Government. They have felt bitterly disap-polated by the callous refusal of Mr. Balfour to my request on their behalf to institute an imperial inquiry into all the facts of the dispute and mean while to anspend evictions. Already 110 tecants with families, numbering about 600 persons, have been evicted. Even since the discussion you raised in Parliament ten more familles have been evicted in the Portumna district, and numerous others are immediately threatened both there and in he Woodford district. There are about 800 to 900 tenants still in possession of their holdings who are liable to eviction. They are harassed by the constant lear of it before them. The present intention of Lord Clanricarde and of theauthorities who support him appears to be to evict their wast body of tenants in batches, spread over a long period, and not all at once, a course which they think would rouse public opinion in England against bim. I desire to point out that the main diffi-culty in the way of settlement is not so much the amount of abatement of arrears due, as Lord Chanricarde is now at last prepared to make an abatement, which if it had been fiered at the commencement of the dispute would have avoided all that has taken place. He hampers his offer, however, with conditions which he knows the tenants ownuot com-ply with. Above all, he absolutely refaces to reinstate upon the same terms the tenants who have already been evicted. The tenants on their part feel that as honorable men they cannot abandon the evicted tonante, who anffered eviction for the cause of all under the promise that all would stand by them. If Lord Olanricarde refuses to reinstate them it must ha from nure vindictiveness and from desire to punish them. Indeed, Sir, it is well known that his lordship is actuated by vindictive feelings to his tenants ; he has stated in a letter which was published in the papers, that his father, the late marguis, bequeathed to him a legacy of hatred to his tenantry. He is faithfully executing his father's will by these heartless evictions and their woeul consequences. Over 600 persons already home-less—over 150 persons sent to prison—several deaths in consequence, and a whole country-eide made desolate. But what are we to think of a Government which with woeful pertinacity lends its support to such proceedinge, and refuses even to suspend its aid while impartial inquiry can be made. I need not assure you that the strain upon the re-sources of the tenants in building temporary houses and providing for the support of the evicted tenants is very great. The ten sion in other respects is also great. The loaders of the tenants have done their utmost to induce the prople to abstain from violence, but they live in fear lest some individuals should in de pair resort to such acts, I have, then to ask you whether you can suggest any course to avert the calamities with which the unfortunate district is threatened. The tenants have exhausted every effort on their part ; they have offered their landlord to tefer all the questions in dispute to arbitration ; they have offered to come to any reasonable terms upon condition of the rein statement of the evicted tenantry; they have appealed to the Government to institute au impartial inquiry-confident in the jus-tice of their care. All has been in valn. The

that of co-ewners of property in land where all the improvements have been effected by the labor capital of the tenants. The Legislature has twice already by the acts of 1881 and 1887 recognized this co-ownership, and has interfered to alter and adjust the relation, showing incontestibly that it is not that resulting from an ordinary contract. It is demonstrable, also, that if the Act of 1887 had been originally in-corporated in that of 1881, or if it had been enacted when the fall of prices occurred, which gave rise to this and other similar disputes, or if it had been retrespective to the extent of applying the principle of abatement to the ar-rears of rent which had accumulated since the fall of prices, this dispute would either never have occurred or would have been settled by the Land Commission. I understand from you that the difficulty in the way of a settlement is not the amount of abatement of arrears or rent. Lord Clauricarde is now prepared to concede an abatement which he positively refused at the communcement of the dispute, and for long alter. Apart from some minor differences the main difficulty appears to be that he will not agree to the reinstatement of the tenants. 110 in number, already evicted for non-payment of rent, now admitted to be excessive and unjust, and who have suffered for the common cause. Nothing, I am told, prevents this, as the farms are all in the hands of Lord Clanricarde, and no one has been found to run counter to the public opinion of the district by hiring them. It can only therefore be a vindictive feeling on the part of the landlord and a desire to punish those who have resisted him and who have compelled him to yield so far that prevents this measure of justice. In all similar disputes during the last three years where settlements have happily been arrived at the reinstatement of the ovicted tenants has been an essential condition, without which no settlement would or could have been achieved Under all the circumstances connot think that the Government is justified in supporting Lord Clanricarde in his whole sale evictions. It is true that as a general rule in individual cases it is the duty of the Government to support processes of law and that it cannot inquire into the morality of such transactions. But when a land-lord like Lord Clanricards proposes to clear of its tenants a vast estate, and to depopulate and ruin a whole district, when for that purpose the forces of the Crown must be used on a great scale and at a great cost to the tax-payer, and when nearly all the world believes that the landlord's action is unjust, it seems to me that other considera-

tions ought to prevail and that at all events a Government ought not to support such preceedings, except upon clear and wellsuccertained proof, after public inquiry, that the processes of the law are not being used oppressively and vindictively. You ask me what course I can suggest to the tenants to avert the calamity with which they are throw tened. I foar I can only suggest at present an appeal to public opinion in England. 1

feel great responsibility in advising the ten-should pursue. I cannot advise them to come to separate torms with the landlord and by so doing to abandon the evicted tenants to their fate. 1 am salisfied that no one who understands the case would advise such a course. I feel no difficulty in expressing admiration of the noble conduct, and even heroism, of those who have already suffered eviation like the five widows recently evlated in the last batch at Woodford, rather than abandon those who had previously suffered eviction for the common cause. I hope, and indeed I believe, the time will come when justice will be done them, and when they will be reinstated in the possession of proprety of which they have been apjustly deprived. Meanwhile, I can only hope that the leaders of the tenants will continue to exercise their influence and authority to prevent individuals. under a feeling of exasperation and despair, resorting to acts of violence. I have pleasure in sending a contribution of £50 to the fund for the support of the evicted tenents.

NOTES FROM KINGSTON.

[Special Correspondence of THE TRUE WITNESS.

As I was renewing my subscription I thought I would send you some of the news concerning Kingston and its surroundings. But at first allow me to congratulate THE TRUE WITNESS on its success in the field of Catholio journalism. As an old subscriber we proudly bear testimony to its over and always untiring endeavors in the cause of faith and fatherland. Here as elsewhere in Ontario the anti-Jesuit howl has been carried on to the bitter end-meeting siter meeting has been held, resolutions by the score have been passed and threats without number have been attered. It would seem that these fanatics sooner than fall in the accomplishment of their unholy purposes would if they could smash Confede ration into its original atoms. From the beginning we are happy to say that Catholics have preserved a calm yet defiant attitude, fully convinced that this agitation so prepesterons in its beginning would accomplish its own destruction. In former times our rights were ably defended by THE TRUE WITNESS and other good Catholic papers, but they were at a distance. A Catholic paper in our midst was for many years felt to be an urgent necessity. This want has been supplied by the Canadian Freeman, which is now in its fourth year. The Freeman as a Catholic is s cond to none in the Diminior. Kingeton has the name of being the Derry of Carada, I suppose that means that it is a hot bed of Orangelsm. This is at least in a great massage true. I montion the fact to show the difficulties that lay in the way of the existence of a Oatholic nuwspaper here. But notwithstanding this the Freeman has proved a success from the bugianing, for Kingston and the surrounding districts can brast of a largo (though largely in the minority) and respectable Oatholic population. The enemies of our holy religion have been incessant and bitter in their attacks upon every thing Catholic, even His Grace Archbishop Cleary, who by the way is greatly beloved by his people, fraquently comes in for a large share of abuse. But His Grace is one of those men whom no calumny or slander will put down. His motto seems to be "come what may let duty be done.' Nutwithstanding the fact that the Oatholio

press is so badly needed in our day still we are sorry to say that sometimes Catholics de not patronize the same. This is not as it should be for in unity is strongth. If Ostholies do not support the Oatholic press, who will ? Oertainly no Catholic house should be without at least one Oatholic newspaper.

Inconsequence of the up precedented drought with which we were visited last year this section of the province got the name of the burnt district. The drought indeed of last year was severe. Consequently shallow land was a complete, and largely upland land was a practical failure, but low land gave an im-

on in a particular trade under the Lint the load win that trade, or under the auspices of one of the trades unions ; but the peculiarity of this strike has been, that a great numbar of separate trades, who have nothing to do with one another, and not dependent upon ene another in all cases, but, on the whole, a great mass of separate trades, have shown in the recent strike that they intended to make common cause. D -pend upon it this is a social fact of the highest importance-of very great importance in the future. I believe the losson has been dearned from Ireland, and it is due to the present Government and to Its coercive laws in Ireland, and to the necessity they have laid upon the people of Ireland-in different parts of Ireland which have no connection with one another, but associated together for the object which they believe vital to them. I am very much inclined to believe that the workingmen of London have learnt this lesson in the great part from Ireland. At any rate a great number of different trades have assoclated themselves together for the purpose of securing an increase of wages.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

Now, you will agree with me that it is a very important fact that the labouring man should have learnt to adjust the machinery between labour and capital is not to be considered as a hostile thing-it is a balance of force and a fair adjustment between them, mostly always determining in what degree the man that works with his hands, and in what degree they are to be given to the capitalist, who is supposed to bring, and does generally bring, as his contribution to the common work the use of his brains and the use of capital already saved. Now, I think It is matter of the utmost importance to us to consider whether the balance fairly adjusted. It is quite in that this strike indicates all plain some turn of the balance in favor of the laborers. Looking at the condition of the laboring man, an enlightened and impartial observer, casting his eye over the whole field, will be disposed to think that in the common laterest of humanity the remarkable instance of this strike, which has tended to strengthen the position of labor in the face of capital, is a record of what we ought to regard with satisfaction as a real social advancement, and that ittends to the more firm establishment of just relations amongst us, and it tends to a fair Principle of division of the fruits of industry (bear, hear.) Depend upon it, in that case it is a result that is of the highest importance that we may well congratulate ourselves upon, and one that will ultimately tend to the strengthening of the bond which unites the Various portions of society together, and to the increased happiness and prosperity of our country (loud applause).

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

You know by a coincidence of circumstances and some deaths, very much to be lamented, which appealed in every way to 1 12 1 4.3 1

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THIS QUESTION OF THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.

All along, since the anonuncement of this remarkable declaration I mentioned to you was made. I have been advising my friends to try and find out what was hinted at when the words were used in the House of Commons. Rather to my surprise I saw the annouccoment treated as a grand stroke of statesmanship. Hars, they said, is a ounzingly-devised plan by which the Liberal Party will be split and will go to logger heads about the Irish University. The Non-conformists of Englandand, perhaps, some of you here present are Non comformists (hear, hear) -and the Prezbyterians of Scolland will not have this Roman Ostholic University endowed out of the British fund ; but, on the other band, there will be enlightened Liberal men, with bread opinione, who will say, "It is all right. It does not matter what the opin-ions are." Well, gentlemen, I must say I do not take that view of it at all. I think it most likely, on the contrary, that the at-

tempt made will entirely fail. The language which was used was very extreme. The language used was that some by which labour can act. The competition thing caght to be done to satisfy the aspirations of the Roman Catholic people in Ireland. Well, I thought within myself "aspirations." I have heard that word before. It is not altogether new to me. And on consi the profits of industry ought to be given to deration, it was the very same word the Tories used in 1385, and I will use a homely. phrase, to humbug the Irish nation (applause). Most effectual it was for the purpose. They carried the whole British vote at the poll in consequence of the Tory promise, given no doubt quite honestly by Lord Carnarvon, but given with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister ; and, therefore, I must share with the knowledge of the Government, to satisfy the Roman Catholic aspirations. Well, now you see what the word aspiration is. It is a very convenient word when you ought not work it to death ? but when "aspirations" had none such splendid service for 1885 it ought to have been let off and turned out to grast (laughter). It was so effectual in 1985 that they were determined to give it snether chance, and so it got another chance in this direction. Well, gentlemen, I admit the promise was totally indefinite. Beyond aspiration I could not make anything of it (laughter).

MR. BALFOUR'S LETTER.

However, this curicus question of the meaning of the word aspirations has been illusterated. Mr. Balfour, writing on the 12th inst to Dr. Kerr hon secretary to the Scottish Protestant Alliance, said that though he desired to promote the higher education of the Roman Outholic population of Ireland the foundation and endowment of a university for that purpose has never been in was resumed to day. The evidence given contemplation (ories of "ho, ho," and laugh-ter). I distinctly say if that telegram is apthentio it is the shabblest of all the shabby tary seats have been vacated. I regard them all with very great interest, but in the elec-tion in Backinghamibire, a gentleman, whem I have the "henour of knowing, Captain Veney, is the Liberal candidate in our divi-sion, who back at the iname known for genera." proceedings or which this Government desire to a the induce of the Government desire to a the Covernment desire to a the Covernment desire to a the Stand the enlogies of the Government desire to a the Stand the enlogies of the Government desire to a the Stand the enlogies of the Government desire to a the Covernment desir proceedings of which this Government has been guilty. What do the Government desire to do? How did they obtain the enlogies of

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Bruno :-In the records of the period preserved in

the Vatican Archives, no authentic mention of Bruno's execution has been discovered. though diligent search has been made. In the deepstches of the Venetian Ambassador to his Government no mention is made of the burning of Giordano Bruno, and here, if any-where, the fact had it occurred, would have been noticed. The Ambassador of Henry IV. of France, Cardinal Arnaud d'Ossat, makes no report of any such event to his master, though it surely would have been important enough to ideserve a place in his correspondence. No historian of the seventeenth century speaks of the execution. Bayle is perplexed that eighty years after the supposed occurrence, it should still be uncertain whether "the monk was burned in the market-place for his blasphemics."

Is it possible that the tears which bedewed the aprons of the brethren round the monu. ment of Giordano Bruno were shed over a disaster which never occurred, in sympathy with sufferings which were never endured

Ohapter of Canons.

OTTAWA, October 4 -- His Grace Archbishop Dahamel to day made out the complete list of the chapter of canons for the archdlocese of Ottawa, the installation of whom will take place on Wedneeday morning next. They are as follows : Archpriest Very Rev Vicar General Routhier ; archdeacon, Very Rev. Father Oampeau ; primi-cerius, Very Rev. Father Boulilon, and Very Rev Father Michel, of Backingham ; Very Rev. D Foley of Almonte ; Very Rev. P. McCarthy, Wakefield; Very Rev. Father Belanger of St. Andre Avelin; Very Rev. Father Phillip, St. Joseph's village; Very Rev. Father Plantin, Basilioa chapter. On Wedneeday merning at half past nine high mase will be celebrated by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. The ceremeny of unveiling the statue to the memory of the late Bishop Guiges, first bishop of Ottawa, and the installation of the chapter will take place during the celebration of the mass. There will be over twenty archbishops and bishops present, and about two hundred priests from thoroughout the Dominion. Among those to come will be Bishop Ryan of Buffalo ; Bishop Foley, of Dstroit; Bishop Wadham, of Ogdensburg ; Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown ; Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, and Archbishep Elect Walsh, of Toronto.

Poisoned Her Husband.

MEBLIN, Ont., October 4 .- The inquest in the case of the late James Wallace, of the township of Tilbury East, who died on September 9, under suspicious circumstances, Wallace and his wife had lived subapply together. The jary brought in a verdict

THE GOVERNMENT MAKING ITSELF AN AC

against them for their destruction.

COMPLICE. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre replies to Father Costel .ue as follows :---

FORSS HOUSE, Thurso, Sept. 14. DEAR FATHER COSTELLOE.-I am glad to hear from yon that the Clanricarde fenants approved the appeal which I made on their behalf in the House of Commons, even though it failed to induce Mr. Balfour to accede to to your most reasonable and moderate request that he should direct an impartial inquiry into all the facts of the dispute with their landlord before lending the forces" of the Urown in support of further wholesale evictions. I have never presented in the House of Commons a case of the justice of which I was more satisfied. Indeed, I amoonvinced that, in view of the facts I mentioned, and which have again been affirmed by you, the Government is making itself an accomplice to a orime of unexampled magnitude-in the popular sense of the term. You will have observed that the chief if not the only argument which Mr. Balfour was able to adduce against your proposal was that he could draw no distinction between the relation of Lord Olanricarde to his tenants and that of any other creditor to his debtors, and that censequently he was bound to support the G. SILAW LEFEVEE.

ton.

Indifference and Toleration.

Two great dangers ahuad for Catholics are the growth of indifferance, and consequent leakage. Indifference. This is quite different from toleration. To recognize that Protestants and other non-Oatholics may have a conscience and be acting up to it-in other words, that, being mostly descended from Protestant ancestors through three centuries, they may be excusable on the grounds of ignorance-this is toleration. To say or to people feel that they are abandoned and that act as if it did not matter whether people all the forces of the Government are ranged were Catholic or Protestant, or nothing at all -this is indifference. He was a born Catholie who wrote in the last century :---

For creeds and forms let senseless zealots

fight. He can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

But he was one who also sought the society and patronage of Protestants and freethinkers. If these evil communications in his case produced such an un-Catholic tene of mind, the danger is increased now ; for the very@cason that there has been so much Catholic progress, and that Catholics canner now very well be ignored or inculted; also because most Protestants have learned just enough about us to know that we are not the monsters they formerly thought; very many of them are inclined to be friendly. By all means let us reciprocate, only not so as to saorifies one jot of our faith or practice. But a good many Catholics who associate much with Protest ants catch the fashionable tone of indifference. Thus indifference is at the root of most of the leakage from the Church which is always go ing on.-Catholic Columbian.

Parnell's Legal Costs.

LONDON. October 5. --- The legal costs on the Irish side of the Parnell commission, inoluding the expenses for witnesses and roporters, are fully covered by the indemnity fund. Sir Uharles Russell received £1,000 preparing the briefs, in addition to £50 daily. Meserg Reid and Lockwood each received one half of these amounts. The expenses of or that under a simple contract debt. It is ' Irish side.

the line of feed for stock. This year it is directly the reverse, for while low land (in consequence of the wet) is a failure, on high land there is an immense crop and on very shallow soil has been raised some of our best crops. Wheat is a partial failure on account of the rust ; peas are the same in consequence of the wet. Rye, barley and oats are our best crops ; they are above the average. Hay is a splendid crop, the best in years. Oorn is a middling crop ; taking it all in all this has not been a good corn year. Buckwheat is probably below the average. Beans is a good crop. Potatoes in consequence of the blight which struck them about the middle of August and which had a deadly effect on the tops are not a good crop, probably not more than i of last year's corp (which by the way was a great one.) In some sections the tubers are rotten : in other places quite safe. Garden stuff generaily will not fare much in respect of last year. Times are dull in consequence of prices being low; should prices take a jump we anticipate a lively winter. We quote :---Barley 407, rye 45c, cats 255, peas 25c, wheat 80c to \$1; potatoes don't pay at present prices 80c to 90c per bag; hay, \$7 to \$9 per

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER,

Not Fit to be Citizens.

An example of the utter unreasonableness of some people's " reasons" in politics comes from Dorohester, Mass., where it is said that a branch of the British American Association has refused to vote for the Republican nominee for Governor, because, forsooth, he didn't attend a " Queen's jubilee" banquet, but did at another time attend a Land League most-

It would be difficult to imagine a more reprehensible proceeding in politics than for any body of citizens to yets either for er against a candidate for American office because of his failure to attend this, that or the other foreign society's meetings. This is America, not England nor Ireland ; and for American citizens to vote for or against candidates for American office on any such grounds as those ascribed to this Boston assoclation is absurd. If they do so, they simply show that some people have been admitted to the rights of American citizenship who are not fit to be trusted with the power and responsibility of that function .- Ex.

Mr Conybears Released.

DUBLIN, October 4.-The sentence of Charles Conybeare, M.P., for the Camborne division of Cornwall, who has been imprisoned for three months at Londonderry for conspiring to oppose the law, expired to-day. While he was undergoing the formalities prior to his discharge he infringed one of the prison rules and was again placed in a cell.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Conybeare

was released from oustody. LONDON, October 5.--Mr. Osnybears, M.P., whe was released from the Londonderry jall yesterday, was received with great enthusiasm on his arrival in London. A procession of thousands of friends and admirers escorted the Times will largely exceed those of the him to Clargenwell Green, where speeches of welcome were made.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIO CHRONICLE.

brute.

and strength and

THE BEAUTIES OF RELIGION. to were, holy dedes that make them [the pre-lates fast belies, and ve their captines, both in enly have all these features been adopted. BI W. F. MARVIN.

2 ,

How bright are the smiles that Religion be-

stows 1 Like the beams of the morning, in beauty it

glows. 'Tis the sunshine of youth, and the comfort of

age, And its letters are gold upon memory's page.

"Tis a streamlet still flowing to rivers of joy, Torough vales that are glowing beneath a warm sky :

There is love in its features; and joy in its heart And its breathing a soul-healing virtue impart.

Tis a palace of beauty-an Eden of sweets, With perennial flowers in its blushing retreats The strength of persussion, the sweetness of

BODR, In harmony blend on its eloquent tongue.

'Tis the rainbow of hope o'er reaching the world— Tis the banner of freedom in beauty unfurled—

Tis the light of the truth, and its rays will im-Dart

A halo of holiness over the heart.

Tis the beacon that points to the haven of

rest-'Tis the mariner's chart to the home of the

blest-The bark that will bear us o'er life's troubled sea, And the pilot that guides us, dear Jesus, to

Thee.

BOGUS BIBLES.

The Sacred Text Corrupted.

Strange Freaks of Sectarians.

Useful Facts for Both Catholics and Protestants.

Dr. Andrew Elgar, an English Protestant divine, has recently written a contribution on English Bibles which a writer in the Londen Athenaum has oriticised in a manner which exhibits the wonderful tricks played . upon the word of God by those early Protestant sect-makers who thought it easier to make the Bible agree with their sectarian ideas than to try and make their sect agree with the Bible. The writer in the Atheonum SAVS :

Dr. Edgar tries to show how the dissatiafaction with one version led to the publication of another. He accordingly divides his treatise into eight chapters, discussing in chapter i "The Lollards' Bible," commonly called Wycliff's Bible, 1380, as well as the revision of it by John Purvey about 1388 Chaps. ii and iii., "The Refermers' Bibles," viz, Tyndale's Testament, 1526, revised 1534 ; Coverdale's Bible, 1535 ; Matthew's claim Bartholomew Leggat was burnt at Bble, 1537 ; Taverner's Bible, 1549 ; the Great Bible or Oromweil's Bible, 1539 ; re. 18, 1611, the very year in which the Authorvised edition with prologue by Oranmer, and therefore called Oranmer's Bible, 1540. Chap. iv., "The Puritans' and People's Bibles," stherwise termod the Geneva or Breeches Bible; comprising under this heading, first the New Testament, 1557 ; second, the Geneva translation of the New Testament, 1560, and third, Tomson's revised franslation of the New Testment, 1576 Chaps. v. and vi., "The Bibles of the Ohurohes." No. 1 being the Bible of the Church at Encland commonly called the Church at Encland commonly called the Bishops' Bible, first translation 1568; re- Gensvan version became the Bible of the vised translation, 1572, and No. 2, the Bible Paritans and of Scotland because of its vised translation, 1572, and No. 2, the Bible of the Catholic Church, New Testament, printed at Rheims, 1582, Old Testament printed at Douay, 1609-10. Chap.;vii., "The National Bible," semetimes called the King's translation, more commonly called the Aing's translation. How the set of the set of the the former of the set of the thorized Version, 1611; and lastly chap. vill., "The International Bible," commonly called the Revised Version, New Testament, 1881; Old Testament, 1885. This is followed by an appendix in which are discussed (a)Early Scottish Renderings of Scripture ; (b)"Modern Scettish Versions of Scripture, (c)"Theseracy in Geneva and Scotland," in explanation of a statement on p. 187; and (d)"The Word Mass."

soule and body. In the margin on Exedus, xviii., 21, Tyndele inserts :

"Oare prelates nethere fear God for they preach not His word truely; nor are lesse covetouse the Judas; for they have receased of the devili the kyngdomes of the earth and the glorie thereof, which Uhrist refused. Mathe 4. These are simply a few of many glosses of this

nature. CHANGING AND CORBUPTING THE TEXT.

Tyndale did not, however, confine his pecullar doctrines to the margin, but he tam-pered with the text itself. Thus he designdly discarded the ancient ecclesiastical terms, such as church, priest, confession, penance, obsrity, grace, idols, &c., and substituting for them congregation, senior, knowledging, repentance, love favor, images, &c.; and he introduced those sacred terms where they are most inappropriate, to pour contempt upon the hallowed institutions. whereas Acts xvi., 13, he renders, "The Japiters priests . . . brought oxen and garlondes vuto the churche porche," instead of "ante the gates." Romane, ix., 10, he translates, "To knowledge with the mouth maketh a man safe,' instead of "to confess," 2 Cor. vi., 16, he renders, "Howe agreeth the temple of God with ymages," instead of idols. No wonder that the prelates resented this designed reproach against the established Ustholic Church and charged Tyndale with handling the word of God deceitfully. "It is so knowen a treacherie of Heretikes," they

declare (note en 1 John, v., 21. Rhemes Testament) to translate idola images . . . they doe it of

Scriptura is spoken against the idols of the Gentiles . . . is meant of pictures, sacred images and holy memories of Christ and His Baints.

It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the King, with the advice of his council and prelates, published an edict, May 25, 1531

that the translation of the Scripture corrupted by William Tyndale . . should be utterly expelled, rejected, and put away out of the hands of the people, and not suffered to get abroad among his subjects.

CALVIN BURNING BIBLES

The burning of copies was simply in accordance with the oustom of those days to commit to the flames the works of opponents, Only a few years before Luther hurnt the books of the canon law and the ball of Pope Leo cutside the walls of Wittenberg; and Oalvin, in 1552, burned all the copies of Servetus' Bible because he did not thick that the marginal notes were orthodox. This is simply in accordance with the claims of the Church, whether Roman Oatholic or Anglican, to rale over the consciences of men, and to prevent the dissemination of spiritual poison by heretics. This claim is distinctly set forth in the Authorized Version, where the heading to Pealm, culix, ran as follows: "I The Prophet exhorts th to praise God for his love to the Oburch, 5 and for that Dower "I The Prophet exhorteth to praise God for his love to the Church, 5 and for that power which he hath given to the Church to rule the consciences of men." In accordance with this 18, 1611, the very year in which the Authorized Version was published, thus giving a practical explanation of the import of the heading to the Psaim, cxlix. The heading, however, was surreptitionaly altered in later editions.

MORE SPUBIOUS COPIES OF THE SCRIPTURE, The bitter spirit of hostility and the insult

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND. but even the five parentheses which occur in the leng and Elaborate French epistle, and the very size of the beek, have been copied by Whittingham, the English Translator, yet Dr. Edgar assures us that " beyond all question Whittingham's version, 1557, is based either on the Great Bible or on Tyndale's Testa-ment, or on beth jointly." Three years later, viz., 1556, the entire

1. Sec. 14

Huguenot Bible appeared at Geneva with the same peculiarities. In this edition, however, Oalvin's epistle is emitted, and the New Testament was thoroughly revised, and all the other features of the Huguenot Bible are adepted.

For further evidence that the Geneva ver sion derived its inspiration from the Hugue-net Bible we refer to the very list given by Dr. Edgar en p. 169 for quite another pur-pose. Here Dr. Edgar gives in two parallel columns extracts to " illustrate the different meanings that verses of Scripture were represented to bear in the great Bible (1540) and Thus Mast., xvi., 18, he translates, * Upen in the Geneva Bible respectively," since it was this rocks I wyll bylds my congregation," the Great Bible which the Geneva translators made the basis of their revision. On carefully comparing this list it will be seen that in the majority of cases where the Geneva version differs from the Great Bible, it agrees with the Huguenot version, -San Francisco Monitor.

> THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE-SOTA AND DAKOTA

Has reached the front rank as the most productive grain-raising region on the continent. Soil richer than the valley of the Nile. Single countries raise millions of bushels of grain yearly. Single stations ship from 300,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain oach year. Abundant to translate *idola* images . . . they doe it of protunities still open to the homeseeker. purpose to seduce the poore ignorant perple, and to make them thinke that whatseener in Scriptura is spoken against the idols of the apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.



A New Yorker who Witnessed the famous Vandeleur Atro-

cities.

Some Horrible Sights Described by an Eye Witness.

(From N. Y. Catholic Union and Times).

Major E. J. O'Shaughnessy of this city is well-known in Irich Nationalist circles, and has been prominent in Irish political movements on this side of the water during many years past. No dinner, or entertainment, or meeting, or debate or anything of a public nature whose object was to help along the cause of Ireland's self was born in this city, while his good sire first saw the light of day in the midst of that warrior stock the Clan O'Shaughnessy, whose headquarters were in Limerick county ? He has travelled a good deal since he set out on his journey, and in France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Spain saw all that was worth seeing. In a letter to J. M. Wall, the well-known Nationalist orator of this city, written from Roma, shortly after the presentation of humself and family to the Pope, by whom he was received in private audience, Major O'Shaughnessy says:--I have had a terrible time wreshing wish the Italian language, and I would have given the whole of my estate at times to have known it for five minutes if for

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

CRUCIFIXION

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

front, and outside cars following with the peo-ple on foot bringing up the rear, besides, thous-ands crossing the fields. Oroker us the sheriff's name and he is a

THE LINES OF STEEL. No one but the reporters, your humble ser-

vant, and my two ladies were admitted within the lines of steel. Even Jeremiah Jordan, the M.P. for that district, was summarily ejected by Magistrate Cecil Roche, who was court judge and jury. All the landlords, hangers on such as T. W. Russell, the so-called "Unionist" member for Tyrone, were allowed to say and do what they pleased, while not a soul with sym-pathy for the poor people were allowed to come nearer than half a mile. The chapel bell become incirculations and the ceeps ringing during the evictions and the shutters are up in all the stores in Kilrush. The fellow who bosses the jcb with the bat-tering ram says: "Back ! away with them. Back ! away with them." O'Connor, a Limerick photographer, has taken several views of

Talk of the poverty in France, or Germany, or Italy. Why these countries are El Dorados compared to Ireland. Ireland is at this moment the worst looking, most wretched, most decayed, most poverty-stricken and apparently the most God-forsaken country I have yet seen

The British are responsible for this condition of affairs, and from what I can gather from their newspapers Cleveland seems to be their favorite for the Presidency of the American Republic! The crows are the only animals here that thrive and fatten. The peasants would not be allowed to kill the crow, yet the law allows the landlords to akill the peasants; for as you no doubt remember, Galdstone described an eviction as a "sentence of death."

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COUBT OF ILLINOIS CATHOLIC ORDER FORRESTERS, 126 AND 128 WASHINGTON STREET.

Chicago, Oct. 11th, 1887. REV. E. KOENIG : Dear Sir .-- I deem it a duty I owe you to certify to the good effect the taking of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness brought on by overwork. Your medicine almost immediately stopped that peculiar tremor that, I presume, is evidence of nervousness. I am now well. My head troubled me, could not sleep, head hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One spoonful of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams: have not had them since; took seven or eight

> Yours truly, JNO. F. SOANLAN, H. C. E.

A similar experience was made by Mr. John

Beatty, cor. Carroll Av. and Lincoln street,

Litanies.

The word "litany" is of Greek origin, meaning in the language, an entreaty or supplication.

The Litany of the Saints is so called cause by it we beg the intercession of all the blessed inhabitants of heaven, "addressing them sometimes collectively, according to their different classes of Apostles, Martyrs, Confessors, etc., and sometimes individually. Many have attributed the authorship of this Litany to Pope St. Gregory the Great,

minutes, and a thousand lives pay the penalty of auch foolishness." General James S. Negley, of New York, elequently advocated the improvement of the mail and steamship facilities by the Government and capitalists of this country.

THE INTERNATIONAL CON-GRESS.

equailing 45 miles an hour, or a mile in $1\frac{1}{2}$

Blaine Elected President of the Convention of American Nations,

B'ainc Elected President of the Convention of American Nations. WASHINGTON, October 2.—The International delegates assembled at the State Department this morning and at 12 o'clock proceeded to the diplomatic reception room. Here they were presented to Secretary Blaine, who delivered a felicitous address of welcome. President Har-rison gave a special reception to the delegates at 1.30 o'clock, one of the features of which was an informal huncheon served in the state dining room. Mrs. Harrison and all the members of the cabinet were present at the reception. The following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved-That this congress name as presi-dent, pro tem. Hon. John B. Henderson a dele-gate to this congress representing the United States of America.

Resolved-That a committee of five members be appointed by the president whose duty it shall be to designate and report to the congress on its reassembling in November next, auch committees as in its judgment should be ap pointed to facilitate the business of the congress and the number of members which each

committee shall have. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, took the chair and under the last resolution the following committee organization was announced by the Dr. Alberto Nin, of Uruguay; Dr. Horatio Guzman, of Nicaragua, and Dr. Joseph E. M.

Hurtado, of Colombia. The committee retired, and in a few minutes The committee restrict, and in a few minntees returned with a recommendation which was im-mediately adopted, that Secretary Blaine te named as president of the Congress. Another committee was then appointed, consisting of Secor Hurtado, Mr. Bliss, Senor Velarde, of Bolivia; Dr. Aragon, of Costa Rica, and Senor Zegarra, of Peru, to notify Secetrary Blaine of big electron. Meanwhile a computing was edent his election. Meanwhile a resolution was adopt ed providing for an appointment of a committee of eeven to draw up parliamentary rules for the government of the Congress. The committees

will be appointed hereafter. A further resolution was adopted, providing that in the absence of the president the chair will be occupied by one of the delegates of each of the nations represented in the congress by turn selected by lot. Another resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to distribute the work of the congress among subcommittees. This committee will also be ap-pointed hereafter on motion of one of the South American delegates. The following was adopted : --

Resolved,-That the members of the International American congress accept with plea-sure the invitation of the President of the United States of America to be the quests of his Government in an excursion through the territory of the United States, and that we ex-press our thanks for said invitation.

At this stage Secretary Blaine entered the room and was escorted to the president's chair. A recease of fifteen minutes was taken, and at its expiration, on motion of Mr. Henderson. the congress adjourned until Monday, Novem-ber 18, when it will meet at noon in the Wallack thing strange would strike us in this most A. D. 600, but not with sufficient reason, for mansion. After the adjournment the delegates conneils held before the time of that boly re escorted to t bhe White house by Secre Blaine, where the reception took place. NEW YORK, October 2.—The Herald's Washington despatch says considerable amuse ment was created in diplomatic circles yester-day over the reported valuable "pointers" which Secretary Blaine gave to the American delegates to the international congress. The burden of his advice was, "Don's talk." The secretary said the deliberations of the delegates ought to be kept secret and not made public until some settled policy had been agreed upon. Their duties were really of a diplomatic nature, and one of the prime elements of diplonature, and one of the prime elements of diplo-mature success was the faculty of keeping a still toorgue within one's bead, no matter how great the temptation might be to wag it. Another "pointer" was to beware of the newspaper men. Their ways, the secretary is reported as saying, are soft and insinuating, and the man in public life who tarried long in their company is subject to their blandishments and too often apt to regretit. The delegates took the advice good naturedly, and then went away and told of it confidentially. Mr. Blaine has made a profound impression upon the foreign delegates, many of whom en-thusiastically pronounced him the most charm-ing gentleman they ever met. His American associatez are equally well pleased with him, and the tacib understanding is that a tender of the place will be made to him.

streets to-day place it as the strongest utterance of its class ever enunciated by any American. LIMA, Peru, October 4,-Blaine's speech in the International conference was published here entire. The sentiments expressed are cordially approved by the public.

Oct 2, 1889.

approved by the public. BERLIN, October 4.—The North German Gazette regards the Pan-American congress as a means for attracting the attention of the whole western hemisphere to the inform propond derance of the industrial enterprises and com-merce of the United States, with a view to the proposed international exhibition of 1892.

proposed international exhibition of 1892. NEW YORE, October 4.—The Pan-American delegates arrived from West Point on the oruser Yorktown this evening and started for Boston on the steamer Puritan. A salute was fired when the delegates laft West Point and also when they left the Yorktown in the North river. The delegates have received and ac-cented an invitation to a dinner in Canada on river. The delegates have received and ac-cepted an invitation to a dinner in Oanada on the evaning of the 12th instant, which day they will spend at Niagara Fails. The host of the coccasion will be Erastus Wiman and the enter-tainment will be given at the Olifton house, on the Canadian side.

ALARM IN LONDON.

Sudden Flooding of the Holborn Viaduet.

LONDON, Oct. 2 - There was much excitement

and thence to more distant and sate localities as fast as possible. Most of the fugitives were in their night clothes, having left all their pro-perty to its fate. Happily the threatened dis-aster did not occur and the extent of the damage was not great. Several houses were rendered unaste for occurancy but none collansed. The unsafe for occupancy but none collapsed. The city authorities promptly remedied the cause of the trouble and began the restoration of the streets. During the excitement of the first alarm the runce spread that the viaduct had given away. The terror inspired by this report was well justified, for had the report proved true an appalling calamity must have resulted,

Another Niagara Falls Crank,

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., October 2.- A man named Van Veller has signified his intention of attempting to walk across the Nisgara river upon the g inch wire cable which has been suspended between the two railway bridges for over two years, and upon which Prof. Peere is supposed to have lost his life while practising, his body being found on a ledge of rock directly below the wire rope and about forty feet from the top of the cliff. Two years ago last Dominion day Peere succeeded in making the perilous trip in safety, and although the attempt has been frequently made since that time by prominent rope. walkers, nene have as yet been able to per-form the task. Van Veller lately came to this country from Australia. He has numerous letters telling of his skill as a rope-walk. er. He will at once set about getting the cable properly guyed, and if nothing happens will make the attempt on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. His wife, who is also an adopt at this fasoinating business, wishes to try her skill on the wire, but her husband will not permit her to do so, at least not until he has walked himself.

OANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

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

Orangemen Fall Out.

ST. JOHN, N.B., October 2 .- A feud which promises to attain considerable dimensions has developed among the local Orangemen. At a large attended meeting last night of the two city lodger, resolutions were passed censuring Grand Master A. J. Armstrong and County Master James Kelly for voting against Mr. Bell's motion censuring the members of parliament, offered in the Grand Lodge of British North America. Mesars, Armstrong and Kelly decline to make statements, but intend to call a general meeting to ventilate the matter.

legislative independence was complete without bottles of the medicine. Keep some in my the presence of the Major. He always subscribe house always; take some occasionally; would

Chicago.

THE CATHOLIC BIBLE.

Dr. Edgar still repeats the oft exploded notion that the Catholic Church had ""a wide-spread horror of Scripture translation, whether accompanied by notes or not and however faultically executed." He does not seem to know that long before the Beformation every Oatholic nation in Europe had versions of the Bible in the vernacular of the country,

Between 1477, when the first edition of the French New Testament was published at Lyone, and 1535 when the, first French Protestant Bible was published, upward of twenty editions of the Bible in the French vernacular issued from the Oatholio press. In Germany prior to the publication of the first edition of Luther's Bible, 1534, no less than thirty Catholic editions of the entire Scriptures and parts of the Bible appeared in the Garman vernacular. In Italy, the very seat of the Papacy, two editions of an Italian translation of the whole Bible appeared in 1471, and several other editions appeared prior to the Reformation. These facts any student can verify by a visit to the British Museum, where most of the Bibles are to be seen. The proscription and burning of the Bibles in Eagland were therefore not due to a "widespread horror of Soripture transaltions." but were owing to the man who translated it and to the nature of the version.

HOW TYNDALE TAMPERED WITH THE BIRLE It was the greatest hindrance to the circulation of the Scriptures in the vernacular of England that the man who first undertook to translate the Bible at the beginning of the sixteenth century was not only an obscure individual who had neither distinguished himself in the university nor held any re-spensible position in the Church, but was poore and sicke." spensible position in the Church, but was imply a private chaplain who was exceed. ingly insulting in his manner, of a most violent temper, and unscrupuloas in the defence of what he believed to be the truth. In the post-prandial discussions at the common table of his master he repeatedly insuited and abused the great beneficed dignitaries who were guests in the house. The Pope with him was Antichrist, while the monks and friare were exterpillars, herse leeches, drone bees and draff.

"The parson shearesh, the vicar shayesh, the parish priest pollesh, the friar scrapeth, the par-doner parsth; we lack but a butcher to pull off the skin."

These insults to the highest diguitaries of

"God now rescauch vs no meare to mercie,

scules, so that it is certains that he is not the successour of Simon Peter, but of Simon Magnus."

Rev., ix , 11 : "And they have a King over them which is the Angel of the bottomless pit," which is Antichrist, the Pope, king of hypo critie's and Satans ambassadour.

Rev., xill., 15: "Worship the image of the beast," that is, "Receive the ordinances and decrees of the seat of Rome and kisse the vilens fote, if he were put there unto."

Rev., xvi., 2: "And there fell a noysome and grienous sore vpon the men which had the marke of the beast." "This was like the sixt plague of Egypt, which was the sores, and boiles or pockes ; and this reigneth comuniy among Canons, monkes, friars, nonnes, Priests and such filthie vermin which bears the marke of the beaste."

These indecent and insulting attacks upon the faith of the Roman Catholic Church in the Bible, which professes to bea faithful translation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, account for the origin and nature of the marginal glosses in the Rhemes and Douay Bible.

THE GENEVA BIBLE.

Thought not so insulting, yet equally derisive, are the attacks of the Geneva Bible upon the Episcopal Church. It does not soruple to adept Tyndale's unfair rendering of Acts, xiv., 23, viz., "and when they had or-deined the Elders by election in enerie Ohurch," and remarks in the margin against election.

"The word signifieth to elect by putting up the hands which declareth that ministers were not made without the consent of the people."

On Philip, i., 1, " with the Bisheps and Descon," the gloss is :

"By bishops here he meaneth them that had charge of the worde and gouerning, as doctors, pastours, elders, by deacons suche as

That the theological opinions exhibited in the Geneva Bible were derived from Calvin. who was the ruling spirit at Geneva at the time when this version was made, was well known; but that the translation itself is mainly due to a Huguenot French Bible which was published at Geneva a few years prior to the Geneva English Bible has escaped the notice of Dr. Edgar, simply because this fact was unknown to the previous writers on the history of our English Bibles.

In 1553 there was published at Geneva a New Testament in French in ducdecime, which was revised by Calvin. This Testament ex-hibits the following peculiarities: 1, it is precoded by a long epistle by Calvin ; 2, every book is broken upinte obapters, each of which the established Church of his country he em-book is broken upinte obapters, each of which bodied in the prologues and the margins of his is numbered in Roman figures; 3, every obaptranslation as part of the Bible. Thus in the ter is preceded by a summary of contents ; prologue to Jonah he says : language in which the chapters are divided Due of mercie recesseeth vs to pensunce, that is i into verses, and in which each verse has pre-

1 e

30

backward of countries. The word may

following speciment the English versions were used to vining established Church of the country. 2 Peter, II., 3, on the words "and through constoueness shall they with fained wordes make merchandise of you," the marginal make merchandise of you," the marginal to be aw no flowers except what the old women were selling in the streets. Our own dear America is as everybody knows absolutely a great country; but comparatively-Citates

especially if the comparison be made with any of these old fossilized and down-brodden States of Europe-she is an immensely greater and grander country. The poverty stricken air of everything and the general lack of money among the people is what strikes you most. We saw the exhibition at Bologna, but it was a magnificent failure. The natives do not go

near it because they have to pay a nominal sum for admission. It does not touch the American Institute fair (which is deemed such a prifling Institute fair (which is deemed such a tribing incident in New York that we scarocly speak about it) with a forty foot pole, In all the countries we have visited so far it is soldiers, soldiers everywhere and scarcely a "cop" to be seen. Venice is only a city of perpetual flood. Its

Venice is only a city of perpetual hood. The streets are under water and there is but one square that amounts to anything, St. Marks. There also is the Palace of the Doges and the Bridge of Suides. The so-called palaces in Italy are nothing, but tumble down rockeries. In the "City of the Seven Hills" every other person you meet almost is either a priest or a rold of The person to remeat the soldier. The people do not seem to respect the priests in the way you would expect to see them

do in a Catholic country. The jubilee offerings to the Holy Father which we saw were magnificant. Placed side by side they would reach over three miles. There was every conceivable variety of arbicles from a wax doll in a glass case to a stuffed baboon on a tree. The report sent out by the Associated Press

that the Vatican exhibition has been a "finan-cial failure" and therefore it has been closed is onsense. How could it be a "financial failure" when the public irrespective of creed or nation-ality were admitted free? Non-Catholics who saw the presents described them as a "wonder-ful sight" adding that no one should leave Rome without seeing them. The statement that rats destroyed many of these articles is evually untrue. Everything at the exposition was in perfect order and not a rat to be seen except

raticals who are opposed to the church. The Pope and the clerica, who are jealous of the homage which the civilized world has paid to the Holy Father. The Grand Prix races outside of Paris were what we regard as the grandest sight we have

seen so far.

THE EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

Writing later from the bandsome watering place, known as Kilkee, on the west coast of county Olare, Major O'Shaughnessy proceeds to give an account of the horrible deeds that

to give an account of the horrible deeds that have been going on in that landlord ridden county on the land which the heartless Captain Vandeleur claims to own. "I went to the evictions," he says," in com-pany with the representatives of the Dublin newspapers; and I took my wife and sister along, for I knew the sight would make their her ourl, as it did.

hair ourl, as it did. The usual form of resistance with boiling water and so forth was resorted to, but, of course, in vain. The houses of the poor people were leveled to the ground by means of batter-ing rams, worked by the toughest looking lot of out-throat scoundrels from the centres of Orangeism down in the North that I have ever seen. The evictions took piace some three miles. This craze will continue, I sappose, or four miles around Kilrush and when the proconstant marved to another beat it looked like a palled with an ocean disaster when two ocean huge funeral with its long line of military in greyhounds come tegether in a fog at a speed

pontiff mention it. We know from Oburch history, however, that he had a great devotion to the Litany of the Saints, and had it sung with much solemnity in the sacred processions that marched through the streets of Rome during the prevalence of the plague, begging God to withdraw His avenging hand. The Litary of the Saints was used in the East in the time of St. Basil the Great, who died in 897, more than two hundred years before the pontificate of St. Gregory. Heace Cardinal Baronius says in his notes on the Roman Martyrology, that it was impossible for him to determine the origin of the Litany, but that it was certainly of the greatest

antiquity. The Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary has been recited from the earliest ages, both in public and in private. Quarti is of opinion that it originated with the Apoelles. It is called the Litany of Loretto, bocause it is sung every Saturday with great solemnity in the Church of Loretto. This magnificent edifice encloses the Holy House of the Blessed Virgin, which was transported by the ministry of Angels from Judea to Italy in the end

of the thirteenth century. The Litany of the holy name of Jesus contains the various attributes and praises of the sacred name. Every knee in heaven, on earth, and in hell must bow to the name of

Jeaus, because in Him, and in Him only, is salvation and hope of life ; and therefore with good reason may we cry out, whenever it is mentioned, "Have meroy on us."-Sacred Heart Review.

480 ACRES FREE,

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

Davis' Neck in Danger.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., October 2.-The inquest in the case of William Emery, who was shot in Marmora township on September 19, was resumed yesterday before Coroner Sutton and . a jury. After an exhaustive enquiry a ver-diot of wilful murder was returned against Peter Davis, who was present in custody and who has been returned to jall here for trial. The evidence showed that Davis and the wife of deceased had been unduly intimate, that the men had in consequence quarrelled, and that Davis had, in presence of some of the witnesses, threatened to shoot Emery if he saw him in the woods.

Ocean Racing Condemned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 2.-The annual session of the National Board of navigation began here yesterday with sixty-four members from all parts of the country present. President A. O. Cheney, of New York, delivered his annual address, in the course of which he said :--"The oraze still continues for the fastest ship across the ocean and that one is crowded that can show a record of one hour the fastest time in a voyage of 3,000

A KICK AGAINST BLAINE.

NEW YORK. October 4.-A. Washington de spatch to the Sun asserts that the delegates to the International American congress from Chill and the Argentine Republic withdrew from the meeting Wednesday because Mr. Blaine was elected president. At a conference of the Central and South American delegates it is said a Chilian delegate made the following statement : We do not deny the right of the American dele gates to elect the president. There are procedents for the election of a president by the members from the country which issued the invitation to the congress, and in which the con-gress is held, but there are no precedents for the election as president of a man who is not a memoer of the congress. The law under which the congress was called provides that the United States shall be represented by ten delegates to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. These ten delegates have been so appointed, and Mr.Blaine

is not one of them. The Ohilian delegate was followed by other The Unitian delegate was followed by other delegates who spoke in the same strain. It was contended that to elect an outside president would be to invite the ridicule of the nations of the earth, and that, moreover Mr. Blaine would not be able to preside continuoualy and and the congress would thus be left without a responsible head. It is said Mr. Blaine knew nothing of this conceition on the past of the nothing of this opposition on the part of the South Americans when he took the chair, else be would not have been willing to be forced upon the congress. Mr. Blaice's programme called for the election of William Henry Trescott to the presidency. The president, however, objected to Trescott and intumated that he would like to see Mr. Blaine elected. Whether the Ohlian and Argentine delegates will at any time participate in the session of the

will at any once participate in the session of the congress is not yet known. NEW YORE, Oct. 4.—A Washington despatch to the Post says: It is not true that the Ar-gentine Republic and Chilian delegates have withdrawn from the Pan American congress, At. the State Jepartment all the officials are dumb on the affair, but no signs of distress are visible anywhere,

MEXICO LIKES BLAINE'S SPEECH,

OITY OF MEXICO, October 4,-Secretary Blaine's address at the opening of the International Congress of American Nations has been well received harry Commonts heard on the palled with an ocean disaster when two ocean Ę.

BREVITIES.

A Commercial Paradox, -- Customer-"Say, Rothstein, who's that man doing all that yelling and screaming and swearing at the clerks in the rear of the store ?" Rothstein -" Ob, dot vos Rosenberg, der silent pardner."

They have engaged a ball-player to lead the choir in a Preabyterian church. He will probably give the right pitch, sing either first or second base. understand his score, and not be put out by any run which the soprano may see fit to make.

That machine which is said to be capable of flinging a man 15,000 feet up into the air is supposed to have been invented for the fellow who steals an editors's mucilage pot when a column of original jokes are required for im-

mediate use. For clover spellers to be asked to write out from dictation .- A narrative efs harassed juggler's embarrassments in gauging the symmetry of a peeled pear, whilst a pedlar's pony, with unparalleled ecstacy, ate a potato out of a fiddler's pigtrough.

Editor-"'I'm corry, Squapge, but you'll have to go." Foreman-"'I'd liks to know what I've dono?" Editor-"'Well, I wrote about that gallant old warhorse, Colonel Billinger, and you set it up that gallant old mwhorse. It's your place or my life, and I want to live."

At a café a group of gentlemen discussing politics ; a young student entered and joined in the conversation ; his arguments did not please the others, and one of them said to him, "Be quiet ! At your age I was an at my self !" You are wonderfully well preserved, sir," was the reply.

A Forced Compliment-Irate Officen-"Whe wrote that article about me in today's paper ?" Managing editor-"Our horse editor-the gentleman sitting there in the corner with the bulldog in his lap and the double chin on his biceps." Citizen-"Shake, sir ! You have a thundering good atyla."

De Fickle-" Ob, Laura, wilt thou be mine?" Laura-" Yes, Willie; and I want you to understand one thing. I expected this and told my brother to post himself behind us in the bushes. I just heard a click, so I know that the instantaneous shutter on his camera has fallen, and the scene we have just enacted is in his possession. I shall have a dozen pictures of it printed, and if you prove fickle you must look out.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the bead of 23 years' standing by a simple remed? Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NIGHOLMON, 30 St. John street, diontreal.

Oct. 9, 1889.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

YOUTH BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Youth parts for high adventure ; its warm

blood Fiors not through lazy channels ! It disdains The rest that age would covet. Field of flood-

The rest unat age would covet. Stell of MC The pulse of war-wherever it can see The star of glory shine, it proves to be "An energetic actor ! Its bright shield Is hope. Give the young champion fame ! Give him the wilderness, he'll pioneer Cive num one wuderness, new proneer The march of empire—he will write its name On bare and desolate grags ! He hath no fear ! Fear ! Let it seek the breast from whence it

CATE Flows through the blood of sucklings-

Flows through the proof of shokings-shake the bride That cometh with the tender hope of love ! It will not in a breast like thine abide, Stern desert wanderer, whom the beast of prey, The deadly savage, nor the serpent's sting, Could move throughout the stormy night nor

day ! When thou art old-when thy knit limbs shall

Their strength, thy breast its fire, thy eye its

A hermitage of shadows thou shalt chose-Along the paths of quietude, delight In things thou darest now in scorn refuse.

Aspire ! in thy gay morn of life, aspire ! Let the young eagle soar on reatless wing ! That arm of thine—that grand, authentic fire Unto proud life, exuming life, shall spring, Here is a nation, thou art one she bore Upon her rocky bosom ! Scorn no law, Nor the rude breath of dire rebellion draw, Nor the rule breast of differential draw, Nay, tear no arbery of her stalwart arm, But be the patriotic son, who knows How bright her glory is, how restless are her foes.

EDUCATION.

How the Church of England Regards Religion in Education.

The Earl of Carnarvon and the Bishop of London Speak-Their words a Rebake to the Protestants of America, and to Iadifferent Catholics.

From the London Guardian we take the two short speeches printed below. They are the soverest thing that has yet been indirectly said of the utter indifference of American Protestants to religion in education. The points made by the speakers apply to this country as well as to England. Lord Carnarvon fears the tendency to secularism, visible in this country; fears still more the political deals which may injure the religious education of English children, but fears most of all the endless tinkering with the educational system which the Government indulges in. One would imagine he was talking of the United States. Compare with the plain, American public men on the education ques-tion, and the positive heatility of Protestant ecclesiastics to religion in education. The Bishop of London administers unconsciously a severe rebuke to the wealthy Catholics of America, who never think of aiding with their superfluous money the attempt to build up our parochial schools, and the entire attitude of the carnest religious minds of the Anglican Church is a sharp contrast to the lazy or hostile demeanor of all Protestants and certain Catholics in America to a great cause. The Earl of Caroarvon proposed the following resolution :

That, in accepting the report this meeting desires to record its conviction that exertions are more than ever required to retain in its utmost integrity the religious teaching of our elementary schools.

The growth of national education in the past fifty years was remarkable, as they saw by remembering that Lord John Russell asked Parilam nt (in 1834 or 1838) for £20,000 or £30,000 for this purpose, whilst now, one year with another, Parliament spent five million on education : and the cry was more induced the subscribers to voluntary schools to subscribe their £600,000 ? It was simply their billef that religious education way essential to make good men and good citizens. [Cheurs.] These who looked back over even twenty years would know how hard it often sceme? In lives were lost. Only a few menths age a to reconcile religious instaruc in with rights of conscience When at first the compromise of the Conscience Clause was proposed there were many who doubted whether it was safe and right as a matter of principle. But they | building as their home. had accepted it; it was incorporated in aducational legislation ; they believed it secured the rights of conscience ; and if there was anything about which the Education Commissioners agreed it was that this clause was honestly enforced in every school. He apprehended the work of this society proceeded upon two principles-first, to co-sparate as far as possible with the Government of the day, staightforwardly, honestly, and in a friendly unturned to give such schools full vitality and efficiency. At times it might be the duty of the society-and they should not hesitate--- oven to press their views on the Government; they should not hesitate to speak out, and use their voices and influence far and wide, to bring whatever pressure they could on the Government of the day, about changes which might affect the work of this society. Religious education had, three things to fear now. The first was open secularism. He owned he dreaded this the least They knew in this case, at all events, with whom they had to deal. It was all open and above-board. His conviction was that genuine believers in secularism constituted only a small minority in this country. The temper of the country was now what it always had been-a religious temper. And, were it not for the unhappy divisions of the Church people themselves, he did not think they should have much to apprehend from secularism. Secondly, there were political reasons which might be hostile to religious education. The combinations of party, the part in their own time than people often supposed, and sometimes it seemed hard to put trust in any one or in any party. He reoloed when a society like their own-an lafluence in the country, identified with the elergy, drawing within itself the best of the laity-he rejoiced when it assemthe laity-be rejoleed when a bled and formed such a proposition as bled and formed such a proposition as he was now submitting. Thirdly, there was a hindrance to religious education which he dreaded even more than the political considerations to which he had referred. He referred to those minute, immature, unwise and most dangerous changes which from time to time were made in the educational system of this country. He cared not whether they came from governments or parliaments. He looked on the broad fact, and said these changes were dangerous for this roason, that iew knew what was meant. Few, perhaps, ever knew what was done, and the things themselves seemed so minute and so trifling ; and yet they went to the very root of every-thing, and if not watched and checked they

help they must think twice before accepting It. As to proposals about structural requirements they must remember how many proposals were mere "fads," and lot thom also and arbitrary power to inspectors. Their In- states." specters were excellent man, but at the same time they desired to know precisely their position, and not to hung on the breath of any man, however excellent and however

Isarned. The Bishep of Londen, in seconding the resolution, said they had been working for religious teaching for half a century, and did not mean in the smallest degree to relax their efforts. It was the very reason of the existence of this society. They contemplated education in every possible form, but would never have existed as a society but to promote religious education. The late advances in educational matters would have made this society unnecessary were it not that they aimed at religious education. But the course ed in their work deepened their conviction, and they were much more resolved in their education, because they were more certain than ever of the absolute necessity of maintaining it. Even intellectual education was of little value if not based on moral education, and if any man who could watch the progress of education in this country, and could yet say that they could have moral education without religious education, that man must be one-sided in mind and blind to the plainest evidence. But now there was something new, and so the need of the National Society was greater than in past times. The religious education of the country, although of such great importance, was more difficult to meintain than formerly, and became more difficult day by day. He did not think, however, that education of this kind had reseded. He thought it had made good progress, side by side with secular education. He thought the religious teaching in Church schools was as good now as ever, but there was now the pressure of a new demand. The Bishop referred to the difficulty of maintaining schools in large towns, where the population was large and poor, no wealthy people, and the owners of property not having the stimulus of aquaintance with the need to urge them to help. In these places also the competition of the board school was ever an important factor. People remembered that they paid the schoel rate, and gave also to voluntary schools, but often this affecermest talk of this nobleman and the Angli. ted them the wrong way, making them think can Bishop the wretched dumbness of they onght not to give subscriptions as they pay rates. They ought, at all events, the Bishop said, do their best to rid such school buildings of the burden of rates, heavy enough in some instances. These voluntary schools were the one kind which taught that people should seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and let all other things fellow. It was their parpose to do that, and they reminded all who had any knowledge of God that religious education, in the eyes of religlous men, was worth all other education. [Lond cheers.] The bishop strongly urged upon the National Society to take special

steps to encourage religious education as the State encouraged secular education. Mr. F. S Powell, M.P., in supporting the resolution referred to France and the colonies in proof that schools managed by the ratepayers tended to become secular. The reso lution was unanimously adopted. -N.Y. Catholic Review.

Another Slide of Rock.

QUEBEC, Ost. 2 .- At an early hour this mornin g a large piece of rock became de accommo lation and more education. What to had from the face of the cliff immediately Rudurnusth No. 3 klosk on Dufferin terrace. and went crashing into the house No. 90 Little Casmplain street. The slide took place several yards to the east of the recent no lives were lost. Only a few menths ago a law places of rock carried away a portion of the gable of the same building. Notwithstanding these narrow escapes, a family named McLaughlin cling tenacionaly to the

upon the table of Parliament many were guests. Secretary Blaine occupied the central slow to believe there could be any danger in place at one end of the table, with Secretary it. But it was examined and there was Windom as his vis a vie. Mr. Bisine had on alarm, which gathered force in town and his right the Brazilian delegate. Counseller country. He did not believe it was mere Lafayette, and en his left the Chilian delealarm either, but was well founded. He read | gate, Dr. Varas. Others hasides the fereign with interest and admiration the inervial i delegates were Gen. Schofteld, the members from this society presented to Sir W. H. of the Cabinet, Walker Blaine, ex-Senator Dyke. Increased help from the State was Davis, of West Virginia, Minister Byan, desirable, but let him remind them that if Private Scoretary Heltord and John Boyle. there was to be increased cost for increased There was no speech-making save a few remarks from Mr. Blaine at the conclusion of the bacquet. In happily chesen words he dismissed the company and proposed a teast which was drunk standing :-- " The perpetube careful how they handed over an uncertain ai friendship and prosperity of all American The delegates this morning started on the

long trip arranged for them by the Department of State.

DEATH ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Many Persons Killed by a Terrific Steam boat Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, Ostober 3 - The steamer Corona, of the Ouachita Consolidated line, left here at 7 30 last evening for the Oua-chita river with a full cargo of freight and a good list of passengers. She exploded her boilers at Falz river, nearly opposite Port aimed at religious education. But the course Hudson, at 11 55 this morning, musing the of events and the experience they had attain loss of the steamer and about 40 liver. The Anchor line steamer City of St. Louis, Capt, James O'Neil. was nearby and her crew and determination than ever before to uphold this boats saved many lives. The surviving pas-oducation, because they were more certain sengers and crew were taken on beard by Capt. O'Nell and kindly cared for. The following were lost, as far as known :--

CREW.

J. W. Blanks, captain. J. V. Jordan, first clerk. Charles C. F. Ellis. second clerk. Swimp Hanns, third clerk. Fred Dinkle, barkeeper. Fred Verman, barkeeper. Pat Ryan, steward. Dick Cartis, fireman. Tom Shook, engineer. Henry Doyle, porter. Jas. Swips, porter. Mr. Tate, Barber. Henry Davis, dock hand. Tom Cook, sailer. William Young, second mate. Sam Szeci, Texas boy. Both captains of the deck watch. Fifteen rousters, PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Tom. Hough, of Epelousas. sister of Ave Maria. aptain Blanks. Mr. Wilson, of Red River landing. Dr. Atwell. Four negro musiciane. Mr. Scott, Smithland, La. Mr. Davis, Stockham, Texas. Mr. Koench Mrs. Haff, of Epelousas. Mrs. Kauffman's nurse and eldest child. About twenty of the crew and about fif-

cen passengers were saved.

THE WOUNDED.

Capt. B. C. Cornwall, slightly. B. Augham, residing on Black River, hurt side ; not dangerous. Mr. Cometock, Donaldsville, slightly. J. J. Moeridity, Columbia, La., slightly, Wayne, a little son of Henry Blanck's lightly hurt about face.

Ohas. A. Pearce, of New Orleans, scalded. Pilot Rollings, badly scalded on the hand. Copt. T. W. Sweeney, slightly hurt by lving timbers.

Mrs. F. W. Roberston, slightly hurt. Mrs. Robertson says that when the Corona arrived opposite Faiz River landing, about 16 miles below the Bay of Sars, one of her boilers exploded, tearing the boat to pleces. She sank in deep water in a few seconds, Mrs. Robertson was wedged in the ladies cabin with some debris lying across her lower limbs, but was suddenly released and found herself floating in the water. She sank twice, up and escaped with only it was nicke

vente, the monasteries are clesed, and no one can gain admittance under any pretext. The Ave Maria is thus the most selemn time of the day at Rome ; it is also the most impressive. There are three bundred and ty charabas in the aity, and the would of their numerous bells, forming a grand har-menious orncert of praise to the Queen of heaven and earth, is of all music the most pleasing to the ear, and the sweetest, most touching to the heart of the devout listener. But this concert of harmonious voices, ever beautiful, receives additional beauty and grandeur when heard from the magnificent promensie of the Pincio, or from the Forum, er from the Applan Way. When heard from the Pincie the effert is

grand and sublime, for the sounds that prodominate are those of the bells of S'. Peter' and the largest churches of Rome. From the Forum the impression is more calm and seothing, and leads naturally to recollection and meditation ; for there one finds oneself in the midst of the rulns of ancient Rome-and the sound of a bell, when heard amid ruins, saddens and depresses the heart. One seated en the side of the Capitoline Hill, as day draws to a close, sees before him workmen returning from their day's toll, monks, pricate and people of all classes-all blessing them-selves and praying as the sound of Mary's bell is heard. The shadows grow deeper and deeper, and forms are mingled and confused in the increasing darkness. Suddenly all the The bells burst forch in one glad peal, and the monuments around seem to receive, and renew and send forth sgain the sound and to prolong its cohers. Soit and sweet come those aerial voices from churches and chapels built upon the ruins of the palaces of the Causars, or upon the environments of the Coliseum, bailowed centuries ago by the blood of the first martyrs.

It is at such a moment that one realizes the emptiness of all things earthly, the instability of all human institutions and their grandeur. The power of the Cause is broken: the trumphets of war no longer resound with their notes of slaughter ; the tiger and the lion have been changed by a mighty hand into the inoffensive lamb-and now the sweet voices of bells, calling to prayer, are heard through these ruine, imposing still, but sombre and mutelike so many gigantic sepulchres. One glory alone remains, and one exalted far above all the glories so dazzling in their splendor of ancient times-the glory of Mary, the Virgin Mother of God ; who through her divinely-communicated privilege of the Immaculate Conception, has crushed the head of the serpent, and still continues to de-stroy the work of his emissaries on earth .--

THE DITY MISSIONARY PRIEST. Not o'er the trackless wastes he toils, But amid the city's din ; No mountain peak, no torrent wild Can speak of God to him.

No trace of an Almighty Hand In forests dark and green ; His mission lies in dingy lanes,

Where evil lurks unseen No savage hearts to tame and teach

The message from above, And be repaid in steadfast faith And simple child-like love.

A city's crimes. Alas it is not To point to them the way. They close their eyes; they will not see In the perfect light of day.

The naked savage on the plains Has never yet been told Who made him. But the city's god Is self-love, ease, or gold.

'Tis hard to break through worldly pride, To crush its idols down, To make God known, His presence felt, Within the busy town.

To teach to pride, humility, To warm these hearts of snow ;

How hard, how drear, this mission is God, only God, can know.

CONNECTICUT GUARDS.

Meet with a warm Reception upon invading the Canadian Metropolis.

The Addresses of Welcome-Their Parade to the Windsor and Intertainment by Montreal Citizens-Grand military Display at the Drill Halt-The Reception at the residence of ex-Mayor Beaugrand.

A dull, leaden sky, wid a contrastingly bright, enthusisatic crowd witnessed the arrival of the First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guards in this city on Thursday last. A very large, somewhat mixed, but entirely good humored assemblage of people occupied she platforms of the G.T.R. depos for a consider. able time previous to the arrival of the train, a C.V.R.R. special which steamed into the depot precisely on time and was bharded by His Worship the Mayor who briefly, but heartily welcomed the visitors. The curiosity of the crowd was at its height and they one and all scanned and oriticised the soldiers of our "great neighby to the south." The result appeared to be satisfactory, for there was heard nothing but praise of the "insudue" be satisfactory, for there was neared nothing our praise of the "invaders" who seemed smart, manly and soldierlike. The men looked fresh after their ride, and bounded on to the platform and took up their position in perfect order. Along the lines sounded the words of command, and the ments formad without hushle or and the ranks source out words of command, and the ranks were formed without bushle or any unnecessary running round whatseer. A capital band, under the leadership of J. Uscar Casay, headed the regiment. It is composed of twenty-five pieces, every one of which is in the hands of a competent musician, a fact thoroughly established by the excellent music played on the march to the armory. Numbers of our city fathers trotted busily up and down

the platform arranging insters regarding the entertainment of the visitors. The regiment appears to be essentially soldierly and well drilled; not a hich was made in leaving the crowded station, and the men filed out and formed into their respective companies on the equare in excellent order. Here the were met by a contingent of the Montreal Lancers, who headed the cavalcade,

and who, by the way, looked remarkably well. Behind them and at the head of the visiting Behind them and at the head of the visiting regiment marched the following officers of the Montreal corps who received the Guards at the station :-Lleut. Col. Mattice, Lieut. Col. Stevenson, Brigade Major Roy, Lieut. Col. Turnbull (M.G.A.), Lieut. Col. Kennedy (Montreal Engineers), Lieut. Col. Massey (Sixth Fusiliers), Captain and Adjutant Lydon (Fifth Royal Scots), Captain McArthur, Major Atkinson and Lieut. Kemn. Atkinson and Lieut. Kemp.

TRESTAFF.

The staff of the visiting regiment was com The staif of the visiting regiment was com-posed of Colonel Wm. E. Cone, Major Thos. M. Smith, Adjutant C H. Ingalls, Surgeon H. G. Home, Assistant Surgeon S. B. Childs, In-pec-tor Target Practice James B. Houston, Chap-lain Rev. James Stoddard, Paymaster Alfred W Green, Quartermaster T. C. Swan. Governor Buckley, of Connecticut, followed with the following stall :- Quartermaster Genwith the following stall :- Querterinator Gen-eral Rudd, Serceast General Hungerford, Pay-in ister General Fann, Cols. Chappell and Fairman, A.D.C. They were blue uniforms with gold and seft felt hats with gold cords and

tassels. After them came the distinguished gneats as foll an :---U.S. Senato Vajor General Howley, Mayor John G. Roos, Hartford; L. B. Plympton, advocate; Major Burdette' Major Plympton, advocate; Major Burdethe' Major Allen, ex-Quartermaster General Goodridge, Paymaster McCray, Quartermaster Cheney, Major Westfall, Major Rathbone, and the fol-lowing newspaper men: Missrs. Trehearn & Wilson, Hartford Times; Guilfoyle and Wea-uer Bout W Hartings editor Compaction (Association) ver, Post: W. Hastings, editor Connecticut Catholie; Howard, Telegram; Goodridge, Current and Campion, New Haven Register. The regi-ment isself came in the rear. The men look well and the uniforms have a most pleasant effect, heightened by the red blankets on the knop-sacks. The office, s in command of the differ-

Companies are as follows :--Company A-Capt. Edward Schultz, 1st Lient. Henry F. Smith, 2ad Lieut. James C. Bailey.

Bailey. Company B-Capt. P. H. Smith, 1st Lieut. John T. Lawler, 2nd Lieut. Richard J. Kings-ley. This company is composed exclusively of Irish Catholici and is the "orack" company Irish Catholics and is the "orack" company matter of extreme difficulty to get even near of the regiment. Among its guests were Poster the gate. Two policemen were knocked into a Commissioner Irwin, ex Capt. Flannigan Ald P. McGovern, Edward F. McKiernan, and Councillor John W. Coogan. Company D-Capt. Augustus M. Bennett, 1st Lieut. William E. Allen, 2nd Lieut John McBriatry. Company E-Capt. Alfred L. Thompson. 13b Lieut, Jno. J. Smith, 2nd Lieut. Charles Upaon. Company F-Capt. George B. Newton 1st Lieut. Louis B. Hubbard, 2nd Lieut. Chas. W. Newton. Company G-Capt. John Hickey, lat Lieut. Chas. L. Bistett, 2nd Lieut. Charles Cheney. Company H-Capt. Wm. H. McLennan, lat Lieut, Henry E. Chapman, 2nd Lieut, Chas. Lieut. Chas. H. Slocum, 2ad Leut. L. H. Saunders. Machine gun platoon, Lieutenant Henry Avery. Signal Corps, Lieutenant Morris Penrose. The non-commissioned officers were :- Serge. Major H. S. Redfield ; hospital steward, Chas Major H. S. Redfield; hospital steward, Chas E. Gooderich; acting quartermaster, Alfred W. Dodd; Commission department, Clarence P. H. Wickham; drum-major, Wm. C. Steel; band leader, J. O. Casey. The regiment embraces a signal corps, am-bulance corps and Gatling gun detachment. They marched up Windsor street in really military style (the turnings at the corners of the streets were very gracefully performed), to the music of their band. The wayside was throaged with spectators, the roadway wore a heautually thick coat of very adhesive mud, there was no attempt at cheering, but all look. there was no attempt at cheering, but all look-ed on with pleasure. Arriving at Dorchester street a turn was taken too the right and they pro-ceeded as far as the St. James club, where they turned up University street and proceeded to the armory. Major Radiger was there to re-ceive them and they were conducted to the drill hall, were they formed in companies to receive the military and civic welcome to Montreal. Colonel Cone, their commander, took the plat form in company with the city officers and members of the civic reception committee, and introduced each in turn to the regiment.

have had a good time, and that we are a happy, enjoyable, entertainining lot of people. (Applause.)

Lieut-Col. Stevenzon came forward with his urusi good nature. "I know them all so well," he blurted, "that I think I would be justified in styling them 'comrades,' rather than 'gentle-men.' (Cheera.) It is hardly necessary to repeat the words of welcome extended to you at the depose by the Mayor. I can only say that I am sure I reiterate the sentiments of all in this city when I say that you are most hearting welcome

sure I reistrate the sentiments of all in this city when I say that you are most heartily welcome, and we are only sorry that your stay is so short as to be confined to two days. We are exceedingly pleased that you have arrived promptly on time, notwithstanding the dif-ficulties that were thrown in your way, and we hope you will return having nothing but pleasant recellections of your visit to Montreal. Major Radiger—"Brother soldiers (loud ap-plause and utberance of satisfaction and pleasure) allow me, on behalf of the Vics, to give you a hearty welcome to the city and and this building of ours. I regret with the others that the weather looks so threatening, but we must try to do the best we can under the circumstances." The Major then warmly placed the building at the disposal of the visi-tors to use during their stay. Col. Massey was only too happy to endorse

Col. Massey was only too happy to endorse the sentiments of his brother officers and fel-low-citizens. "We are glad to welcome you from the United States as brothers of that great Anglo Saxon race which should always minple together and which is destined, England and the United States, to control the better and greater destine of the whole university (Loud and prolocged applause.) Col. Turnbull also tendered a sincere and

warm welcome to the regiment and promised that everything possible beshould fone to ensure an enjotable visit for them.

COLONEL CONE

then briefly replied. "Allow me," he said, "to thank you, gentlemen, very hearbily for the very cordial and kind words of welcome which you have spoken to us. We know we shall have a good time and that we shall go away feeling that we have left behind us friends, real friends, who have made our stay so pleasant." He then turned to the men with a few necessary directions, the arms were stacked in the hall and the regiment marched

back to the Windsor for lunch. Owing to the downpour of rain the full dress parade on the Champ de Mars had to be portponed.

MR. BEAUGRAND'S RECEPTION.

In the afternoon the residence of Mrs. Beaugrand was thrown open to the visitors, and a brilliant company responded to the invitation. brintant company responded to the invitation. French beauty and with mingled with American gallantry and humor. It is said that the French cannot understand American humor, but that as ertion was proved a failacy Thurs-day. Botween the two elements ran the courtly, polished reserve of the English, thus forming, as it were, the ingredients for blend-ing a varied gathering into one happy, harmoniouv, smooth current of friendliness and good nature. It would be difficult, if one wanted to, to say anything upplea ant about the kind reception given by Mrs. and Mr. Boaugrand, when everything was so pleasant and enjoyable and bright, while outside the clouds frowsed and poured down sullenly and unintermittently the rain which, da uped the unintermittently one rain which, da uped the feelings and spirits as well as the clothes of the predestrians. The recipient of an invitation to this gathering forgot all this when he or she got inside the dror and was relieved of dripping umbrella and coat by an attentive attendant; but the outside feeling disspeared altogether when the hosts took the visitor in charge and introduced the newcomer to the assumbled company. Here a sight met the eye which it would be difficult to describe. There ware tastelul, pretty dresses and handsome uniforms, pretty figures and manly forms; in a word, it was a beautiful picture with beautiful surroundings. The affair was entirely informal, hence, perhaps, after the kind, effectual efforts of the heat and hostes, its success.

The Svening's Entertainment.

In the evening a Entertainment, In the evening there was a plenitude of both the brave and fair sex at the Drill hall, although not a surplus of either, for both the boys of the city oorps and their visiting brothers in arms were equal to the pleasing task imposed upon them, viz., that of entertaining their fair com-panions. It may truthfully be said that there has certainly not for a number of years been an entertainment in Montreal on so large a scale. entertainment in Montreal on so large a scale. The crowd outside was a packed one ; it was a scene was still a husbing one, but of a different nature. It appeared as though everyone had resolved not only to have a good time himself, but to see that others enjoyed themselves as the gates buen thrown open the shed would unone gates been thrown open the side word word and donbtedly have been besieged; as it was the galleries were thronged, the space outside of the ropes lacked, and the quarters of the various companies filled. Altogether a batter humored, more cheerful crowd has rarely been numored, more cheertu crowa has rarely been seen congregated under one roof. An essentially musical programme was commenced about half-past eight, and from that till 10.30 nothing but martial music and military matters occupied the attention of the vast audience. The Cavthe attention of the vast audience. The Car-alry had an opportunity of showing what they could do with the sabre, and as the shining blades gleaned in the electric light with unfaltering precision, the cheers went up accordingly. Then the Royal Scots came out for musical drill, and they, too, delighted the concourse of spectators who cheer-ed again and again. Now there was heard the deep roll of the drum, and the Sixth Fuellieed again and again. Now mere was heard the deep roll of the drum, and the Sixbh Fusiliers marched out with a step and bearing that fired the breast of every man in the vast hall. The fifes piped merrily, the drums rolled, and the men of the Sixth marched in a manner that would have done credit to any regiment of regu-lars. The American officers looked on with lars. The American oncere looked on with evident pleasure and admiration; they felt it, and they said so. Next there was a gun shift by the Garrison artillery, quickly and neatly executed, and there was sword exercise by the Victorias. The Field Bastery ably sustained Victorias. The Field Battery ably sustained their reputation for handling a gun in a clean, expeditious manner. Their Colonel was on the spot, and personally superintended the manusures of his corps. At the close of the programme the band played the national ant-hem, and it was noticed that the visitors set the example in paying raspect to the grand old air. example in paying raspect to the grand old air, In the course of the evening the various quarters were thrown open and "at homes" given to the officers and visitors. Very pleasant trysting places they were, and capital hosts were the officers. Probably the two most frequented of these quarters were those of the Fifth Royal Scots and the Sixth Fusiliers. The Scots have a most luxurious mess. Rich Turkish carpets, large comfortable chairs, valuable piotures, in large comfortable chairs, valuable pictures, in short all that can be wished for in the way of a military mess. The Jubilee trophies grace the walls of a cosy little room, and standing modestly on the table is nothing more nor less than the 'Jubilee cup." The rooms of the Sixth Fusi-liers were lighted up brilliantly and a nextremely pleasant time was pent. There was a repast spread in the Field Battery room, but it was enjoyed after the audience had braved the rain, and most of them got home and to sleep. It need scarcely be said that notwithstanding the dis-pleasure of the weather authorities, the "boys n blue " had an enjoyable time.

A Day With the Pope.

In an article on the Papaoy in the new number of the Contemporary we are given the following description of a day in the Pope's life :-- "Imagine a pure, good and able man, of more than three score of years and ten. rising at six o'clock in any given morning, spirit; secondly, to assist and encourage after a sleep as untroubled as a child's. Every volantary Church schools, to leave no stone morning before addressing himself to the dimorning before addressing himself to the di-rection of the affairs of this planat, he offers the sacrifice of the Mass, and then for gratiorum actio attends a second Mass at which his chapisin is the celebrant. With a mind thus attuned to divine things the Pope then begins his workleg day. A single glass of coffee, tea or milk suffices to break his fast. After going through his papers, he begins to receive about nine. From that hour till one in the afternoon the throng of visitors never slackens. Secretarles, Ambassadors, Uardinals from the Congregations. distinguished strangers, Bishops from afar, have audience in turn. There are 1.200 Bishops in the Ostholio Church, and with all of them the Pope is in more or loss constant personal relations. Nothing can be more gracious, more animated, or more sympathe-tic than the manuor of the Pope. His eye, which, when fixed in thought, is deep and plercing, beams with kindliness, and the severely rigid lines of his intellectual features relax with the pleasantest of amiles as he talks, using, as the case may be, French, Latin (which he speaks with great purity and felicity) or his own musical native tongue. After four or five hours epent in this way, he returns to his books and his papers until three, when he dines. His meal is frugal ; a little soup, two courses of meat with vegetables, and dessert of fruit, with one glass of strong wine, suffice for his wants. After dinner he goes out for a drive or a walk in the garden of the Vatioin. In the evening he resumes his papers, and at night, between nine and ten, all the Papal Household assemble for the Rosary, after which they relire to rest. But long after that hour the Cardinal State Secretary, Rampolla, or the Under State Secretary, Mocenni, is often summoned to the Papal apartments, where, by the light of the midnight lamp, Leo watches and thinks and prays for the welfere of the Church.

Delogates Banquetted.

WASHINGTON, October 8 .- The first of a series of elegant banquets to be given in many cltics in henor of the nation's guests from that this time varies according to the different Central and South America, was given at the reasons of the year. built up. The New Oede was an illustration Blaine. The decorations were unique and I what he had just said. When first laid tasteful. Oovers were laid for fifty four | return to their colleges, monks to their coa- so disappointed when I got eat.

few painful bruises on her limbs.

L C. Rollings, pllot of the Corons, was arleep at the time of the explosion. He does not know how the explasion occured. L. F. Mason, secretary of state, stated that he was in the cabln of the Corona talking to Mrs. Robertson when the explosion occured. He escaped with life preservers and assisted in saving Mrs. Robertson and another woman. There was very little time for preparation for eacape as the boat went down like lead in a few seconds after the explosion. No one seems to be able to give any explanation as to the cause of the disaster.

THE CAUSE A MYSTERY.

Captain H Sweeney, one of the owners of the line, who assumed command of the vessel, says the explosion was due to a too high pres sure of steam. The boat had a moderate car go. She was in midstream, ust below the Isading at Arbroth and had just whistled to pass the ateamer City of St. Louis. The expiosion blew out the bottom of the boat. The cabin was torn in two, the rear portion floating down the stream and bearing a number of the saved. Capt. Sweeney happened to be forward and started at once to put out the fi mes, which began to burn at several places. He save the bost would undoubtedly have burned had she not gone down immediately. None of the books, papers and other valu ables were saved.

The City of St. Louis was about 500 yards above. She did noble work in saving lives. She stayed there several hours rendering all the assistance possible and taking on beard the rescued passengers and crew. She went to Baton Rouge, where physicians were sum-moned and everything possible done for the injured. The only dead body recovered was that of Fred Overman.

The Corona was on her first trip of the season, and had but recently come out of the dry dock, where she received repairs amounting te nearly \$12,000. She was built at Wheeling' W. Va., several years ago, and had a carrying capacity of 2,700 bales of cetton. She was valued at \$20,000.

THE ANGELUS AT ROME.

Labor Ceases at the Sound of a Cannon from the Castle of St. Angelo.

Among the many striken impressions which a visit to the Eternal City produces upon the religious mind there is one psculiarly beautiful and enduring, it is that caused by the bells of Rome as they ring out the evening Auge-lus, or Ave Maria, as the Italians love to call the sweet prayer to the Queen of Heaven.

Every day the sound of a cannen fired, from the Castle of St. Angelo, apnoances the hoar of noon. At this signal the bells of the city peal forth, inviting, as it were, all the people to suspend their erdinary avocations for a few moments, and, forgetting the things of earth, direct their thoughts to Heaven, and invoke the intercession of her who is the help, the consolation, the safeguard of Christians. But especially beautiful is the sound of these bells at the evening Angelous, which is always recited at sunse?. It will be readily seen

.

No word of praise from lips or pen Lights up his lonely way ; Unknown, unseen, he struggles through The thickest of the fray.

Record shall tell the noble deeds Of other saintly men, Who spread the faith in savage lands But none shall speak of him

Who fell a martyr at his post. When strength and life was spent And with his sword still in his hand Before his Makar went.

It matters not. God knows all things : He hath prepared a crown, A glorious crown, to deck thy brow Apostle of the town.

ANNIE.

Quebec, Sept. 24th, 1889.

Lightning's Freaks

MOUNT BRYDGES, Ont., October 3.-A fear ful flash of lightning struck the house and stere of Mr. R. Wootton about IO o'clock today. The whole back part of the building was smashed in. Mr. Wostton, standing bohind the counter, was knocked across the shop, but not hurt. The loss is estimated at \$800; insured in the Huron and Middlesex and Goro Insurance company of Galt.

SUNBRIDGE, Ont, Cotober 3 .- During a thunder storm here to-day lightening struck a lumber pile in the side of the switch in Brednau's lumbor yard, passing down the rail, killing two cows near by, knocked a horse down and stumbled four men who were at work. The men and horse were not otherwise injured. Mr. J. Holmes, blacksmith, was working at a piece of steel and also received a shock, but fortunately recovered from it in a faw minuts.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

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

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-ING.

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

Disheartening .--- " How are you getting along ?" asked a travelling man of an acquaintance who had gone on the stage. "Oh, I have met with a share of success. I played 'Hamlet' for the first time." "Did you get through all right ?" " Yes, except that this time varies according to the different that I happened to stumble and fall that the voar. When the Ave Maria sounds, all labor been embarrasing." "It was; but I wouldn's oeases, the streets are deserted, students have minded it if the audience hadn't seemed

1.1.1.

The Addresses of Welcome.

Lieut -Col. Mattice was the first speaker. Ha Lieut. Col. Mattice was the first speaker. He said : Col. Cone, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guards, on behalf of the district staff and of the officers and men of the district etsaff and of the officers and men of the city corps I most heartily bid you welcome to our city. (Applause.) Like your revered General Grant, in one respect, I am not much of a speaker, I object to making speeches for the simple reason that I can't. But, (warmly) we are only too glad, in our humble way, to do all we can to make the time pass pleasantly for you. I am sorry that the weather threatens to spoll our parade this afternoon, but to night we will endeavor to entertain you in the drill-hall. I won't detain you further only (carnest ly) I reiterate how glad we are to see you all arrive safely in our city of Montreal. (Ap-plause,

plause, As an alderman of Montreal, and as a member of the civic reception committee, Alderman Conningham took much pleasure in welcoming

Three Hundred Starving.

Cunningham took much pleasure in welcoming the regiment to Montreal. Of course, the bhreatening state of the weather was to be re-gretted, but they must dc the best they could to have an enjoyable time. "One point I would give you a little advice upon," said the genial-alderman, "and that is, we have some very fine liquors in Montreal; don's think that you can drink the whole of it, because you can's A little will be enough if you must have in (Laugh-ter.) But, anyhow, enjoy yourselves, and when you return home, convey to the people of Connecticut the impression that you.

المرتبا المحارية المراجب التراجي التي حوال تتكافحه والمراجب والمراجب

and over a million and a quarter native Ohinese

M. Jules Simon appeals for subscriptions to

be sent to him at 25 Rue de Richelleu, Paris, in

There are in the Diocese of Kansas City and

St. Joseph Mo., forty-four communities of nuns, almost all introduced by Right Rav Bishop Hogan. This zealous Prelate has also brought

into his diocese Jesuits, Lazarists, Redemp-torists, Benedictines, Christian Brothers and several other orders of Original men.

The Archiepiscopal See of Quebec is not only

the oldest in America but is the most over-belmingly Catholic of any on this continent.

churches and 2,840 priests. In Scotland there are 308,643 Cabholics ; 295 churches and 329

Most Holy Rosary, has been unanimously elect-

The new Italian Penal code consists of over

four hundred articles, divided into three books.

of which the only important ones are those

which refer to the clergy and the Church. These are intended to muzzle effectively the

months of priests and bishops, and because of their sacerdotal powers deprive them of their

rights as men and citizens. It will go into effect on the first day of next January.

Asylum will accompany her, and their work will be to better the condition of the poor

negroes by teaching the young and nursing the sick.

The French Œuvre des Ecoles Libres wa

founded ten years ago to maintain religious

schools for the poor, in opposition to the secular

schools supported by the Government. Since

schools supported by the Government. Since its foundation it has collected and expended twenty-two millions of france. Last year it had 75,000 children in its schools. Its chief direct-ors are the Duc de Broglie, M. de Chesnelong, and the Abbe de Courcy, the Vicar-General of Danie

We believe we are justified, says the Irish Catholic, of Dublin, in giving the fullest possi-

ble contradiction to the rumors which have been circulated as to Papal interference relative

to the University question, and declaring them to be absolutely unfounded. Any influence which has been brought to bear on the Ministry

has been strictly argumentative and Irish. The case made out by the bishops in their recent

resolutions was too strong even for the obtuse-

The annual spiritual retreat of the Plateau

Academy students terminated Friday morning, when about three hundred and thirty ap-proached the Most Holy table. His Grace

Archbishop Fabre officiated, assisted by Rev. Abbés Larin, Germain and other reverend gen-tilemen. His Grace made some very pathetic remarks showing the wisdom and necessity of

faithfally serving Almighty God from the ear-liest years of childhood in order to grow up

devoted Christians and to become honorabla

ness and bigotry of the Tories.

and worthy citizens.

sinawa, Mound Wisconsin.

no one is far from a church.

D688.

Driesta

Paris.

CELTIC LITERATURE.

Ост. 9, 1889.

BEN ROBBIN.

No. 2.

BY HENRY EAVANAOR, SERIOR,

A reminiscence, as told by Ossian, in his sightless old age, to St. Patrick, written down from the recital of a Snepherd in Mayo, Mr. Hardinan, a translation of which, with the original text, will be found in his Irist aid of the National League against Atheism. The money is to be expended in the printing and distribution of pamphlets combating Athe-ism, Anarohy and Social Disorganization, and defending morality and religion. Minstrelsy.

Thou art sad, oh Ben Robbin, a cloud's on the brow.

And thy calm looks of beauty are changed to us now, In past times, Son of Alphron, 'twas pleasant

to me On its heath-covered sides, my companions to 886.

Groups of dogs and gay hunters met there in

the morn To the soul-stirring music of hound and of horn s

On its top rose a tow'r where a chieftain once There are only 13,000 Protestants in the ter-ritory constituting this diocese, to a total popu-lation of \$30,000. There is an extremely small precentage of orime and scarcely any drunkdweit,

And his spear in mock combats was often there felt,

In the gloaming the heron was frequently heard, Or the whir of a grouse and the song of a bird ;

According to the account of Catholic missions just published by the Propagands press there are in Ireland 3,792,457 Catholics; 2,547 churches and 8,251 priests. In Eugland the Catholic population is 1,853,465, with 1,261 Oh, 'twas cheering to hear the sweet hay of the hounds:

Whilst the endless wild echoes repeated the sounds.

All the heroes of Finn there prepared for the

And the fagots were brought by fair maids of Mother M. Emily Power, O.S.D., so many years Superior of the Sisters of the Third Order of St Dominic, forming the Congregation of our race, In the brook's creases green, o'er the grass

flowers grew, Blossoms sweet to each sense mixed with fruit

ed Mother-General of the Congregation at the Chapter-General, which opened on August 10, at the Mother-house, Convent of St. Clara, Sinof each hue.

There would wander so lonely, with light way. ing ourls, And their voices harmonious, wild beautiful

girls. We could hear eagles acream from the peaks of

the rocks, And the growls of the otter and barks of the fox.

And then calmly we'd listen as blackbird and thrush

A colony of Sisters of Charity will shortly Warbled light notes of love from a tree or a hnsh

start from New York to begin work among the natives of the Bahamas. Sister Marie Doloris, I can tell thee, O ! Patrick, this hill was most formerly Miss Van Renselaer, of New York, will be in charge of the mission. Eight or ten of the Sisters of Charity of the Foundling fair

When the seven fine bands of our heroes were there.

Thou art sad, oh, Ben Robbin ! a cloud's on thy brow,

And thine aspects of beauty are changed to me DOW,

Since I'm lonely and hoary and left without sight. 'Tis a sorrowful story-and friends few to-night.

NOTES.

A beautiful hill in Silgo. The name of St. Pairies's father, by some written In the original Mac Alls -" Son of the rock,"
In the original Mac Alls -" Son of the rock,"
The General of the Ancient Irish Militis.
Dry branches tied in bundles, to burn.

GRAND RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

To Celebrate the Amalgamation of Esval and Victoris Medical Faculties.

The Rev. Curé Sentenne announced to a large congregation, at grand mass on Sucday last, that a grand religious demonstration would take place in the Church of Notre Dame on Sunday next, on the occasion of the inaugura-tion of the New Montreal Catholic university tion of the New Montreal Catholic university formed by the smalgamation of the Viotoria and Laval medical schools. Archbishop Fabre will preside, occupying the throne in full ponti-ficials; Bishop Moreau. of St. Hyacinthe, will officiate, and Bishop R. cine, of Sherbrooke, will preach a sermon. Mass will commence at 10 a.m., and the professors of the university or their abain sphere of Giae will commence series. vested in their robes of office will occupy seats in front of the altar railing. The rev. curé referred to the event as a most

important one in the history of the young soclesiastical Province of Montreal, and one

Preteriant laymen of any note are connected with the movement, and it is safe to say they will continue to give it a wide borth in the AND OATHOLIC JHRONICLE fatare. IS FRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION :

and \$2 (Oity) will be charged,

TO ADVERTISERS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Ost. 9, St. Louis Bertrand,

THURSDAY, Oct. 10, St. Francis Borgis,

Catholic Education.

French Canadian compatricts are well pro-

SATURDAY, Oct. 12, St. Wilfrid,

SUNDAY, Oct. 13, St. Edward,

MONDAY, Oct. 14, St. Oallistus,

TUESDAY, Oct. 15, St. Teresa

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, St. Gall.

on aprlication.

vertising mediums in Canada.

treal, P.Q.

fraud.

manione.

Hon, Mr. Laurier.

The leader of the Canadian Parliamentary Opposition has been making a partial teur through Ontarie, speaking on the topics of the day, and preparing the way for his acceptance by the people of the sister province, who believe in Ganadian liberalism, as the A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNERS" at 10c per line (minion) first inser-tion-10 lines to the inch-and 5c per line each successor of Hon. Mr. Bisks. Mr. Laurier is a charming speaker and enjoys the reputation of a gentleman, high minded and telerant. subsequent insertion. Special rates for con-We do not think, judging from the reports published in the political papers of both camps, that the honorable gentleman's visit will be preductive of any marked results, in the way of consolidating his party, or of making new recruits. The temper of the the different articles usually to be found at a bazaar, and she room, which almost lend itself to the decorator, was gay with vari-colored bunding. The goods all of which had been given either by members or friends of the published in the political papers of beth The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best ad-All Business letters, and Communications in sended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WINNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Monpeople of Ontario is railed just now; so much has been done by the Mail and Globe to stir up fanaticism in their minds that they are DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS not prepared to listen to the calm discussion not prepared to listen to the calm discussion room. There were articles to suit all tastes, of general subjects, whilst on the religious from a cooking range to a lady's riding bridle, 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed not, is responsible for payment. 2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to sand it until nervent is under may question nothing but red hot anti-Jesuitism will suit. Mr. Laurier must have discovered gold rings, there were dolls in abundance, there was carved work that the bigot, whether he call himself Grit or many kinds, and there was carved work of many kinds, and there was patchwork and crewel work of innumerable patterns. He continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the nion, Mr. Laurier baving undertaken the paper is taken from the office or not. S. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be courageous task of facing Ontario audiences, instituted in the place where the paper is pub. and defending his stand on the Jeauits' Estate lished, although the subscriber may reside question, would have done a great deal bet-hundreds of miles away. 4. The courts have decided that refusing to ter, and won more friends, had he simply take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is prime facts of intentional endorsed the stand taken by Sir John Macdonald and his Government, without seeking to make political capital out of real or imaginary delinquencies of days gone by. It would have placed Canada in an envisble position before the world to see her rival statesmen standing side by side without re-orimstion in defence of the right and in defi-ance of intolerance. However, Mr. Laurier deserves well of the people generally for his manly stand. Thousands flocked to hear the WEDNESDAY......OOTOBER 9, 1889 FRIDAY, Out. 11, St. Tarachus and Comeloquent champion, and no doubt many went home, if not impressed by the logic of his speeches, wondering at the elegance and

fluency of the French Canadian wielding the language of the Angle-Saxon. Surely some of those will awake to the fact that very few English-speaking men in the country could come to the Province of Quebec to address audiences in the language of La Belle France as Mr. Laurier has done in Euglish in On-Amongst the many evidences of Catholic tario. Perhaps reflection on this subject may progress in the Dominion, none is more reinfluence beneficially some of the education assuring than the development of houses of oranks who are wild over the French being education. In the Prevince of Qasheo, our taught in a few Ontable schools.

wided with classical colleges; and commercial AUGUSTA HOLMES brought Paris at her feet and scientific training has made rapid prothe other day. Mdlie. Augusta Holmes, the gress under the auspices of the Obristian poet and the musical composer of the "Triump" Brothers and the Catholia Commissioners. hal Ode" recently performed in the presence of There is yet something to be desired for the 20,000 persons at the Palais de l'Industrie, is benefit of English-speaking Catholic students by birth an Irishwoman, and it is pretty safe to in Quebec, but in the neighboring prevince, say that her name is really Holmes. Her father and quite close to our own prevince line, at | came from Ireland and settled in Paris, and the city of Ottaws, an English Catholic Uni- Molle. Holmes has framed her life in the midst versity has sprung up within the past few of the French influences. It is a little curions years. The roll of its students runs up into the only musical composer who has attempted the hundreds, and there is every reason to with any success, to celebrate in the form of an hope and trust that ere long it will occupy a ode or cantata the centenary of '89 should be foremest position, rivaling our own Laval. a daughter of Ireland.

A Long Talked of Event Brought to a Success ful Lano-The Opening Augurs Well.

ST. PATRIOK'S BAZAAR.

Anyone visiting the Victoria Bifles' armory Monday afternoon would have almost thought it impossible that the much talked of baraar in connection with St. Fascier's church could be opened, as aanounced, in the evening. But everyone has had impressed upon him in his youthful days that "many hands make light work," and the promotors of the basaar, that panaces for all pecuniary burdens which religi-ons bodies now and again find themselves comous bodies now and again find themselves com-pelled to bear, proved the truth of this, for if the same person had again visited the armory about seves o'clock, the time fixed for opening of the ten days' baxas, he would have found that chaos had given place to order and that beauty had takes the place of untidiness. At the sp-pointed hour everything was in readiness, the sails were laden with the hundred and one different articles unrealing to be formed at church, had been arranged with the utmost taste by several ladies in charge of the stalls and were so arranged as to catch the feminine ove and to tempt the money from the pocket of any paterfamilias who might be lured into the and from a gold watch to a banjo. There were pictures, there were sewing machines, there were would, indeed, be hard to please whodid not find among the numerous articles on the stalls something of which he desired to possess himself, but if such a person were found there was the fishpond in which, with the juveniles, and they were abundant, he might angle in the certainty that if he did not catch something which he required he was at least sure of "bringing to land" something amusing. Then there was the photographic gallery-needless to say it was under the management of ladies — in which it was guaranteed you would receive, for the sum of ten cents, a true likeness of yourself.

patron and lady manager, as under :

Refreshment table—Patron, Rev P Dowd ; lady managers, Mrs Edward Murphy, Mrs L Boult, Miss Butler.

Loone, Alles Datter. Ice cream garden-Patron, Rev P Dowd lady managers, Mrs James McShane, Mrs N Powers, Miss Mount. Temperance acciety table-Patron, Rey J

Toupin ; lady managers, Mrs Monk, Mrs Mc-Kenna, Miss E Murphy. Measure-Patron, Rev M Callaghan ; lady

manager, Miss Kavanagh. Lotvery table-Patron, Rev. J. Quinlivan ; lady managers, Mrs. Mullin, Miss Darragh,

Miss F Feron.

Bales for weighing —Patron, Rev H Laurier; lady manager, Miss Warren. Ohildren of Mary's table—Patron, Rev P

Children of Mary's table—Pstron, Rev P Dowd; lady managers, Miss Austin, Miss Burns, Miss McCurragh. Fish pond—Patron, Rev J TuPpin; lady managers, Mrs H Cunningham, Mrs M Elliose, Miss M Cassidy. Gatechism table—Patron, Rev M Callaghan;; lady managers, Mrs J J Curran, Mrs M Phelan, Miss M O'Connor Rosary table—Patron, Rev J Callahan; lady managers, Mrs Reynolds, Mrs Jensen, Mrs Fallon.

Fallon.

Young Men's society table-Patron, Rev J Callaban; laiy managers Mrs B Mullarky, Mrs Irwin, Mrs Mullarky. Bazaar post office-Patron, Rev J Quinlivan;

lady manager, Miss Scullion. Photographer's studio-Patron, Rev J Casey;

lady manager, Mrs J Callaghan. President, Mrs Edward Murphy; secretary, Miss Emily Murphy; treasurer, Rev J Mc-

Each succeeding night during which the

baraar is open there will be amusements and at-tractions of various kinds.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

The Catholics of Europe make up half the

In the East Indies there are nearly a miliion and three quarters Catholies.

tinence Union of America.

are in charge of German pricate.

The French-Canadians in New England are

The Most Rev George Porter, S.J., the Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, India, is dead. Of the 1,400,000,000 of people in the world, bout 235,000,000 belong to the Catholic Church.

A priest was maltreated in Crete, and the Governor of Rethymo was dismissed in consequence.

Mgr Galimberti, the Nuncio at Vienna, has consecrated a splendid Catholic Church at Sersjavo.

Mgr. Popel, the Catholic Archbishop w, will be translated to the vacant See of Warnaw, Mohilev.

At the Orientalist Congress at Stokholm Father Decara, an Italian Jesuit, represented the Propaganda.

The crank who assailed Signor Orispi in the streets of Rome was promptly arrested by a Oatholic priest. The envoy of Venezuela at the Vatican is

negotiating a Concordat between the Republic and the Holy See.

Father Niesser, the Superior of the Barnabite House at Perugis, has been elected Superior-General of the Order.

A Catholic home for working girls has been opened in San Francisco under the name of The Girls' Directory." The death is reported of Mgr. Alexander

Guintovt-Dzievialkowski, the Catholic Arch bishop of Mohilev, in Russia. When Bishop Carroll was consecrated, in

1790, the whole United States contained not quite 4,000,000 of inhabitancs.

Mr. Silvesser Johnston, who died at Louis-ville, Ky., has bequeathed \$10,000 to the Am-erican Catholic university. The Congress of the Catholics of Baden, held

last Sunday at Friburg, was a great success. Over 2,000 persons were present.

Mr. George Wilson has taken the contract to build a Catholic church at Gananoque for \$25,-000, and \$10,000 extra for the tower.

The Sisters of Mercy are spreading rapidly in Australia. Their last foundation is at Kypetop, archdiocese of Melbourne, Victoria. There are 7,000 Catholic priests in the United

States. Scarcely seventy of these figure in the Catholic total abstinence movement.

Father Angelucci, of the Servites of Mary, has proposed the erection of a mounment in Rome to Christopher Columbus in 1892.

The German Catholic Congress recently held in Westphalia adopted the platform : Moderate use of liquors, no late visiting saloons, no treatiog.

In England the two dioceses of Liverpool and Salfurd contain about 500,000 Catholics, or onethird of the entire Catholic population of the country. Prince Biamarck has charged Herr Schozeer

to inform the Pope that Italy's allies would con-strain the Quirinal to respect the Vatican's wishes.

Since the erection of Ballarat, Vic, into a separate diocese, £27,000 has been expended for the educational wants of the Catholic community.

The Jesuit Fathers Drummond, of Winnipeg, and Connolly, of Montreal, will shortly open a three weeks' mission in St. Mary's Oathedral, Hamilton

Ostholics. Every day the Church is receiving a large increase to the number of its converts in China. The Catholic Church is progressing Interesting Items Gloaned from all Quarin Japan also. ters of the Globe. Kanzas City slready covers nearly eighteen square miles. It is the intention of the Bishop to have a church to every equare mile, and there are now fourteen Catholio duurahes, and severa More than a third of the people in Germany others in contemplation. As the churches are mostly in the centre of their respective parishes,

population of that continent.

There are 150,000 members in the Total Ab-

The Catholic missions in South Shangtone

The Lesgue of the Sacred heart claims a membership of 20,000,000 men and boys.

Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop of Turin, has baptized the son of the Due d'Aosta.

About one-fifth of the population of the United States belong to the Catholic Church.

now said to number half a million souls.

Oblate Fathers, and owes its present standing, in a great measure, to the indomitable exertions of the late Father Tabaret, D.D., Its founder. On Thursday next, the Alumni Association of the University will unveil a should read it. fine bronze statue of the Rev. Father Tabaret on the College grounds. The ceremony will be of a most imposing character. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau and several Archbishops and Bishops will honor the proceedings by their presence. Inaugural addresses Tae former has been assigned to Mr. J. J. our readers.

This institution is under the charge of the

fanaticism are divided between Dalton McCarthy and Mr. Charlton, M. P.'s. The redoubtable Colonel O'Brien secured the greatest amount of cheering at the recent meeting in Toronte, but he has to look out for his laurels, or Attorney-General Martin of Plateau Commer-Manitoba will snatch them from his brow. This quartette of worthies are doing their best Ch to keep up an agitation in the West. The Be Oli Daily Witness is whistling to keep up the courage of the few remaining faithful in the St. East. The spectacle of diminishing numbers at each successive meeting of the se-called St. Equal Rights Association is more than the patience of our contemporary can bear, and to orown all, the action of the Protestant Conneil of Public Instruction, in the Province Vi of Quebec, in propesing to accept the 60,000 dollars, has fairly driven the poor Witness 235 wild. The gentlemen of the Protestant Board are no longer worthy of the name. They are mere sycephants, according to our centem-62 perary, they represent nebedy, and do not deserve te. They are the tools of the Government, they are faithless to their trust, and merit eternal execration. This, and much more, the Wilness has poured upon the devoted heads of men who have spent the best years of their lives in battling for the cause ! of Protestant education in this province, From all which, it may be concluded, that the O. Witness is very mad, and that the prospects of the fanatics are very bad. To remedy this state of affairs, the redoubtable Dalten Mc-Carthy has been sent for, to orate in Queen's Hall, and revive the drooping spirits of the Equal fughters, who think the Jesuits have no rights, at all, not even to live in the suffers. Well Dalton may orate in the East, while this collocgue Charlton twange it in the Vest, but the agitation is doomed. No Government.

NEXT week we begin the publication of a new serial in the TEUE WITNESS. It is of absorbing interest and possesses both literary and moral qualities to a high degree. Everyone

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Statement of Accounts for the Past Pinancial Year.

The financial report of the Roman Catholic ings by their presence. Inaugural addresses will be delivered in English and French. The former has been assigned to Mr. J. J. receipts of \$175,823 and expenditure \$20,058 receipts of \$175,323 and expendent ware school less. The principal revenue items were school less. The principal revenue of two years), Corran, Q.O., M.P., and the latter to His Worship Mayor Taillon of Sorel., both old students of the college. In our next issue we shall publish a full report of the proceedings and addresser. which cannot fail to interact less. and addresses, which cannot fail to interest and other schools, \$11.394, and loan from estate Cherrier, \$50,000, of which \$32,500 was to pay maturing debts and \$17,500 for the rebuilding of the Champlain school. Of the total expenditure \$22,114 was paid for

Fanatics. The honors of the season in the field of anaticism are divided between Dalton McCarthy and Mr. Oharlton, M. P.'s. The redoubtable Colonel O'Brien secured the

Ex- No. of No. of penses. Pupils Professors Schools.

	ACR 400	10 790	091
. C. Academy.	148	12	1
German	150	151	4
) deLorimier av	200	74	ļ
2 Logan	185	111	4 2 1 4
70 Ontario	260	177	4
0St Christophe	150	78	2
9 St. Antoins.	300	74	2
08St.Oatherine	600	152	5
5 St. Elizabeth	200	103	2
adieux and Roy 5 St. Elizabeth	800	164	92482522
9 Ohatham	800	253	4
Fanet	200	130	2
St. Hubert	500	292	9
or the Blind	300	71	12
and St. Denis.	800	144	3
orner Mignoune			
2 McCord	900	407	9
53 N. Dame	907	662	12
Craig	1,392	720	15
isitation and			
Ontario	1,686	1,007	17
bisonnenve and			
4 St. Catherine	800	539	10
Mullins	800	222	6
St. Bapriste.	294	174	6
. Ann's	2,676	623	ñ
an Joseph	3,061	609	12
Bridget's	2,644	728	11
63818	1,689	872	8 9 7
ier	6,703	430	ğ
imont	6,598	834	Ř
rafield	5,904	398	8
amplain	6,781	555	ğ
ontealm	6,888	455	Îğ
cial Academy.	\$14,703	518	16
ateau Commer-			

\$68,462 10,732 231 The school fees of the Plateau academy amounted to \$5,933, and the total revenue to 87.267. .

Dr. Kane, Grand Master of the Orangemen

Grand Demonstration at Masson. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, accompanied His Grace Archbishop Dunamel, accompanied by Rev. Father Osmpeau, arrived at Masson, Backingham junction, by the C. P. R. on Saturday, Sept., 29th, and was received by the Rev. Father Maugin, pastor of the new parish, Rev. Canon Michel of Buckingham, Rev. Father Langlais of L'Ange Gardien, and the Ohnrch Syndics, beaded by their president (Mr. G. A. Dugal), who read an address of welcome on behalf of the parish. Three beautiful arches were erected for the occasion, the streets were tastefully decorated, as was also the interior of the Church, for which Mr. Dugal deserves great credit, as he is the promoter of the building, and should be bappy in the result the culturing, and should be usppy in the result of his worthy labor. On Sunday morning, at half past nine, the procession, headed by the Church Syndics, escorted His Grace to the Church, and the Benediction service began. The choir was under the able direction of Mr. Dione of the Public Works Department, Ottawa Mrs. G. A. Dugal and Miss. Dione sang several fine pieces at the Offertory and at the Communion. His Grace preached an elequent sermon in English, taking for his text, the origin of the True Church, showing that the Oburch of Rome is the only Church established by Jesus Christ. The whole congregation was fascinated by his powerful argument. He was followed by Rev. Father Mangin in a French

rmon. Before leaving His Grace expressed his surprise at the work done, also his bigh opinion of the future welfare of the new parish. He left for Ottawa on Monday by the 12 o'clock train.

Smith's Falls Bazaar.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Francis de Sales church, Smith's Falls, will open on Monday, 4th Nov. prox., instead of Saturday, 26th Occ., the date originally fixed, and will continue open until Saturday, 9th November on which date the drawing of prizes, under the supervision of a committee composed of the Mayor, the town councillors and prominent citizens. will take place. Persons to whom Father Stanton has sent tickets are requested to note that any re-turns of same will be received until 1st of Nov. As the object of the Bazaar, which is under the patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston, is a most praiseworthy one, it is hoped it will obtain, in unstinted measure, the practical appreciation and support of those to whom the building and embellishment of the House of God is a work not only of duty but of love. The proceeds of the bazaar are to be devoted to the extension and renovation of St. Francis de Sales church.

A very interesting ceremony was performed in St. Patrick's Church on the 30th ult. by Rev. in St. Patrick's Church on the 30th ult. by Rev. Father Dowd, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. P. Carlind to Miss Sarah Murphy, both of this city. The bridsemaids were Miss Carlind and Miss Murphy, sisters of the bridegroom and bride respectively, and there was a large con-course of friends and relatives, including the parents of the contracting parties. The wedding presents were as coaly as they were beautiful, and proved a pleasing indication of the popular-ity of the newly wedded couple. After a sumptuous wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Carlind left on a trip for the West, followed by the best wishes and cheers of a large gathering the best wishes and cheers of a large gathering of friends.

Sir William Tirdall Robertson committed suicide at Brighton Sunday by cutting his throat when in a fit of insanity. The deceased represented Brighton in the House of Commons. He was blind and served on the Royal commis-

Hamilton.

Rev. F. McGaffy, assistant vicar apostolic of Cape Town, Africa, has been the guest of Rev. Father Wheeler, of Our Lady of Help Church, Detroit, Mich. The Rev Father Kenelm Vaughan has re-

turned from Rome, with the first approbation of the Congregation of Explation, established at Chelses, England. A course of ecclesiastical history for the ad-

vanced students has been inaugurated under the direction of Rev President Walsh in Notre Dame University, Indiana.

Upwards of £18,000 have been expended in the Monaro district. New South Wales, during the past twelve yoars in the interests of Catholic education and religion.

There are nine missionaries now at Molokai. They are the Rev. Fablers Wendolin and Con-rardy. Brothers James and Joseph, laymen, and five Franciscan Sisters of Oharity. We regret to learn that Rev. Father O'Con-

all, P. F. of Ennismore, is seriously ill. We wish him a speedy recovery, and we are pleased to learn that his recovery is expected.

The Catholic Times, of Wellington, announces the reception into the Ohurch of Mr. W. A. Gordon Macpherson, M.A., Edinburgh Uni-versity, who is travelling in New Zesland.

A cablegram states that the Pope had ad dressed a protest to the French Government against their action in prohibiting the bishops and clergy from taking part in the elections.

A handsome tower is being erected on St. James' Church at Kouchibsugusc, N. B. Rev. Father Pattenaude is the passor. A new church is also being erected at Cocague in the same province.

Rev. Father Nugent, the able editor of that admirable Catholic journal, the Liverpool Ca-tholic Tunes, will be among the distinguished foreign guests during the coming Catholic cen-tennial celebration in Baltimore.

The Very Rev Father Lerobendi, the Superior of she Spanish missionaries in Morocco, has arrived at Madrid, where he is discussing with the Ministers the question of the relations between the Sultan and the Spanish Government.

The newly established Uatholic University at Fribourg, Switzerland, is to be opened in November. Professors from all countries have been engaged to facilitate the studies of foreign students by giving instruction in their respective languages

The Portuguese Government have authorized The Portuguese Government have automated the establishment at Myonda, south-east of Lake Nysess, of a Ostbolic mission, having for its object the founding of churches and schools, the colonization of the district and the suppres-sion of the slave trade.

The Catholic religion has spread very rapidly through Nebraska. The State is chiefly an agricultural one. Its fertility is almost inde-soribable. Many of the finest farming portions are settled by Irish families. These settlers must have priests and schools.

Must have pricess and schools. Among the prisoners just taken from Assouan to Cairo is an Italian woman, Maristta Cavalo-co, who comes from Kordofah, and brings word that the nuns, Sisters Teress, Elizabetta, Con-betta, Catterina, and Maria, and the two priests Fathers Paalo and Giuseppe, are at Khar-

Archbishop Satolli, Rector of the Ecclestan sical Academy, whose early departure for the United States to celebrate the centenary of the Oatholic biometric in the terms of the Catholic hierarchy in America has been an-nonneed, will also represent the Pope at the opening of the new Catholic University in Washington.

In China there are about twenty-eight Uatho-lic Bishops, over five hundred native priests,

The Weekly Register of London says of the Empress-Mother of Germany, Augusta, about whose alleged conversion to the Catholic Church so many rumours have been afloat, that she is undoubtedly more and more interested in Ca-tholic charities and devotions. She has never loved Lutheran ways. When her health per-mitted she attend the Anglican services in Germinuted and actend the Anglican services in Ger-man towns. Since she has been so great a suf-ferer, she is nursed by Catholic susterhoods. Her few visits are paid to the Salesian, or Visitandine Nuns in their convent at Coblentz. An apostate priest who gained a sad celebrity

by renouncing his title as a prices and preaching rationalism in Italy, Signor Antonio Franchi, has been touched by grace, and has re-entered the Church. H prepared himself for the great step by the publication of a work entitled Ulti-ma Gritica. It is an express and formal rema Critica. It is an express and formal re-cantation of all his errors and an apologetic affirmation of Catholic doctrine. In the Oblates House he received Holy Communion after forty years of apostacy. He his made a retreat, and is about to visit Genca in order to place his formal retractation in the hands of the Archbishop.

In a recent number of M. Moniteur de Rome we find the following on "Catholicity in the United States." The Moniteur says : "It is a contury since the United States proclaimed their independence. At that time the country coursed 30,000 Catholics, out of a population of 4,000,000 souls. To day the satisfics show that there are 8,157,676 Catholics in a total population of 64,000,000. Catholics are then one eighth of the total population of the United States ; and in New England, the land of the Puritans, Catholics form a fourth of the popu-lation. In Massachusetts the number of Catho The equal two fifths of the total population." Church in New England in which Catholicity has grown to wonderfully.

Parne'l and the Defence League. LONDON. O.tober 6.-Mr. Parnell has writ-

ten to Mr. Sexton asking him to act as his representative at the convention on the opening of the new Tenants' Defence league in Tipperary, and to lay his views before the convention. He says his health will not permit him to cross the channel. He advises that the movement be limited to defensive action. He says special regard must be paid to these points :-- First, the duty of protecting tenants against the landlords' conspiracy, thus ensur-ing to the tenants the benefits which Parliament intended. Second, the assertion of the rights of freedom of speech and of patilo meeting. Third, a vindication of the teaants to the same facilities for combining and organizing that have been secured to English workmen by trades-union enautment.

Is She a Child murderer?

SHERBROOKE, October 4. - Much excitement was caused here last evening by the arrest on the tram, coming from Garthby, of a young French woman named Mrs. Joseph Dapatrie who was taken into custody in consequence of suspicious circumstances connected with the death of her three children. It was considered surploious that they always died shortly after their birth, and it was the sudden demise of the third ono that caused her arrest. It was born on a Saturday ; died on Sunday, and was buried on Monday. The undertaker noticed that the head was ornshed in at the back, and notified the ceroner, but the woman was supposed to have been too ill to leave the house. When the coroner leit, however, she tried to make her. day his shanty caught fire accidentally and his encape, and was arrested in consequence.

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showing the deep interest taken by Pope L XIII. in the welfare of his people. Their separated brethern, he said, had strong and powerful universibles, but the system had simply powerful universities, but the system had simply been copied by them, as all the great universi-ties had been first created by the Catholic Church, specially in the middle ages, which prejudiced minds were pleased to call days of barbarism. The great universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Aberdeen were of Catholic institution. He would be glad to congratulate all those who, with a spirit of patriotism, concilia tion, and sporifice had brought on the happy re-suit for Montreal, but this was not the proper time.

Father Sentenne also announced that the usual procession of the month of October, in honor of the resary, would take place on Sunday afternoon next.

The Curse of Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, October 7.—The sixieth general semi annual conference of the Mormon church began yesterday. Wilfred Woodruff, president of the church, presided, and Course Generation of the church, presided, and George Cannon, of the first presidency, was present. There were also present five of the twelve apostles of the church and a large number of other high church officials. Presi-dent Woodruff in his address said the Mormon church had been established by God, and no power on earth could stay its progress. All power on earl could stay us progress. But the revelations given to the Saints, including the one about polygamy, came direct from God, and notwithstanding the trials and troubles through which the Mormons had passed, the Lord would sustain all those who obeyed his principles and his revelations. Apostle John W. Taylor commanded the people to give un-questioning obsdience to the priesthood. The church authorities are embracing every opportunity to keep the people in line politically, for they fear that with the loss of political power ecolesisstical supremacy would be greatly weakened.

Summary Vengeance.

VANCCUVEB, B. O., October 7.—The Cana-dian Pacific steamer brings mail intelligence from Sarawak, the British colony in Borneo, that summary vengeance has been meted out to a Chinese secret society which recently decreed death to all non-members. This society was the Ghas Sin, notorious in China for lawless deeds. It gained great strength within the last few years in Sarawak, and all arrangements had been made to take vengeance on the Ohinese who refuse to recognize its authority. Luckily Rajah Brooke, son of the famous rajah who established British supremacy in the straits learned of the conspiracy, and in a sudden at-tack upon the society's quarters secured docu-ments which led to the arrest of about fifty leading members.

Six were condemned to death and eleven to be flogged, and after imprisonment permanent (ly exiled. On August 12th the six condemned to death were taken out in a small steamer, blind-folded, bound and shot, their bodies being suck in the river. About a score of prisoners will be exiled after flogging and branding, if they will not reveal further secrets of the order. This is the same society which almost compassed the murder of the first Rajah Brooks, and all the forsigners in Samual a Company of Samual foreigners in Sarawak a generation ago. Sweral. hundred were then hanged or shot and the so-ciety was wiped out. A branch of this society exists in San Francisco, and its members are among the most desperate of the highbinders []

John McCormaok, who returned to Ireland from America some time ago, was recently evicted from his home at Sligo. After his evicbion he built for himself a shanty. On Thurs-

1. I.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Cause.

HAPHAZARDS.

Ост. 9, 1889.

With a mind nearly as blank as the white page before me, I begin to write this week's Haphazards. And yet last week was an unusually feative one with me, and two of its evenings spent out of my lonesome room should supply some subject for a pleasant chat. The first of these brought me to the house of hospitable friends to celebrate the birth day of the head of the family. The host is a German mechanic, and most of his guests were of the same nationality and occupation, and though mine are both so different, yet I was soon made to feel quite at home, and enjoyed the unpretending entertainment very much indeed. I wonder now can I make a brief account of it interesting. Come with me and see. Welcome, undisquised as unaffected, meets us at the door. which opening on the blackness of the night without floods us with the warm light of a comfortable home. "Come in ! Come in !"--it seems to say. "Join with us and be glad, for this is the hirth-day of the master here." Then the bright light shows us the mistress of the house, happy and proud too, for she is the mother of the white-haired boy of twenty months who toddles along to meet us, shows us his rocking-horse, and with generous instinct offers to give us all that remains of the apple held up in his tiny hands.

At first the German names of new acquaintances stick in our throats, for we spaak with our mouths alone, while the Tenton, and the Frenchman to a less extent, make very effective use of gutturals. Having chanced to express regret that German was omitted from my education, the conversation drifted to the subject of the diversity of languages, the inconveniences of there being so many, how in consequence nations are kept apart and hostile; and naturally we found ourselves talking about Volapuk. Une of the guests had lately taken up the study of this universal language, and before long each one of us had formed the resolve to do likewise Alas, I must admit that, at my time of life, the idea of learning a new language does deter me; I fancy I shall not carry out my rash resolve, but remain content with a very ordinary knowledge of English, a smattering of French, and such recollection of the little Latin learned long ago as enables me still to read the psalms in the language of the Church. This must suffice me until this sxile is over, until St. Peter graciously admits me into an undeserved paradise, where the tradition is that Irish, the language of man before the fall, is heard in all its now unappreciated beauty.

But I was telling you of the conversation at my friend's house. While we were still talking about Volapuk, there was a laugh at the expense of some one who had pronounced an English word in a rather original manner. I was told that this was a peculiarity of Germans, and that when one of them comes to this country first at first, but on the police assuring him he and begins to learn our language, there is no one so ready to laugh at the blunders of the novice as the German who landed here six months before and happens to know a little better.

I found these people to be men and women of broad ideas in the sense that they were wonderfully free from prejudice, and as ready to confess the peculiar failings of their own race as to admit the good points which distinguish others. Thus they recognized the superior polish and politoness of the Frenchman, the superiority of his language in gracefulness and sweetness of sound, while at the same time they claimed that their own was one of greater power and capable of more forcible expression. Talking sounds naturally led us to talk of music and I asked for The Watch on the Rhine. It was not mere politeness suggested the request ; I really wished to hear the famous song of the Vaterlandt sung by her sons. Our host had been a soldier, as had every one of his German guests, and they told me that the cheering melody had lightened the weight of their heavy knapsacks over many a mile of march as the regiments sang and sang again the patriotic air. The song is an old one. but it was only in 1870 that it became, what La Marseillaise is to the France of to day, the national anthem of Germany, or rather the warsong of Germans marching to battle in defence of their country. In 1870 it came to be so universally popular that all night long in the German towns crowds went about the streets marching to the tune of the inspiriting refrain : and the story was told the other night of an old Jew in Frankfort-on-the-Main who could get no rest in consequence, and at last exasperated, sticking his head out of the window, called out to the sarenadars below :-- "Hold, mine "friends ! Watch upon the Rhine all night if "you like, but for God's sake let us sleep in "Frankfort." The measure of this song is not so slow, nor is the music by any means of so high an order as that of the English national anthem. But it is, as it were, deliberate throughout, characteristic in this of the German people, and having nothing of the precipitous fury of La Marseillaise. I fancied that the first two bars might be thought to resemble the hoarse military notes of a bugle-call summoning the nation to guard of a bugle-call summoning the nation to guard but is confined to a limited circle. She will the threatened Rhine, and that the rest of the not be brought forward if the case can be made song is the answer of the whole people in arms marching to the frontier in their steady, resomarching to the frontier in their steady, reso. General, who has not yet taken them fully into lute, German way, proclaiming, if not from his confidence. No doubt he has a very strong their hearts, certainly from deep down in their case. throats, passions te love of the German Fatherland. The evening came to an end early in the morning, and the boarding house breakfast bell disturbed me from dreams in which I heard la Marseillaise first fiercely rushing on and then abruptly stopped, while the air seem filled with the steady march of the Watch on the Rhine. The realistic music of the comfortable breakfast bell awakened me and I was glad to find myself miely in Canada where the only blades that are ever used are the peaceful scythes that mow our crops of hay or the blades that are sold with forks. Well were it indeed for the Ger. mans and French could they be content to live in Europe as the French and German immigrants to Canada live here in peace. We are willing to learn from the older countries all that their ancient civilization has of good in it. Might not they learn from us how to live, Germans and Frenchmen side by side, mutually respecting each other like Obristians and good neighbours.

Rhéa. I was delighted, for it enabled me to be polite to a fair cousin all the way from Gaspé and now paying a visit for the first time to Montreal. It was the first time too she had ever been in a theatre, for they haven't such artificial things it appears in Gaspé. Now I was in luck, for much as I enjoyed the splendid performance, I was pleased even more with the naïve delight of my companion. The play was Josephine, and I think Rhéa's impersonation of the first Empress of the French borrowed much of reality from the fact that her English brings with it more than a suspicion that the great actress is a Frenchwoman. There is of course no doubt about it, but if there were her superb recitation of la naissance du Prince Impérial would dispel the lingering doubt-My cousin and I were both charmed with the play, and when I said good-night she assured me positively that I was "a dear old fellow". Now this in part was flattery, which I have defined to be unfounded compliment. It is true

that when my cousin was a baby I was then as old as she is now, but still I do not set up any claim to being considered venerable. The first part of her pretty speech, I wish to think, was blarney, for it is blarney you know to say agreeable phings which are true.

PAUL. A MONTREALER ARRESTED

In St. John, N.B., for Having Sent the Box of Poisoned Candy-He is a Religious Maniac.

ST. JOHN, N. B., October 5 .- William Mc-Donald has been arrested charged with sending poisoned candy which caused the death of Mrs. MacRas. The authorities refuse to give any information, but claim to have a very good case, McDonald is 23 years of age and the son of Jacob D. McDonald. a clerk to H. J. Beemer, railroad contractor of Montreal, who died in that city October last. William McDonald was employed in Montreal as a clerk to Mr. Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific railway. He came to this city, where he formerly belonged, soon after the death of his father. He was suffering with religious mania a

the time, and on October 29, 1888, walked into the harbor, but was saved from drowning and sent to a lunatic asylum. Being released last spring, supposed to have been cured, he became employed in the wholesale drug store of T. B. Barker & Co., where he has been since. He is a brother of the widow of the late Major Barker and has another sister who is the cashier of the Windsor hotel. Montreal. It is believed that the authorities have evidence that there has been boxes, twine and wrapping paper found in Barker's room similar to those used in sending the candy.

A MYSTEBIOUS WOMAN.

The arrest was made on information given to Solloitor-General Pageley by a woman whese name does not transpire. When arrested in Barber's store McDonald demurred would not be handcuffed, he accompanied them with a murmur. In the police station he was searched, but nothing was found but a small slip of paper with some sherthand notes carelessly written on it. It was given to the stenographer, who will decipher them. A search of Barker's store brought to light boxes exactly similar to those in which the candy had been sent. They were used for packing fine tooth combs in. There were many loose combs lying about. The toxes in

McDonald's friends have engaged Mr. C. P. Stockton to defend him. A number of other rumors, making the case still more circumstantial, are either denied or not admitted by the police. The respectability of the prisoner's family and his connections add to the sensational character of the case. It is believed that if he be guilty he was undoubtedly insane. Mo- ened their assailants with revolvers and a sword-Donald lived in Montreal about the time of cane. They were rescued by friends. the Galt candy poisoning cases, and there seems to be a suspicion here that he may have been in Toronto on October, 1888.

EUROPEAN.

It is reported that the Sultan will grant am nesty to the Oretan insurgents.

News of the Week.

The Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy of Ireland, has been sworn in at Dublin.

Thirty farmers have been arrested at Tippe-rary for refusing to pay market tolls on Smith-Barry's estate.

A despatch from Orete says the insurgents have a tacked the Turkish troops committing outrages at Oanea.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister to the United States, sailed from Liverpool for New York on Friday.

The Council of State of the Canton of Fri-bourg, Switzerland, has voted 2,250,000 francs to found a Catholic University.

Ex-King Milan said at Carlshad that he does not intend going to Belgrade, as he has the fullest confidence in the regents.

The dockmen's strike committee in London has paid the "blacklegs" one pound each and all have joined the union and will go to work.

The Russian Government is making arrengement for the construction of a railway from Askabad to Meshed, by way of Daskak and Kelat.

At the approaching session of the Skuntchina the Servian Government will introduce a bill to prohibit ex-Queen Natalie from residing in Servia.

Sardinia has been devasted by a hurricane and great loss of life and property has resulted. Cagliori in Italy has been visited with a similar calamity.

Mr. Goschen is making a tour of the south-west portion of Ireland. The object of his trip is to glean facts to assist him in drafting the new Land bill.

The French Government will prosecute the Intransigeant for asserting that funds belong-ing to the War office were used in carrying the recent elections.

The cotton mills of Lancashiere continue to run on half time. The Operatives' society has expended £20,000 for the relief of those suffering through the partial stoppage of the mills.

E. A. Burke, ex-State Treasurer of Louisiana, sailed from Liverpool for New York on the steamer "Teutonic," but up in the arrival of the vessel in Queenstown he disembarked and returned to London.

The Earl of Galloway was arraigned before the court in Dumfries on Friday, charged with indecent behaviour toward a listle girl named Gibson. He pleaded not guilty and his trial was set down for October 14.

The Russo-Japanese treaty of commerce, which has been submitted to the Czar, alters the Japanese tariff system. Henceforth duties will be levied upon articles separately specified instead of upon gross bulk as imported.

General Boulanger, accompanied by his scretary and a temale companion, started secret-ly Monday night for the Isle of Jersey. Rooms have been encaged for the party at a hotel. The General's horses were sent ahead yesterday.

In a speeca at Perth Monday evening Lord Randolph Churchill admitted the obligation of the Government to pursue a generous policy towards Ireland. To neglect Ireland, he said, would be treason to the cause of the union.

At a meeting at Cambridge, Mr. Charles Hall, M.P., chairman of the British delegation to the Maritime convention to be held in Washington, said he trusted the conference would result in much needed reforms in International laws.

All the leading Spanish newspapers, in commenting upon the International American Con-gress at Washington, units in expressing the hope that the Spanish American Republics will not allow themselves to be made satellites of by the United States.

which they had been could not be found. Two thousand tramway and omnibus employes of London held a meeting on Friday Chatham township, while returning from morning and formed a union to obtain shorter school, jumped on a toller attached to a waggon hours and the redress of a number of grievances. A manifesto, appealing to adherents, was issued Lord Rosebery presided.

M. Deroulede and another Boulangiet, M. Oastellin, on leaving a meeting in Paris Thurs-day evening were attacked by opponents and beaten with sticks, notwithstanding they threat-

office. Unrequited affection for Simmons and separation from her husband are assigned as the

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Charles Stevenson andm Willis Johns were found dead in their beds at Ocema, Wis, Thurs-day. It appears that Stevenson, in whose right hand a revolver was found, first shot Johns right hand a revolver was found, first shot Johns and then killed himself. The cause of the tragedy is unknown. The men had been good friends.

Thus far 627 jurors have been excused in the Thus far 627 jurors nave been excused in the Oronin murder trial, four accepted and sworn in, and four temporarily passed until to morrow. The defence has only 17 peremptory challenges left, 84 having been disposed by them, 57 on behalf of the state. Counsel express the hope that a jury will be empanelled this week.

William Powe, of Ansonia, has been missing for three weeks. It is rumored that he spent \$100,000 belonging to his wife's relatives, also that harpers fleeced him. Powe was secretary of the Bridgeport Bronze company. His ac-counts are correct. One theory is that Powe is deranged, owing to financial difficulties and the death of a daughter.

A Philadelphia despatch says it is rumored the calculations by the naval asgineers of the horse power developed in the recent official trial of the cruiser "Baltimore" will show a large falling off from that expected. It is even hinted that the contract requirements of 9,000 horse power have not been fulfilled by twenty or thirty horse power.

Major E A Burke, ex-treasurer of Louisiana, who has been in England, declines to enter into further controversy by oable regarding the al-leged irregularities in Louisiana bonds. He says he holds himself responsible if there is any-thing really wrong. He was unable to com-plete his business in time to sail for home on the Etruria, but has taken passage by the Teutonic for the United States.

Twombley and Laroche, the engineer and fireman held by the Coroner's jury for criminal responsibility in the Rock Island train disaster at Chicago, were admitted to bail in \$25,000 each. Two gentlemen connected with the road gave bail for Twombley, whose drunkenness caused the wreck. Laroche failed to secure bondsmen. The accused will be tried for mur-der in the first degree. Michael O'Connor, another victim, has died.

The New York State Democratic convention passed a resolution stating : "We have not ad-vocated, and do not advocate, free trade, but, we steadfastly adhere to the principles of tariff reform, believing that adhered the right alone carries in itself the container of triumph. We heartily endorse the honess and fearless administration of the national Government by Grover Cleveland." It also did homage to the Irish vote by resolutions in favor of the "Hon" Charles S Parnell and endorsing the action of Mr Gladstone.

A Rev J McLeod, a Nova Scotian Congregational minister, was arrested in Chicago on Sunday, charged with adultery and bigamy. The first Mrs McLeod said the reverend gentleman married her in Nova Sootia two years ago, while pastor of the Congregational church at Central Economy. "He was driven out of town not long after that," she said, "on account of a family matter and came to Chicago. He has been here now two years, but I did not hear of his second marriage until this month. I at once came from Nova Scotia and had warrants for his arrest sworn out. I have one child, a boy, 15 months old."

A sensation was created at Little Falls Mich., on Thursday by the discovery that Mrs. J. P. Sand, wife of the deputy sheriff, had taken her nusband's revolver, keys and \$50, and, after liberating John Mitchell, scattenoed for highway robhery to the state reformatory, eloped with him. She was seen to board the midnight train north, and it is supposed Mitchell took the same train from the side opposite. The sheriff and deputy sheriff are in hot pursuit, but will probably not get Mitchell, as he is well aquaint ed with the Case county woods. Mitchell is 20 years old and the woman 40. She leaves a husband and three children, the oldest of whom is about 20.

CANADIAN.

A nine year old daughter of C. Cooper. of and, falling off, was crushed to death.

The formal resignation of Mr. E. Crowe Baker, M.P., of Victoria, B.O., has been re-ceived. Mr. Baker has long been dissatisfied and absented himself from Uttawa most of last session.

THE FRENCH ELECTION 3.

A sweeping Victory for the Republican's on the ze-Ballots.

PABIS, October 6,- Re-ballots were taken to-day in the districts in which the recent elections for members of the Obamber of Deputies were without definite result. The

weather was fine and a host of electors presented themselves at the polls. The voting in Paris proceeded in perfect quietness, there being no incident worthy of mention. The followers of General Boulanger are deserting M. Laguerre and ether former Boulangists

have ceased to mention the General's name, styling themselves only Revisionists. It is estimated that two thirds of the 183 constituencies which balleted to-day have gone Republican, The Conservatives calculate upon the return of two of their candidates in Paris. All the members of the National committee will confer with General Bonlager in

London Tuesday next, prior to his departure for the Isle of Jersey. The vote in the first Seine district was

Gayot, minister of public works, 6,113; Turquet (Bonlangist), 5,417. Ninth Soine district,-Berger (Republi-

can), 6,136; (Revisionit), 4,867. Eleventh Seine district,-Flcquet (Re-publicau), 5,284; Nicot (Boulangist), 3,208.

Eighteenth Seine district,-Laisant (Boulangist), 3,600; Lafent (Republican), 3 214. In the fifth Seine district Naquet (Boulangist) received 4,830 votes and Bourneville outgoing Republican) 4.745.

In the eighth district Marin (Conservative and Boulangist) defeated the well-known

Deputy Passy. In the fourth district Baredel and Chassing (Republicans) defeated Menorval and Thiesse (Boulungists.)

In the ninth district Emile Ferry defeated Berry (Censervative). The total returns for Paris show the elec-

tion of 22 Republicans and 14 Boulangists, Among the former ar MM. Lockroy, Miller and, Dreyfus, Lanessan, Raspail and Marnat-

tan. Among the Boulangists are Dr. Mery; who defeated M. Baely, and M. Senn, who defeated ex Minister Heradia. ROCHEFORT AGAIN BEATEN.

In Balleville Dumary (Socialist) received

5 584 and Rochefort 4.054 In Bordeaux, Jourde (Boulangist) has ousted Faure.

In Lille, Verquin (Republican) has beaten the Boulangist candidate.

Lyons has elected three Republicans.

In the first district of Bordeaux Obiche (Boulangist) is elected. The second Bordeaux district also returns a Boulangist. M. Almelefilie.

The boulevards were animated this evening. Orowds paraded the streets shouting partisan cries. Mounted guards kept the people moving.

MIDNIGHT. - A few prests have been made. principally of noisy youths. The streets are still crowded, otherwise the oity is calm. The results in the provinces arrive alowly,

In Neulily, Laur (Boniangist) received 10, 724, and M. Anterne (Republican) 8,359.

In Toulouse, Minister Constans received 8,394 and Sasini .6,883. In Bordesux, ex-Minister Raypol received 11.570 and Prince Tau (Conservative) 11,-

253.Boulogne returns a Conservative and a Ro-

publican. Returns from 153 districts show the election of 108 Republicans and 45 anti-Republicans. It is reported that a split has occurred between Boulanger and Count Dillon because of the former's assortion that the bargain with the Conservatives had caused a loss of seats to the Boulangiate.

THEOZAR: TO BE BULLDOZED.

Prince Bismarck Playing Fast and Loose with Austria. The Complaints of Petit Jurors. BERLIN, October 6. - Official telegram



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SEIN and scalp discases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, sre speedily, conomically and permanently cured by the CUTICUEA REMEDIRS, when all other remedies and methods tail. CUTICUEA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICUEA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, exter-nally and CUTICUEA REBOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood discase from plingles to serofula. Soid everywhere. Price, CUTICUEA, 75c; SOAF, 35c RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DEUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Discases."

A Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin TEA

Rolief in one minute, for all pains and weak-ness, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 300. 500

between the two countries. The Russian national party, bowever, is trying to neutralze these efforts through dominant official influences and is also making an energetic campaign in the Slavophile newspapers. PARIS, Ostober 6.—The Birlin correspon-

dent of the Journal des Debais asserts that Prince Bismarok, in receiving the president of the Wood Workers' congress, said. " The foreign situation is so peaceful that you may set to work without the alightest four. He was not always so. Not long sgo England still hesitated whether to act as a mad bull or as a fat ox chewing cud. To day her resolution is taken, and I can assure you that the maintenance of peace is certain,'

THE OROPS OF QUEBEO.

A Highly Satisfactory Report Sent out by the Provincial Department.

QUEBEC, October 5 .- The Department of agriculture has sent out the following bulietin on the state of the crops to the end of Septombar :---

The fine warm weather during the last week of the month of August and the first three weeks of the month of September, has had the beneficial effect to mature our cereals, to allow to house them in good order and condition, and to dissipate the fears manifested in certain localities.

We may now therefore assert that, on the whole, this year, the crop of hay and of grains while be good, the only weak crop, on account of rust, being that of potatoes, which not-withstanding will yield more than the average, the damage caused in certain localties being compensated by the anocess in others. These statements, as may be seen by the return of the different agricultural soleties of this province, are fully confirmed. Hay, very good.

Wheat, good and plnmp, 20 to 30 bushels te the acro.

Barley, good, 20 to 40 bushels to the sore. Oats, very good, 20 to 25 bushels to the CTd.

Rye good. Pess, good, 12 to 15 bushels per sore. Indian corn, fair. Potatoes, pretty frir. Root crops, very good. Tobacco, very good. Oulture for silos, excellent. Fruits, not half the usual crop. Grass, plentiful. Meadows, extra good. The month of September was beautifully pleasant till the 20th, when the equinoctal rains began, the last week being cloudy with a low temperature and frequent showers.

third greatest actress of the day, Madame fear.

LEFT MONTREAL INSANE.

William McDonald was private secretary to Mr. Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., from February to October, 1888, and was asked to resign because he acted "peculiarly." An attempt was made to see McDonald's sister, the onehier of the Windsor hotel, but she had hean allowed to go to her room early in the evening in order to keep the news of her brother's arrest from her. No one there seemed to know anything about him, though he was generally known by sight. A peculiar proposition was laid down by a

prominent Montreal physician last night, who knew McDonald. This gentleman said that MoDonald a dismissal from the employ of the Canadian Pacific railway was due to his religious mania and that his mind was badly deranged befere any one there discovered his weakness. "But," said the physician, "his mania is of that peculiar kind that, if Mc-Donald heard of the peisonings and Mrs. Mackae's death he would be very likely to go forward and, whether he were guilty or not, declare that he himself had sent the candy.

ST. JOHN, N.B., October 7.-There have been no further developments in the poisoning case. The inquest was resumed to night but nothing was elicted more than is already known. The suthorities remain very reticent. It is quite certain the information which led to the arrest was given by a woman from a sense of duty. Though strenuous efforts have been made to conceal her identity the secret has leaked out. complete without her. The police acted through-out under the instructions of the Solicitor-

The young fellow's business career in Montreal seems to have been a somewhat chequered one through his frequent blunders. He was for some time in Mr Archer Baker's office in the (I P R. where he worked, and was intimate with Mr Armour, at present employed in the Alian Line office. Mr Armour says MoDonald was a remarkably sharp and quick lad and at that time displayed none of the painful symptoms which he subsequently manifested and which were yery obvious a year later, when his memory be-gan to fail him, and although he seemed to honestly do his best, his frequently recurring mistakes led him into much trouble and finally necessitated his leaving the service of the company after having occupied positions in several

lepartments. He afterwards entered the service of Messes. MoBride, Harris & Co, but only with a similar result. The incident of his father's death was the cause of his sinter's first realizing his actual state. He seemed indifferent to the loss he had sustained on that occasion, and all its accompanying circumstances and consequences. Not long after this, Willie's eldest sister, Mrs Barkor, took him with her to St John, where he apt cared to recover, but he tried once to commit suicide, and was confined in an asylum. Everyone with whom he had anything to do seems to speak of him in the kindest possible terms,

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The Cologne Gazette says the Czarina will accompany the Czar as far as Kiel and will thence go direct to St. Petersburg. The Czar will spend only two days in Berlin. Or the first day he will inspect his regiment and on the second the court will have a hunt in his honor.

Two of the principal members of the Oranbourn club in London have been found guilty of gambling and centenced to pay a fine of £50 each or be imprisoned for three months. Twenty one other members have been fined £10 each and the others have given securities of £20 each not to gamble for six months.

The North German Gazette regards the Pan-American congress as a means for attracting the attention of the whole western hemisphere to the imposing preponderance of the industrial enterprises and commerce of the United States, with a view to the proposed international exhibition of 1892.

M. Rochefort, in a violent worded manifesto, acks the Balleville electors to plump him as a brought before the grand jury on the charge of protest against the dictatorial behavior of the murder. Government. It is rumored M. Joffrin has resigned his seat, fearing for his reception in the Chamber in view of his being declared elected with only 5,500 votes out of a total of 15,-

The election at Peterborough on Monday to fill the Parliamentary seat made vacant by the death of Wm. J W Fitzwilliam, resulted in the return of Mr. Morton, the Gladstonian can-didate, who polled 1,893 votes against 1,642 cast for Burns, the Unionist nominee. At the last election, Mr. Fitzwilliam, who stood as a Liberal Unionist, received 1,780 votes, and Mr. Greenwood, the Home Rule candidate, 1,491.

The trouble between Captain J. W. Lawler and Mr. Black over the ownership of the boat Neversink, in which Uapt. Lawler crossed the Atlantic, has culminated in bloodshed. The boat was seized by Mr. Black at Cherbourg and taken to Cowes, Isle of Wight, whither Capt. Lawler proceeded, and took possession of her and brought her to Portsmouth, At Portsmouth he was accused of stealing the boat On Tuesday the harbor master and his assistant attempted to seize the Neversink, and Captain Lawler drew a pistol and shot both of them,

AMERICAN.

The late storm created terrible havos at Isles Del Carmen, Mexico. Twelve foreign sailing vessels, two steamers and twenty coasters were lost.

William Honey, a prominent citizen, shot himself Thursday at Norwich, N.Y. Backet shop speculation resulted in his financial ruin and led to the suicide.

Richard Robillard, engineer at the Pittsburg mills, has invented a machine which he claims is a solution of the problem of perpetual motion. It requires no fuel and only a little oil.

Miners from Forty Mile Creek, Yukon river, Alaska, report that three hundred miners on the Upper Yukon, sixteen bundred miles from any settlement, are in destitute circumstances without available means of relieving their wants. The supply cheamer was wrecked.

Mr. Blaine has telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln to express to the British Government the shanks of the United States for the speedy despatch of a British man of war to Navassa, on the occasion of the late massacre, from Kingston, at the request of the American

Thursday evening in her former employer's command a good sale

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The authorities seized twenty-two barrels of whickey in a yacht at Levis in which there were five persons at the time, but on the ar-rival of the officers they cleared away as tast as their legs could carry them.

In a quiet and private manner the Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent society, carried out at their expense the whole of the charges con nected with the burial of about twenty-four of the bodies recovered out of the landslide debris The cost will reach about \$700.

Captain Rafin, of the Norwegian barque Bothma, at Quebec, reports that while his vessel was anchored on St. Pierre the forstop gallant mast, with all attached, was carried away, one of the crew, who was on the foretop-gallant mast at the time, was thrown into the ses and drowned.

Mr. Æmilius Irwing, Q. C., crown countel, bas decided to bring the Douglas shooting case at Hamilton before the grand ury. Although the inquest on the body of Douglas has not yet been concluded and no verdict rendered, Con-stable Hawkins, who did the shooting, will be

The naval court martial on the wreck of H MS "Lily," which has been in progress at Halifar for several days, reprimands Capt. Russell and First Lieut. Hewitt and dismisseds them from the ship. If the court marbial had resulted in an acquittal Capt. Russell would probably have had charge of the wreck.

Three men, supposed to be American thieves who gave their names as John Burkett, Alfred Wood and James Walsh, were surprised Thursday morning while drilling the sefe in the Bay Tree hotel, Bay street, Toronto. They were arrested, and the Police Magistrate later in the day sent them to the penitentiary for five years

A severe fire at Bobcaygeon on Thursday de-stroyed property belonging to Thompson & Co., and others, causing much loss. Sarnia also suffered in the same way. A fire breaking out in the barn occupied by John McFee was burned. In the barn were three horses which were burned. The loss will reach \$15,000, with only \$200 insurance. The barn was insured for \$10,000. A short time after the fire was over, the Astor house. near at hand, was discovere on fire, and the firemen had to turn out twice to it. Both fires are thought to be incendiary, and two men named Robert Harrison and Ed. Russell are under arrest. There have been nine mysterious fires here within two months.

The Champlain street disaster relief committee met Sir Adolphe Caron by appointment at Quebec on Tuesday at his office, There were present Mayor Langelier and a large number of gentlemen. The Mayor stated that the accident had destroyed fifteen houses and many of she survivors were left without means of suppore. The Minister of Militis said is was beyond his power to make any promise of assistance which would engage the Privy Council. All he could undertake was as a member from the district of Quebec to lay before them any representation that would be made to him officially and then to urge the generous consideration of his col-lagnes. It was finally decided to have a state ment prepared of the losses suffered by all concorned, including the value of the property destroyed, which will be laid before the Govern-ment without delay.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Walter W. Abelson's famous comic song, "I shall have 'em," together with pisno accompani-ment. Mr. Abelson has made a decided success

. .

the Czar will start for Berlin on Thursday next. Mr. Schrinkine, ohief of the Czar's secret police, passed through Berlin to day on his way to Kiel. He is accompanied by the inspector of Imperial trains. The Czar's

special train, once owned by the Empress from Wirbslien. There are swarms of Russian police here, at Kiel and at the stations along the proposed route. Russian troops lined the roads from Wirballen to Margew.

The precautions taken far excel those on the occasion of the former visit of the Ozar, and are due to the intense fears of an attempt upon his life. The Czarina leaves Copen-bagen October 12th for Knenigaberg, rejoining the Czar at some point on the homeward journey. Only Court Minister Woronizaw Daschoff and aides de camp Generals Tehereirne and Richter will accompany the Czar.

The Czar will accord Prince Bismarck an interview. The Czar will pass forty-eight hours between Potsdam and Berlin. Nothing is expected to result from this meeting with Biamarck. The Moscow newspapers ridiouie the idea that the CEar will accept any conciliatory overtures unless they are well backed by solid concession.

BISMARCE'S DOUBLE GAME.

An uncasy feeling appears to prevail in Austrian official circles, it being feared that the Chancellor is about to make a new move by offering to assist in restoring Russian dominance in Balgaria as an inducement to draw the Czar from a French alliance. Prince Bismarok is suspected of playing a double game. It is thought that on the one hand he will threaten the Czar with a movement looking to the firm establishment of Bulgarian independance, while on the other he will offer an entente based on a proposal that Russia shall have a freer hand to deal with Bulgaria and intervene in Armenia. It is certain that if the Ozar received Bis-

marck's proposal coldly, recognition of Ferdinand by the Porte, the powers forming the triple alliance and England will be the immediate consequence. The Sultan has already agreed to recognize Ferdinand, and nly awaits the visit of Emperor William before issuing a formal proclamation to that prepared for them on the floor.

effeot. It is reported that Emperor William will remain two weeks at the Turkish capital. He will be accompanied by Count Herbert Bigmarck. The length of the Emperer's visit is attributed to an intention to enquire into the condition of the Turkish army and to test the 400,000 men.

statement of German officers that the Porte is still able to maintain a atanding army of AUO,000 men. THE RUSSIAN ARMY STRONG ENOUGH. ST. PETERSBURG, October 6 — There has been no important increase recently in the effective ferce of the Russian army, nor have any measures been taken to meet an out-break of hostilities. The resources of the break of hestilities. The resources of the Government are already sufficiently strong to provide for the country's security, far from

warl ke enterprises being contemplated. The Germanophile party at court has re-But last week gave me another evening away from my narrow room. I had been given two tickets of admission to the Academy to hear the third greatest appeared to work without the slightest third greatest appeared to define the pointedness third greatest appeared to work without the slightest third greatest appeared to the day. Main and the set to work without the slightest to work without the sl newed its endeavor to bring about a friendly and the hope is enterisined, that the Ozar's Prince Bismarck will lead to a rapprochement

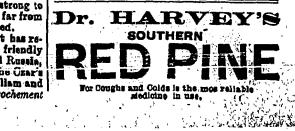
For some time past numerous complaints have been made by petit jurors of the accom-modation furnished them. Every sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench has seen one or more complaints made by jurors until it has become an established feature of a term. An attempt is to be made to do away with this. Eugenie, lies at the station here, having came the Quebec Government having just appointed Mr. H. J. Cloren special commissioner to proceed to investigate the working of the jury system elsewhere. Mr. Cloran stated that the appointment has been made owing to the very large number of complaints and recommennations made by the court, sheriff, jurors and press. Mr. Oloran will study the legal and practical aspects of the question, and to this intends to make un extoneive tour. He has been provided with oredentials by Lieut, Governor Angers and Premier Mercier. He will visit several Ontarlo centres of justice and will then go to Manitoba. From there he will go to St. Paul and Chicago and study the loose jury system of the west, returning by the Eastern. States. On his return he will draw up a detailed report which he will submit to the Government, whom, it is understood, intend. to introduce a new jury system founded on the result of Mr. Oloran s investigations.

Beds to be Built for Them.

NEW YORK, October 2 .- The Wyoming, which arrived to day from Liverpool, had two men on board who gave the captain considerable trouble. They are mountains of European fleah, called the Naucke brothers. They are looked upon as the eleverest gymnasts in all Europe. This is wonderful when one thinks that the two brothers aggregate just 1000 pounds in weight. They are under engagement to Rich & Harris, the Boston managers, and will make their first appearance in this country in the Bijou next Monday night with the Howard Athenman Spe cialty Company. They had a hard time to get here. They could not sail from Hamburg imply because there was not a berth big enough for either brother. Emil is 7 feet 6 inches in height and weighs 520 pounds, William is also 7 feet 6 inches, and weight 490 pounds. Un the Wyoming they had to take the cabins on deck. Then beds were

Sneak thieves entered the residence of the Lieutenant Governor in Toronto, on Thursday evening, and secured \$98 in money and a quantity of Jewallery.

DIED.



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS] TAKE UP THY OROSS

Take up the Cross, low at thy feet, 'Tis thine, 'his I who placed it there ; 'Tis needful thou shouldst feel its weight, And with Me its sorrows share.

The Oross to Me My Father gave, I bore it long for love of thee; This Legacy to thee I leave, And ask thee bear it now for Me.

6

I bore it up the mountain side, Its heavy weight then bore me down ; That weight, ah, how oft multiplied, By crimes not e'en the least My own,

The load I bore a share was thins. In love I came to set thee free; I set thee now, pray don't decline, Take up thy Gross and follow Me.

In love I ask thee, take it now, Like valliant man without a frown, And I will one day deck thy brow, The Cross alone will win the Crown.

J. LENIHAN.



Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane.)

OHAPTER XXIV Continued.

They seldom or never left him alone, junieas It were at times when he called his lit:le Uriel to him, and spoke to him in words which the child in all his after years loved to cherish and remember. Sometimes he liked to have them all around him, " his brothers and sisters," as he called the four ; and though he could not speak for long together, he would look from one to another with his sweet kind smile, and tell them sgain and again how glad he was to have them with him. When he did speak his words were gathered into their hearts like treasures, for they bespoke a soul so utterly dead to all human desires or regrets, that to bim, it was plain, a longer life would only have been a longer exile. Nothing seemed to enter there that could disturb the profound tranquil peace of one who was simp ly waiting for his summons. So thankful for the past, in which he saw only his deliverance that surrounded him, so well content that for nothing to drag him back to hopes and decepsions, which had long been to him as dust "How do you know. Have you ever apon the balance. Every day one or other of asked her ?" them took it by turns to sit by him and see to all his wants. They were all welcomed with loving courtesy, but it soon bacame evident that none knew so well what was needed in "now, not another word, Geoffrey, you see tending the invalid as Geoffrey. Waiting on I'm tired. Leave me alone to settle things the sick is a gift, and Geoffrey possessed it my own way. I shall speak to Aurelia as in perfection. It required a strong arm to soon as ever I see her." lift and support the gigantic frame which History does not rec could do so little now to help itself ; but Geeffrey during the remainder of that day, Geoffrey's arm was as strong as his touch was gentle. Very soon his presence became others must not the themselves to the side of almost a necessity to Urlel; he would lock the couch, but must go for a stretch some-wistfully for his coming, and depend on him where or other, and take little Urlel with whith the trustfulness of a child in the hands them. If Aurelia would remain with him, of its mother, and if any service had to be that would be all he should want. Mary redone which required peculiar dexterity one membered that she had promised the child and all would generally agree to "leave it a clamber among the rocks, and declared with Geofroy."

Julian was sitting alone with Uriel, he re-marked that the latter was looking grave what Uriel wanted was an hour with Aurella, and thoughtful, with an expression on his face more nearly resembling anxiety than he had been used to see there. He scarcely seemed to heed what Julian said, and had the air of being absorbed and preoccupied. "Julian," he said, at last, "I have been thinking about Aurelia ; what will she do when I am gone ? A lonely life for her, poor girl, in the look like a rosy cheeked English boy." old castle.'

Never fear for her," said Julian ; "Au

Uriel; "my boy. You know, I have left you and Julian his geardians. You'll make him a brave, true man, like yourself. Geoffrey; that is all I care for."

"I will do my best," said Geoffrey, falling back on the old familiar phrase, "and Julian will de his. In Julian's hands he can't go wrong; he will teach him everything." "But I want him to be in your hands,

Geeffrey." said Uriel; "I want you to make him a strong, true, honest man. Julian is a thorough good fellow, no one knews that batter than I do, but the hand that is to form my little Uriel's character must be that

dear eld fist of yours, Geoffrey." "Indeed !" replied Geoffrey, looking at the member referred to, "ourlous taste, rather, but, perhaps, by-aud-by, you see-I am thinking of going to Manitoba."

"Going to Jericho, yen may as well say." said Uriel; "now put all that out of your head, and listen to me, Geoffrey. See here, now, when are you going to speak to Aurelia ?"

Geoffrey looked up quickly, almost sternly, then with a calm voice and manner he replied, Never, Uriel."

Uriel propped himself up, and was preparing to speak, when Geoffrey interrupted him.

"No, Uriel, not another word, if you please; I can't listen to it. 1 did not think you had any such fancies, and you must banish them. If you see what I never meant that any one should see, you will understand me when I tell you that the heat thing I can do with myself, by-and-by, is to go to Manitoba. I must clear out of this, and begin life somewhere over again. Last winter made me feel that to go on alone at Laventor, after all that has been, is more than I have

strength for." "Listen to me Geoffrey," said Uriel, as scon as he could get in a word, " listen to me and don't be a simpleton. Time with me is too short for such circumlecution. If you care for Aurelia, as I (believe you do, tell her so."

Geoffrey shook his head. " Impossible,"

- was his only reply. " But do you care for her ?"
- " I fear so,"

" Then why don't you speak ?"

"How can you ask me, Uriel ! It isn't kind.'

There was a pause. "Look here," said Urlel, "should you think it kind, supposing Aurelia cared for from the thraldom of the world ; so grateful you, to let her happiness go to wreck, as well for the present, for the circle of loving hearts as your own, and all for folly ?" "Care for me," said Geoffrey, " why, she'd

him on earth there should be no future, as seon think of caring for a donkey. I wonder at you, Uriel."

> "Oertainly not," said Geoffrey; " you

need not have said that, Uriel." "Very well, then, I shall," replied Uriel ;

History does not record what became of

The next morning Uriel declared that the that Julian must accompany them, to guard One day when the others were away, and against breaking their necks, or being swallow-

secure from all chance of interruptien, and had little difficulty in guessing how he would employ it. "How Ury is growing !" said Aurelia,

she watched the three set forth together ; was afraid he premised to be more of a fairy than a giant ; but he is getting at last to

"That is what I should like him to be," "national vanity 1 80

speaking, and at a gesture from Uriel had CATHOLICITY IN AUSTRALIA. words.

"Now, beaven he praised that you under-stand one another at last," said Uriel, sinking back on his couch, as one whose heart was relieved of a heavy weight. "My last earthly wish is granted, and now I can die happy "

Uriel Pendragon lived about three weeks after the event we have recorded. In the prospect of his sister's future marriage with Geoffrey Houghton he saw the falfillment of all his hopes, and a security both for her hap-piness and the guardianship of his little Uriel.; His oup, fas he said, overflowed with gladness, he could only count up his mercies, and give thanks to God and the angels.

As to Geottrey and Aurelia, their great joy came te them sobered and chastened by the thought of their coming serrow. Their long wooing, if we may call it such, had been but little after the fashien of the world ; and its happy leane could never now be disconneoted in their minds with the memory of the last weaks, the last days of Uriel's earth-ly existence. The solemn sweetness of those last days entered into both their hearts, and knit them close to one another. It is nameless pleasure, as a post has 'sung, "to watch the sunset with the eyes we love ;" and as they sat beside the couch of their dying brother, one thought often filled their mindsthat it was like a beautiful golden sunset. For some weeks he had been unable to leave his room ; all the rites of Holy Church had been performed, and from day to day they could only watch and wait-walt for the eyes to close upon earth and open in heaven. The ineffable sweetness of those days, each

one of which they feared would be the last, may be guessed by such as have known such a time of waiting; it is a sweetnes unlike anything else in this world, and has nothing of this world about it. One day he seemed to revive from

the exhaustion in which he had lately lain, and greeted those who came to him with a smile that was almost gay. "Se much better," he said ; "I am longing for the terrace ; I want once more to feel the sea air upon my forehead." " But you are not equal to it, dear Uriel,

said his sitter. "Ob, yes, 1 am; it is only this sick room life I cannot bear. You remember the German story of the dying knight who called for

his war-horse. The life-boat was my war-horse; I feel just now as if I could guide it rebuke to their own cruelty and profaneamong the breakers. Let me look at the sea once more, the beautiful sea !"

In order to save him the fatigue of mounting the stairs, they had arranged for his use a chamber on the ground floor; so that Julian and Geoffrey, taking him in their arms, found ne difficulty in carrying bim to arms, found ne difficulty in c

the terrace. "Let him have his wish," they said, "why should we deny him ?" He looked his thanks, as, with the utmost tenderness, they laid him on his couch. "So glad," he murmured, "so glad to be here. Are you all here, too ? Uriel and Father Adrian ?"

Yes, they were all there, and the child, who had been playing on the terrace, came to his tather's side, and nestled close to him, holding in his hands a bunch of roses he had just gathered. "My roses, papa," he said, wen't you have

them

Uriel took the roses, and thanked the giver with one of his bright, loving smiles, then he lay ellent for a while, looking at the sea, as it lay stretched out before him, with ite intense blue, studded over with sails and sparkling breakers. "The beautiful sea !" he repeated again ; "hew I have leved it ! But I am going where there will be no more sea ; only the crystal one before the throne of God, and the angel's wings reflected in it ! Angele Dei !" and his voice sank to a whisper, but they saw his lips moving, and in their hearts they all joined in the prayer he was uttering. Presently his countenance ohanged, and Geoffrey, who was supporting his head, look

The Early Struggle of Exiled Irish men in That Far off Land.

Christian Mission Hardships - The First Catholic Priest Imprisoned and Sent Back to England by Religious Bigota

When Great Britain sent out her first car' goes of convicts to Australia it never entered into the ideas of that enlightened power that such an attendant as a minister of religion might be wanted, and, as Mr. Marshall says in his book on "Christian missions :" "The first ship which bore away its freight of despair, braised hearts, and wooful memories, and fearful expectations, would have left the abores of England without even a solitary minister of religion but for one individual. The civil authorities had deemed their work complete when they had given the signal to raise the anchor and unlesse the sails ; the rest was no concern of theirs ;" he adds something more extraordinary and more to our purpose still.

"Among the emigrants to the new continent were some of those children of Ireland whom Providence seems to have dispersed through all the homes of the Saxon race, that they might one day rekindle among them light of faith, which their own long the misfortness have never been able to quanch, and they carried the first fruitful seeds of the ever-blooming tree of the Charee,"

To these exiles it was necessary to convey the succors of religion. The first Catholic priest who arrived in Australia on his mission of charity, and whom the policy of selfinterest at least might have prompted the authorities to greet with esger welcome, was treated with derision, and was "directed," as one of his most energetic successors relates, "te produce his permission" or "hold himself in readiness for departure by the next ship." He was alone, and consequently a safe victim; and though, as the latest historian of the colony observes, "his ministrations would have been not less valuable in a social than a religious point of view," he was seized, put in prison and finally sent back to England, because his presence was irksome to men who seem to have felt instinctively that his proffered ministry was the keenest

2088. This first Oatholic priest was the Rev. Fr. Flynn, on whom the Holy See had conferred the title of archpriest, with power to ad-minister Confirmation. Arrived at Sydney colonial authorities treated him.

But a circumstance, not mentioned in this clever author's work on "Missions," shows who and what were those Irlah exiles whom the priest had come to serve and direct in his spiritual capacity. When suddenly carried off to prison he left the Blessed Sacrament in their little ohurch at Sydney. There the faithful frequently assembled during the two years which followed his deparature, as larga a number as could muster to offer up their prayers to God and look for consolation in their sfiliction. The visible priest had been snatched away from them ; the Archpriest of souls, Christ, remained.

Rev. W. Ullatherne, now Bishep of Bir mingham, England, was afterward made vicar general apostolic of that desolate mission by the Holy See. He informs us, in a letter published among the "Annals of the Prepa-gation of the Faith," how these poor Irish people were treated by their " masters" in Australia.

"It was forbidden them to speak Irish under pain of fifty strokes of the whip ; and the magistrates, who for the most part ba-longed to the 'Protestant clergy,' sentenced also to the whip and to close confinement those who refused to go to hear their sermons ed towards the chaplain. Suddenly and and to assist at a service which their consci-quickly the last summens had come. Father ences disavowed."

Heaven-Blessed Marriages. The fact of Catholics usually numbering more in family than Protestant has often been noted. The disparity seems greatest in the New England states, where the sturdy sons of Ireland are supplanting the relatively small number of the descendants of the Puri-tans who are left. This prominent instance has led many to write of this great feoundity

as being peculiar to those of Irlah nationality or Irish extraction. Such a conclusion is the result of limited observation, for the same large families are found among the Oathelios of French and other nationalities. That Cathelics are mere mindful of the true ends of marriage and are more bent on observing conscientiously the dictates of nature is as true as is the proverbial fact that Catholic families invariably outnumber Protestant families.

With equal confidence we Assert that Catholics look with horror upon infanticide and all kindred orimes whereby the grand purposes of marriage are defeated or distorted, while many others, at most, only mildly dis countenance them in theory while practically they are fostered. With that much vaunted civilization of which we hear so much from its apostles at the present day in the ascendancy it seems the increase of population would indeed be small. The other view of the question suggests that there is a blessing from God attached to the Catholio marriage which is lacking in the marriage of Pro-

With Catholics the uniting of man and woman as one has all the solemn dignity of the divinely instituted sacrament that it is, and that our Lord made it when on earth. The Church imparts her solemn benediction to the couple, and children are slways wel-comed by the Catholic parents as blessings sent from God. With others there is little thought of God in their marriage," and the minister is not deemed necessary, but is called in or not as conveneince or the fashion of the locality may suggest. He is not necessary, and an infidel officer of the law can "tie the knot" as effectually, as it is merely a civil contract, and no other heaven-sent blessings are expected or prayed for than would be in the purchase of a farm.

Nor is it among the more civilized people that this marked contrast exists. The same blessings are seen to cluster around the Catholle marriage even among the Indians. Whereever Catholic missions have been established and Catholic marriages instituted among them, their children have multiplied and their numbers increased. The same is true of other

races. A brilliant example is to be seen in the present condition of the Philippine Islands, the inhabitants of which have been under the civilizing and elevating influence of the Church for many years. The population has multiplied rapidly and developed spiendidly.

In the work of faithful missionaries on these islands we find a good illustration, too, of the marvelous influence of Catholicity in other ways, for the condition of the natives was one of abject degradation. When we look at this picture and then at the rapid decadence of the natives in other localities where the sects have exclusive control, our conclusions seem fully warranted by the facts, and not in the least over-drawn. Charltably trusting that the scarcity of children in Protestant families is due to the uncertainty as to whether either may not seek an earthly divorce, we pray God to continue to bless our country with numberless Oatholic families of many children.

Oampeachy Devastated.

by Liguna lake, which is separated from the Gulf of Merice by several islands, the largest of which is the island Del German. This island is populated, there being several towns there, the largest of which is Carmen. The cyclone struck the coast of Campeachy on the 19:h, and a gale from that date until the 21.** with drenching rain, devasted the seaboard the nenine strong in Carmen that it pulled trees up by their roots and deposited them upon the hoaser, which they crushed like egg shells. The innabitants were terrified and misslies of all kinds were flying about the streete, knocking in windows, destroying vegetation and keeping the people from seeking safety in the open air. The subtropical sea generated volumes of vapor, the very fuel of the cyclone engine and upon this it fed until all the shipping in the harbor and about the island had been wrecked. Vessel after vessel was driven ashore. Twelve foreign barques were stranded, two steamsnips and twelve schooners and many smaller crafts were wrecked. The number of lives lost is not known.



Ост. 9, 1889.

and sheet

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptia Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, brain and Spin-

aí Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fuid. It is perfectly harm-iess and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Framphlet for supreters of nervous diseases will be sent free to any acdreas, and noor patients can also optain this medicine free of charge from use

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koeniz, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is new prepared under his direction by the

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous lisease will be sent FREE to any address, and 200R patients can also obtain this medicine REE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev-erend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago

Agents: EUMOND LEONARD, 113 St. Lawrence Main street; B. E. McGalz, 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS. cor. Bleary

and Graig streets; 5.00, 1. LYONS. Cor. Bleary and Graig streets; 5.00, 1. LYONS. Cor. Bleary Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price, \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00 Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhan, or Teething Paine, use DE. CODEREE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will giv them immediate relief.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, MONTRE 4L. The re-open-ing of Classes in this special institution for boys, from the args of five to twolve years, will take place on Tuesday, the 3rd of September next.

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

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. —, DAME ELIZABETH GUERNON, Flaintiff; ve. FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTIFEAU, carter, of the Vil-lage of Coto St. Louis, District of Mourteal, Defondant. An action in separation as to property has been in-stituted by the Plaintiff. MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET & XARTINEAU. Attorneys for Plaintiff Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1859. 7.5

DRUNKARDS

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

155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

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testants.

relia is not like other women. Wherever she thing, dut, for all that, the English type is a isshe will make for herself a noble life, be grand one when you can get it." sure of that. There is a piller of strength within her.'

I know it," said Uriel ; "still, I wish-" different." And here he paused.

Sulian, wish.

"Not often, indeed," replied Uriel ; " all my wishes in this world are granted-all-EAVE ODE.'

"And that is ?"

"O Julian, you must guess, you must see it-Geoffrey and Aurelia. If I could but see them as happy as you are, you and Mary; I | ten ?" am sure about Geoffrey, but he will never speak. I can't be se certain of Aurelia, yet | I should think se." who else could ever be worthy of her? If I could but leave her in his care I should, in-

deed, die happy." Julian reflected. "I have long felt sure there was something of that so.t," he said; "Paxten gave me a hint about Geoffrey, and you know he has the eyes of an Argus. What are we to do? A team of horses would never drag Geoffrey forward in such a busi-

ness." "Why not !" said Uriel. "Why, if "Why not?" said Uriol. "Why, if what you mean, Uriel; what have I to do Geoffrey has anything to say, can't he say with Mr. Houghton's future?" It ?"

"Ab, you don't know him yet, if you say monstrous. He would as soon or sooner fice it." think of aspiring to the hand of an empress." "Rubbish," said Uriel; "I hope it is not

all that senseless notion about the rank of

mind and, abeve all, such a hobgoblin in person, that I don't think he would ever find courage to propose himself for the acceptance of any lady, let alone your sister." "Then I must find it for him," said Uriel:

"I could not have imagined such a folly would have taken hold of a man of his sense. A dunce, indeed ! why, he has the best head really, I don't see what's amiss. See here, new, Julian, we must not let this go on ; if and I will do my best with Geoffrey."

Apting in obedience to her husband's orders. Mary tried to open the ground with Aurelia, a quiet dignity, which made all renewal of see how it is, he is not enough of a hero for a the attack impossible.

"Urlel, however, was more persistent in his branch of the undertaking. He chose his said Aurelia, her marble-like reserve giving opportunity: a day when Geoffrey had been place to a warmer rush of generous feeling. tending him with his usual care, and when. having arranged his pillows as no one else lay, as it seemed more than usually inclined for conversation. "Can you stay a little ?" said Uriel; "I should be as glad. There is something I wanted to talk about." "All tight," said Geoffray, drawing a chair beside him. and expecting to hear semething about their plane for the tenants. "In the first place, there's shot naving arranged has platters as he can be ease any is true it active proves it. When he could arrange them, and lifted him into fancied I was thinking of another, his only exactly the most restful of all possible positive thought was how to make me happy. He has

"What do you call the English type !" aid Aurelia ; "it seems to me we are all so

ind here he paused. "You wish what, dear Usiel?" said difference," said Uriel, "truth, fidelity, a "it is so seldom you seem to have a sort of a sticking to duty--you see it in our very railway guards. It is something that wears better than a world of fine feathers."

"Very true," replied Aurelia ; "I never cared much for fine feathers, as you know."

"Yes, I do know," said Uriel ; " and I'm glad of it. And that just fits in with some-I want to talk about, Aurelia ; will you lis-

"What a question, Uriel ! Listen to you?

" Very well, then don't be vexed if I come straight to the point ; you know I haven's strength for a lot of preliminaries. It is about Gaoffrey."

"What about him !" said Aurelia in a veice in which an attentive ear would have discerned a tone of rather over careful tranquility. " Do you want him ?"

Aurelia looked at her brother, and only said : "Throw him overboard | I don't know

that," said Jullan; "his diffidence in him no eyes; his happiness is in your hands, and self, or whatever you like to call it, is just you are not what I take you for if you sacri-

Aurelis paused for a moment, then she said : " I think, Uriel, one should be truthful and straightforward in these things, as in the Pendragens; we should surely be ashamed everything else. Mr. Houghton has never of it by this time. Besides, if his sister is so much as hinted at such a thing as you imone day to be a counters, whe on earth should ply. Once, indeed, and only once-it was

and, as you see, there is no more to be said about it."

"I beg your pardon, there is a great deal more to be said," replied Uriel : " he won't speak because-well, I really can't explain it he seems to fancy no one would ever think of him. Most absurd, I should say, only you oan't make him see it. But vesterday I I know of; as clear as a crystal, with a forced it out of him, and I toid him plainly princely heart, and as to his person, why, if he did not choose to speak, I should ; so now, I want your answer.

But no answer came, and after a few minthey really de care for one another, we must bring them together. Set Mary at Aurelia, and I will do my best with Geoffrey." Forget what I said, Aurelia ; it must not make a difficulty between us. To my thinking, but found all her manœuvres frustrated with he has the noblest heart in England ; but, I

woman to care for." "No, no, Urlel, you must not say that, "He is, indeed, a noble heart, and if all you say is true it doubly proves it. When he fancied I was thinking of another, his only

He had approached them while she was Batternut Pills.

Adrain understood the sigo, and began the prayers for the departing soul ; whilst here and there Uriel seemed to join as though he

was conscious of all that was passing. It was a brief half hour, and then they all knew that his release had come, and their tears flowed fast as they beheld him lying with that wondreus smile of peace upon his lips; one hand pressing the crucifix to his breast, and the other still holding the bunch

of summer roses.

Our story is ended, and what remains to tell will be supplied by the imagination of our readers. Uriel was laid to rest among the tombs of his fathers in the chapel of the Angels, and according to one of his last requests the union of his sister with Geoffrey Houghten was not long delayed. The question, however, had first to be decided as to their future residence. Was it to be at Laventer or Merylin ? The little Sir Uriel was to be under their care, and it seemed as if he, the last helr of his house, ought to grow up to manhood in his father's home, and with all the associations of a Pendragon.

But Anrelia would not hear of it. "Gaoffrey shall never be asked to live in any but his own home," she said! "Urich wished his son to be "Everything Aurelia," he replied : "If she said : "Uriel wished his son to be you don't see how it is with him, you have brought up by Geoffrey's hand, and under Geoifrey's direction. He can only do that by bis own hearth, and living in his own manner.

Besides, I am longing for Laventor." "My dear," said Mrs. Houghton, who was present at the family council, "I am siraid it will be a great change for yon. What can you find at Laventor to please you after Merylia ?"

"For one thing," replied Aurelia, taking the old lady's hand, and kissing it tenderly,

" I shall find - a mother !" " Ay, Aurelia," said Geoffrey, " a mother and a home are not had things to begin with. And you are right, I should not be myself anywhere but at Laventor. But how about Merylin? It must be shut up, I suppose, until Uriel comes of age, and that won's be for fourteen years. It will be dull for the

old place. I'm sorry." "I am thinking," said Julian, " here are Mary and I, homeless and houseless vagrants. Why should not we hire the place, and keep out the owls and bats till Sir Uriel takes possession ? We must live somewhere, and I should like no place so well. There I could still keep an eye on the lifeboats."

"Aurelia at Laventor and I at Merylin !" said Mary, "what a strange idea! Do you remember, Aurelia, how you talked once, and declared you loved our little bird's nest better than all the towers of the Pendragons ? How little we either of us guessed that we should ever be exchanging places !"

"I remember," said Aurelia, " it was the day I came to speak to Geoffrey about the chapel. And he asked Julian ; and it was Julian's cartoon that found Uriel. How wonderful it has all been ; but it all began with the resteration of the chapel. It is really true; all our happiness, from first to last, has come to us through the Holy Angels ?"

THE BND.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be

In 1820 two fresh missionaries replaced Fr. Flynn. They found their little church where their predecessor had left our Lord two years before still in the same state ; and soon the insignificant flook, which ever multiplies under persecution, began to increase wonderfully, so that twelve years later, out of the whole population of the colony-one hundred thousand-there were from twenty to thirty thousand Oatholics.

Meanwhile the emancipation in England had secured their rights in the Brittish colonios. There was no longer the threat of the whip hanging over those who rejused to hear Protestant sermons; there was no longer fear of their missionary being sent back by the first ship to England. Hence the Holy See immediately established the hierarchy of the Church on a regular and permament basis there, Dr. Polding being the first Bishop.

This may be called an era in the history of the Catholic Church. A hierarchy inde-pendent of the State in heretic and even infidel countries is a modern thought inspired by the Holy Spirit to the rulers of the flock Christ to meet modern requiremente. By this new system the long list of so-called Protestant countries was at once awept away. For no country can be called Protestant which has its regularly established Bishops of Holy Church, with their authority per-manently secured. Their dioceses cover the land, and the land consequently belongs to the Church, however great may be the number of heretics or infidels, and however power fal the organizations antagonistic to Uatho-licity. The "people of God" are there, to multiply with the years, and finally absorb all heterogeneous bodies. The Church, as we saw, is a growth ; other bodies are orystallized and do not grow ; more, they become materially and necessarily disintegrated by

the action of time and the iriction of surrounding bodies, of spreading roots and living organisms. This plain, numistakable, eventual truth

was the real cause which brought about the violent explosion of fear and hatred follow. ing directly the re-establishing of the Oatholio hierarchy in England. The opposing forces felt that their hour was come, and they could not but shiver at their approaching annihilation, small as was the body of the English Catholics at the time. But it is not for us to enter here on these considerations, which would call for long developments, and which belong more fittingly to the general history of the Church than to Irish emigration to Anstralia.

The few facts glanced at above afford first lrish exiles who set foot on that broad Island of the antipodes. It was only a renetition of the scenes witnessed at the same time wherever the Irish strove to propagate the true faith. Later on it will be our pleaapre to come back to'this field and wonder at

the growth of a blooming garden which has replaced the old sterility. Of the other British colonies wherein a certain number of Irishmen began to settle at the time of the present; investigation, no details can yet be furnished. It is easy to suppose, however, without fear of mistake, that the spiritual dostitution and state of that the spiritual destination and state of more or less open persecution which we have found existing in America and Australia pre-the Harlem Depressed Tracks, New York City.

A Pastor's Double Life.

CHICAGO, October 1.-A Canadian pastor's double life was brought to light by the police last evening. At the Armory the rever-end gentleman, Frederick T. McLeod by name walked the floor of a cell detained on charges of adultery and bigamy. In another cell was his alleged wife, her eyes red with tears and her babe in her arms. Mr. and Mrs. Mo-Lood were arrested at their home co warrants sworn out by Mrs. Mary McLeod. of Central Economy, N.S. The complainant, a pretty blonde, said that Rev. Mr. McLeod married her two years ago while pastor of the Congregation church at Central Economy. "He was driven out of town not long after that," she said, " on account of a family matter and came to Ohicago. He has been here now two years, but I did not hear of his second marriage until this month. I at once came from Nova Scotia and had warrants for his arrest sworn out. I have one child, a boy, fifteen years old." Mrs. McLeod refused to make any statement.

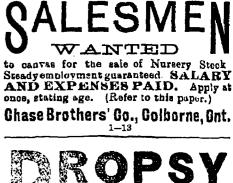
Eight Wreckers Lost.

PORT BURWELL, Oat., October 1.-The chooner Erie Wave went ashore helow Clear Creek some ten days ago. A wrecking party was organized to get the stranded vessel off They had succeeded in getting her off some distance from the shore, where she would float, last evening, intending to get a tug and tow her into harbor here this morning. A heavy gale sprang up last evening, and word was received here this morning that the scheoner had capsized during the night, and that out of eleven on board of her eight were drowned. The names of the viotims are ; Oapt. Thomas S:afford, Robert Marlatt, Ed. ward Soper, George Bell and four others from Clear Creek, names unknown. The names of ample grounds for picturing the state of the the three who su seeded in swimming ashere are : Thomas Baker and Seariah Vaughan, of this place, and Joseph Grawford, of Clear Creek. The sad intelligence has cast a gloom over the entire locality.

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stomach, so frequently complained of, can be called also at the Care Coledy, at Masai, in Wages \$3.50 per day. Apply to ALLISTON apeedily relieved by a single dose of MoGALE's Guiana, Labuan, Ueylon and many other GERRY & CO., 40 Wall street, New York Ratternut Pills.



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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WOMEN FOR AND ABOUT

Marrying a Man to Beform Rim—The Folly of it-Dresses That Wear for Twelve

Years-A Woman Lawyer of Wisconsin -When Girls Should be Silent.

Oct. 9, 1889.

Den't Marry Him to Reform Him,

Don't marry a man to reform him ! To God and your own self be true. Don't link to his vices your virtue ; You'll rue it, dear girl, if you do.

No matter how fervent his pleadings. Be not by his promises led If he can's be a man while a wooing, He'll never be one when he's wed.

Don t marry a man to reform him To repent it, alas, when too late ; The mission of wives least successful Is the making of crooked limbs straight.

There's many a maiden has tried it. And proved it a failure at last ; Better tread your life's pathway alone, dear, Than wed with a lover that's "fast."

Mankind's much the same the world over : The exceptions you'll find are but few ; When the rule is defeat and disaster, The chances are great against you.

Don't trust your bright hopes for the future, The beautiful crown of your youth, To the keeping of him who holds lightly His fair name of honor and truth.

To "honor and love" you must promise ; Don's pledge what you cannot fulfill ; If he'll have no respect for himself, dear, Most surely you, then, never will.

Tis told us the frown of a woman Is as hard as the blow of a man, And the world will be better when women Frown on error as hard as they can.

Make virtue the pride of your favor : Place wrong doing under a ban ; And let him who would win you and wed you Prove himself in full measure a man !

Dresses That Wear for Twelve Years.

In Wales the country people collect the wool for their garments themselves from the blackbarry bushes, gorse, and hedgerows, where the little mountain sheep have left it sticking. In old days this would have been brought home to be carded, spun, and woven into fisnnel in the hand-loom ; but now the wool-gatherers take it to the nearest factory and have it woven there, often under their lengths that they require. The weaving of an ordinary dress piece of eight yards, which is sufficient for a skit and bodice, costs about \$7.50. This sounds a good deal for a peasant woman to give for a gown, but when it is remembered that a dress of this kind will wear twelve years and then make up into a petticoat, the expenditure does not seem out of harmony with the obaracteristic thrift of the Welsh people .- The Queen.

When Girls Should be Silent.

Would a well-brad girl, possessed of any feeling whatever, possessed of the slightest sensibility or sense, divulge the fact that she had been proposed to by a man and that she had refused him ? I have asked this question of several girls, and also of several married women, and while their answers were varying, I am confident, from what I know of their characters, that the well-bred girl of honour and sensibility would never, upon the weighttest pretext, disclose what had passed between herself and a man upon so delicate a subject. The unsuccessful suitor is a man who receives very little sympathy, and usually there is none more deserving of it than he.-St. Paul Lye,

A Woman Lawyer in Wisconsin.

A crowd of men and women filled the Sap-

ble to those made of French kid, which every little bruise and touch turns purple. A rule observed by many women, and a good one it proves, too, is never to wear a street shoe in the house. It receives harder treatment, strange to say, from numerous inevitable cellisions with articles of furniture than it

would in double the amount of street wear. Another sensible custom is to reserve a pair of boots for wet weather wear, leaving them

to rest in a comfortable bag between times. Nothing tells against the beauty of footgear so much as getting it wot, and even with rub-bers no amount of diligence will prevent the dampness of the skirts reaching the ankles. Shoes should be removed immediately on arriving at home, the dust and soll wiped sway with a clean, soft rag, and then they should "" Just so easy that a child can handle it, be place together in a separate pocket of the shoe-bag until wanted again. If this course only one person will be required on duty at is invariably pursued a considerable saving of money, time and temper will be added to the increased service derived from even an inferior quality of leather.

Italian Women Use Peach Leaves for Condiments and Medicine.

Italian women have been collecting peach leaves in South Brooklyn during the past few weeks, their object being to concect out of the dried leaves a tonic, which may be used either with food or as medicine. These wo men hail from Naples and other parts of Southern Italy and retain in this country the many quaint eld customs which make them so interesting a study to the historian and antiquarian. Among those customs is that of gathering peach leaves for medicinal pur-

poses. "I don't know how old this custom is, "I don't know how old this custom is, said Mr. L. Brignardello, an Italian inter-preter, to me yesterday, "but it is certain that many generations of Southern Italian women practice it. In almost every county there are persons who believe in the curative tell you that in Southern Italy a good deal of prussic acid is extracted from the kernels,'

From other sources I learned that these Italian women make many strengthening drinks and drugs from various roots and plants, and are thus ready at a moment's notice to administer a dose of home-made medicine to any members of their families who may be in need of it. It naturally follows that they seldom invoke the assistance of regularly licensed Italian physicians. "In-deed," said an Italian editor to me, "a own eyes, into pleces of stuff of the various physician finds it hard to earn his living among these people, and this fact largely explains why many Italian physicians in this city find it hard to make both ends meet."-New York Herald.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Horse Grooming by Electricity-A Revolutionizer of Motive Power-Houses of Sugar-Progress in Electric Lighting.

HORSE GROOMING BY ELECTRICITY.

An application of the sleatric motor to : horse grooming machine has been made in Chicago. The motor is a three-horse power Sprague machine, running 1,650 revolutions vate families. Then he secured employment at 220 volte. The grooming machine is so with Appleton & Co, publishers. His career geared that two revolving brushes run at about 2,500 revolutions per minute. Previous close last July after he had attempted to to the use of the electric motor the machine swindle the general manager of the subscripwas driven by horsepower.

HOUSES OF SUGAR.

The possibilities of science are astounding. Mr. Claus Spreckles, the augar magnate, has announced, so Dr. Glavis of Washington says, that he has discovered a process of solidifying best sugar to the hardness of granite, and reme Court room at Madison, Wis, recently, that this material can be used for every purpiqued with curiosity to see and hear the first | pose that the finest white marble is called for. woman lawyer who ever appeared before the He offers to build an addition to the White House in Washington with sugar blocks. a chisel can then supply himself with all the coveted sweets. We have heard of bad tenants burning fences, stoops and floors for coffee. Any impecuations young man could lovite his best girl to gratify her sweet tooth should we harass our imaginations? Surely standard of Mr. Spreckles, whose vivid introduced in the Rideau club and put upat the imagination of the possibilities of American Russell house, where the best that the country science and skill has led him to tantalize us afforded was hardly good enough for him. with this sweet castle in Spain.

The whole matter is a very simple thing, and people will be rather astonished if we succeed ; in fact I have been astonished myself at the success so far. " Do you really mean that is will form a motive power for large ecean-going steamers,

Mr. Davis ?" " If we can move loodkupives with trains there will be no limit to its power, for it is accumulative as the machine goes on,'

"What about the expense as compared with steam ?"

" There will be no comparison at all, because whilst the engine is in motion it is gathering its food."

"And what about the duty of centrolling such a powerful machine ?" " Just so easy that a child can handle it,

0200,

AN AUTOMATIC CHAIR,

Mr. Davis has invented an automatic chair for invalids, seaside or exhibition purposes. The chair is driven by a small electric motor completely under control of the person sitting in it. It is now undergoing a general test, and is expected to be on the market by Ohrist mas. Mr. Davis is conducting this invention himself.

CTTAWA'S COUNT.

A Recent Capital Society Favorite Comes to Grief in New York.

NEW YORK, October 3.-On Thursday evening last a well dressed and well-educated vonng man drove up to the Century club in a cab, and presenting to the manager a note bearing the signature of Mr. L. D. Metcalf. editor of the Forum, asked for the cash for a cheque for \$40 on the North River bank, which also bore Mr. Metcali's name. The manager cashed the cheque. The signature powers of certain roots and plants, and in on it and on the note which accompanied it Southern Italy especially, such believers are, proved to be forgeries. It was then discover-and always have been, very numerous. As ed that the same glib young man had obtainand always have been, very numerous. As ed that the same glib young man had obtain-to the peach leaves, I don't know exactly ed \$75 under exactly similar circumstances how the medicine or tonic is made out of from a wealthy stockholder of the Forum. them. As to the peaches themselves, I may This gentleman had been so struck with the appearance and manner of the young man that he had entertained him at dinner. Several other awindles perpetrated by this young man, who, in severel instances, had given his name as W. O. Tenner, were also discovered, and detectives were detailed to make search for him.

Yesterday, morning Tenner entered the publishing house of Henry Holt & Co., in West Twenty-third street, and saked Mr. Chas. Holt to cath a cheque for \$25 signed "D. Appleton & Co." Mr. Holt recognized the fellow from a description he had read, and detained him until a messenger returned with a policeman, who arrested Tenner and took him to police headquarters. There he was fully identified by his victims, and subsequently he was taken to the Tombe, where he was remanded for examination.

A NOBLEMAN WHO HAS GONE WRONG.

Tenner is an assumed name. The prisoner is a Frenchman of fine education and high family connections. His papers indicate that he is the Count de Vermont, a French nobleman. He said that he had squandered his pstrimony in riotousliving and his family had sent him to this coustry, supplying him with a small allowance, which he received in quarterly installments. He has been in America about four years, and supported himself for some time in teaching French in priwith Appleton & C. was brought to an abrupt tion department. Tenner then disappeared and he was not seen again until yesterday in court.

Tenner has made many attempts to swindle publishers whose acquaintance he had made while in the employ of Appleton & Oo. He had used the name of Rossiter Johnson, editor of Appleton's Eacyclopedia of American Biography, and had attempted to swindle Dodd, Mead & Co., with one of these cheques. The spurious choques he floated were all for small amounts, the highest one known to the police being for \$75. When searched after his arrest a passport signed by the Inspector of Police of Parls, made out in the name of the Count de Vermont was found.

POWER ШĿ The Pope Olaims His Dominions by Titles Such as no Other Sov-

ereign Can Show.

was Divine not Human-An Able Statement and Established Facus.

One of the most interesting and valuable historical reviews of the Pope's temporal power, which have been published for many years, was the paper read by Mr. W. J. Sparrow, L.L.D., at the conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society of England, in Hull, on August 5th, before a large audience of representative clergy and laity.

and in all things lawful to rendre obedience to the Emperor of Rome. But from the time ed in Rome a temporal prince to whom the Pontiff owed a permanent allegiance. Frem that moment God liberated His Church. The minions. But this is no new or strange exdonation of Constantine, as it is called, does perience. Nine times has the city of Rome not mean, as is generally supposed, a deed of gift. a formally signed piece of parchment, nor any other charter ; it consisted in the fact that, moved by God, the Emperor Constantine, departed from Rome to Constantinople, and removed the seat of the Roman Empire to the latter city.

It is sometimes urged that Rome was included in the Empire of the Greek Emperors to their sway; but although it may have been so described by courtly sycophants, and selves monarchs of a domain which included Rome within its ambit, yet in truth and in fact, Rome enjoyed complete independence under the Roman Pontlif from the time when Constanting departed from Italy. A not widely dissimilar state of facts existed in the case of our own country [Eegland]. cleed dominion long siter the last of the Roman logionaries had departed from its shores, and, nevertheless, all historians agree that from that moment Britain became in-dependent. Why should any one then hesitate to apply the same principles of reason-ing to the city of Rome ? Rome itself was saved from the barbarians, both Goth and

tion to the Church and the Commonwealth of the city of Reme of the territory that had been wrongfally taken from them by the livered Rome from its foes, he expressly de-clares that he restored it, not gave it, to the Pope ; that he made a restitution, not a donation. Rome and the surrounding country have, from the time when the seat of empire was removed to the East, stood clear of all sovereignities. Reating on a sovereignity of their own, they have owed allegiance to none -have been included in no Empire. From that time the Pope has reigned as a temporal prince. No man has given him his rights. He is first and earliest in the list of Christian

When Britain was a mixture of swamp and forest and which the painted savages wan dered and fought, the Vicar of Obrist was a temporal prince. If there he any property sacred upon this earth the patrimony of the twenty-three distinct portions, and wherever was the patrimony of the Church there was the seed of civilization, there were slaves freed, arts and learning flourished, and order areae out of chaos. So imperfectly are Eng. lishmon, even of the educated classes, acquainted with history that although the story of Earope teems with countless examples of th works of love and charity of the Church from which her temporal and political power arose, few of our compatriots have any know ledge of the fact, but regard the Papal power as the growth of despotism and darkness. raised by the usurping ambition of avarfcious Pontiffe and the exercise of what they call priest-craft. The Pope, then, claims this temporal power and the Papal dominions by titles such as no other sovereign can show. We are sometimes told by our opponents that St. Peter had no temporal power, that the early Church possessed neither patrimony nor sovereignty, and this is true. The Church will flourish without the temporal power, but it will flourish in strife and per. segntion. The choice is between the Vatican and the catacombs. A ploture is some times held up to us of the Pope without any temporal dominions railing his Church as a purely spiritual prince free from all earthly cares and independent of all earthly princes; and this picture has its attractions for some Catholics ; but, alloring though it may be, it is quite impossible of realization. The Pepe could not be the sub-ject of any sovereign, and if he resided in the dominions of any prince he must either be subject to him, orpossess temporal power and be an independent sovereign. the Pope wore residing in the dominions of some monarch, perpetual difficulties would arise as to relations with that monarch, all the existing questions between the Church and the State would in his person arise in tenfold, nay, in a thousandield greater de-gree. But those commonly propose to themselves the idea of the Pope with absolute independence, although with no special locality under his temporal dominion. Knowing what we do of the history and feeling of mankind, we can hardly think that the authors of this scheme have ever seriously considered the possibility of the reslization. That earthly prince who would permit the Sovereign Pontiff to reside in his dominion without attempting to interfere with his spiritual functions, has never yet existed, and never will exist so long as human nature remains what it is. In short, it is a dilemma. If the Pope is to be subjected to the civil It the rope is to be subjected to the divil power of some one else, he cannot exercise his spiritual functions, and if, "assuming it to be possible, which it is not," he were not to be subject, he would be an indepen-dent sovereign. The terrible complication that would ensue if the Vicar of Christ were resident in the dominions of some other prince transcend description, nay, almost surpass imagination. What political intrigues ! what treachery ! what confusion ! The temporal power is the shelter, the guardian and pro-tector of the spiritual. Destroy the temporal power, and you return to the times of perseoution. The Church will not perish, the gates of hell will not prevail against her, but she will have, as in the beginning, to exercise her spiritual power through seas of fire and

has the Church judged again and

 R chard Burgess, both of Dublin.
 MOOEE-COCHRANE-Sept. 12, at St. Stephen's church, Dublin, the Rev. William Richard Moore, B.A., Rector of Carrick of Shannon, son of William M. Moore, Solicitor, Waterloo road, Dublin, to Lily Darly, eldest daughter of the late Gore Gregory Cochrane, of Dromard, county Fermanagh.
 O'DONEL-PRINCE-Atthe parish church, Bally-croy, co. Mayo, Francis, third son of Francis O'Donel, Castlebar, to Kathleen Charlotte, younger daughter of Stephen F. Prince, Ballycroy.
 ROUGHAN-O'ROCHKE-Sept. 1. at Killargue chapel, Patrick Roughan, Carney, county Sligo, to Bridget, daughter of Hugh O'Rourke, Aughavilla, Carrigallen, county Leiburim. Leitrim.

Leitrim. SEAVER-STAFFOED-Sept. 4, at the church of Saint Michan, North Anne street, Dublin, by the Rev. Father Dudley, O.C., Nicholas James Seaver, eldest son of James Seaver, Hamilton Arms Hotel, Balbrizgan, to Mary Josephius, eldest daughter of Laurence Stai-ford, of Baidoyle, and 50 East Arran street, Dublin Dublin,

Dublin, SWEKNEY-MOBRIDE-September 4, at Saint Finan's church, Falcarragh, P. J. Sweeney, Constabulary, Tyrone, to Bridget McBride, youngest doughter of Manus McBride, merchaut, Falcarragh.

DIED

AIKIN-September 8, at Oldoastle, cc. Meath, John M. Atkin, M. D., tormerly of Virginia, co. Cavao, aged 89 years.

Bowen, Color-Sergeant, 1st Bats. Connaught

Raugen , aged 38 years. BownEx-September 11, Emily Seaver, wife o Win. Bowden, Broadmeadows, co. Dublin. Brunz-September 12, at her residence, 5 Kean's place, Old Kilmainham, Dublin, Margaret Byrne, wile of Stephen Byrne, formerty of Athy, co. Kildare. BLEAKLEY-September 9, at his residence, Kil-

leshandra, co. Caven, Henry Bleakley, aged 33 уевгн.

BROWNE-September 12, at his residence, 121 Budwink—September 12, at his residence, 121
 Shandon street, Cork, in his 80th year, Patrick, brother of the late Rev. David Browne, P.P., Pricor, co. Kerry.
 COLCLOUGH—September 11, at 7 St. Joseph's Crescent, Glasnevin, Lieut. Col. Beauchamp

Henry Colclough, late 3d Battalion Royal Irish (Wexford) Regiment, aged 65 years, CLARKE-At the residence of Miss Fitzpatrick, Newtown Clarke, Palmerston, Ann Clarke, late of Monkstown, Dublin, sged 80 years. late of Monkstowo, Dublin, sged 80 years.
OALLANAN-September 4, at the Presentation Couvent, Dungarvan, Bridget (in religion Sister Mary Augustine), ubird daughter of Jeremiah Uallanan, of Ballyneale, Carrick-on-Suir, aged 27 years. In religion 7 years.
DALY-Sep. 12, after a short lilness. Thomas Daly, aged 52 years, of 9 Westland row, and 1 Bloomfield serrace, Merrion, Dublin.
DRARK-Sep. 14, at his residence, 25 Great Charles street, Dublin, in the 70sh year of his age, Columbus Patrick Drake, Ecq., J.P., eldest son of the late Christopher Drake, Ecq.

less son of the late Christopher Drake, Erq. of Roriston, Trim, county Menth. Extraon-September 9, after a long illness,

Menia, wife of Joseph Empson, J.P., Fair View, Kilkenny, FURLONG-Sep. 8, at the Leinster Arms Hotel, Maynooth, Mary, wife of M. F. Furlong,

The Church and the State-The Donation

of this address : For 300 years the Christians continued to For 300 years the Christians continued to lence of the State, the prople in self-defense be the most loyal of the subjects of the empire,) are justified in protecting themselves. And to the Emperor of Rome. But from the time again ; but not only was there no justi-when Constantine removed the seat of the fication for a revolution in the Papal empire to Constantinople, there never reign. States, but in f. ot there was no revolution.

Britian was included in the Roman Empire, and the Roman Emperors professed to regard it as port of the land over which they exer-

tory of the world. When Pepin drove out the Lombards,

Hun, only by the fortlinde of its Bishops, who turned back Attil a and Genseric when in sight of its walls. We find this factthat is, the independence of the Roman Pontlff-recognized again and again in the his-

we are expressly told that he made restim-Lombards. Again, when Obarlemagne de-

sovereigns.

1889, rulers of the Kingdom of Italy dare not grant to the people the right of voting, their Parliament is elected by an insignificant minerity of the nation, and the reason for this miserable mockery of freedom is, as they themselves admit, the intense Catholicity of the great mans of the community. The real people of Italy are Catholics to their hearts' core, and were they allowed to press their wishes, were they but entrusted with a constitution like England or America, they would speedily sweep out the swarm of in-fidels and renegades who are matquerading as the representatives of the Italian people But even if the facts were the reverse of what they are, it is probably the first time in the history of the world that the desire of a rob ber for the goods of his viotim was solemnly urged as a justification of the robbery. The inhabitants of the Papal States were well contented with their lot, as indeed they had good reason to be. A revolution may be lawful under certain circumstances. If the pee The following is the most important portion ple find their rulers acting in such a way as to involve in fact the moral and social exist-10

been in the bands of usurpers. Thirty Popes have been compelled to leave Rome; four were imprisoned ; seven resigned to exile at Avignon; four were unable even to visit the Eternal city. There has hardly been a contury during which the Papal dominions have not been revenged, dismembered or usurped. The Temperal Sovereignty, as history teacher us, is always being assailed, but history also and appeared in the list of territories subject teaches us it is invariably restored. Nowhere is the marvellous manner of Providence shown more clearly than in the story of these although the Emperors may have called them-restorations. The hande mad to do this Bervice have often been the most unlikely, humanly speaking, for the purpose. Often has the Pope been restored by those who judging by the world's standard of reason and policy, were most interested in his

destruction. GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA. Millions of acres of free government land a the Mouse River, Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake regions of Dakota, near the great

markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth Secure a home in Dakota. For further in formation, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. &T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

ITALIAN INGRATITUDE.

Mr. Gladstone Blames Her for Joining the Triple Alliance.

LONDON, Ostober 1 .--- A great deal of inter est and comment have been excited by the publication in the Contemporary Review of a long article, the authorship of which is ascribed to Mr. Gladstone.

The writer strikes out boldly in powerful condemnation of Italy's course in joining the triple alliance, which places her in a position she has no right to occupy. Italy, he declares, owes her independence, which means everything of value she possesses, to France and it would be the gravest scandal if she should become involved in a fight against France. The Government of King Humbert was not menaced and there existed no state of affairs upon which it could base an excuse for entering into a warlike combination whose sims were palpably toward an armed conflict contemplating the conquest and degradation of France. Moreover, Italy has nothing to gain by such an alliance, or the victories it might achieve in the warfare its instigators are seeking, and may ere long rue the day she permitted hereif to be used as a catepaw, on the strength of promises that will never Church is pre-eminently sacred. The patri-be fulfilled. In conclusion, the article de-mony of the Church consisted originally of mands to know whether or not England is bound by any agreement to aid in the objects of this alliance or give countenance to its acts. If she has been committed, the people of the British Empire are entitled to know by whom, and with what prospects of advantage to the country. The article is certain to bring out a semi-official denial or avowal of England's participation in the triple compact. Some interesting revelations are among the possibilities.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

7

MARRIED.

CRONIN-BOURKE-Sept. 12, at St. Patrick's church, Cork, Patrick, the youngest son of Denis Cronic, Poularcha, Butterrant, to Kable Marie, eldest daughter of John Bourke, Spanballymore.

COSTELLOE-FEEWEN-August 28, at the Dominican church, Limerick, by the Rev. M. Ryan, CO., of Oola, assisted by the Rev. M. Ryan, U.C., of Oola, assisted by the Rev. M.
Ryan, Moylrath, cousin of the bride, Richard
L. Costelloe, of Buttervant, Postmaster,
Limerick Junction, to Ellie Josephine,
youngest daughter of the late Edmond
Frewen, Barronstown, Tipperary.
ENNIS-BEAZIL-September 4, at St. Patrick s,
Monkstown, county Dublin, Edward H.
Ennis, Barrister-atlaw, Dublin, to Mary,
eldest daughter of the late Simon J. Brazil,
of Kingstown.

of Kingstown. HOXKY-BURGESS-September 5, at the pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, Patrick Joseph, eldest son of the late Martin Hoxey, to Teresa, eldest daughter of the late R chard Burgess, both of Dublin.

Supreme tribunal of that State. This was House in Washington with sugar blocks. Katherine Pier, daughter of Ool. O. K. Pier, Just think of it. Any enterprising boy with She graduated from the law of Milwaukee. department of the State university only two years ago. She seemed acarcely more than a tenants burning fences, stoops and floors for girl as she sat among a group of her young fuel, here we can contemplate such tenants college friends. As soon as the case was as chipping off the front wall to sweeten their opened Miss Pier took the floor, and for half an hour her argument was followed with the closest attention. Miss Piers argument was by licking the neighbor's wall. But why absence from New York, after swindling the direct and to the point. She stated her case unhesitatingly, and frequently turned to and we can never expect to attain the high cited anthorities. At the conclusion of her address she was cordially congratulated, and the lawyers were unanimously of the opinion that she made a strong and convincing argument.-Springfield Republican.

A Little Roman [Girl Burled for Conturies With Her Poll.

In May last the workmen whe were digging the foundation for the new law courts in Rome, discovered a sarcophagus buried 30 the arebre logical commission, scientific and literary men who watch with jealous care all the excavations made in the Eternal city. Under their directions it was carefully raised and opened.

Within lay the skeleton of a youg girl, says the Youth's Companion, with the remains of the linen in which she had been wrapped, and some brown leaves from the myrtle wreath with which, emblematic of her youth, she had been crowned in death.

Os her hands were four rings, of which one was the double betrothal ring of plain gold, and another with Filetus, the name of her betrothed, engraved upon it. A large and most exquisits amethyst brooch, in Etrusoan setting of the facest work, carved amber pins and a gold necklet with white small pendants were lying about.

Bat what is most strange, as being almost unique, was a doll of oak wood, beautifully oarved, the joints articulated so that the legs and arms and hands move on sockets, the bands and feet dainitly out with small and delicate nails. The features and the hair were carved out in the most minute and careful way, the hair waving low on the forehead and being bound with a fillet.

On the outside of the sarcophagus was sculptured her name, Tryphaena Oreperia, and a touching scene, doubtless faithfully tepresenting her parting with her parents. She is lying on a low bed, and striving to miss herself on her left arm to speak to her heart-broken father, who stands leaning on her bedstead, his head bowed with grief, while her mother sits on the bod, her head covered,

weeping. It seems but yesterday, so natural is the torne ; and yet it was nearly eighteen cen-turies ago that these stricken parents laid so tenderly away their dearly beloved daughter, with her ornaments and her dell.

Something About Shoes.

A woman who understude the economy of dress will never buy a cheap pair of shoes. No poerer investment on be made, for besides giving ont in shorter time then a first-class article, it will look shabby and worn long before it should be so. But any shee, no mat-ter how costs or well shaped in the beginping, will lose its freshness speedily if not pro-porly car is freshness speedily if not pro-porly car is a speedily application of the whole thing better secting bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 parly car is a specially application of the whole thing better secting bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 porly car This is emecially applica.

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PROGRESS IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

As an indication of the andesvors made for improved methods of lighting it may be stated that there were 184 patents issued by the terrible realization that they had been the United States for electric lighting alone sinfully worked ; the Count had left town, last year. In Massachusetts there are aixtyfeet below the surface. Immediately the nine gas companies, with an aggregate capital telephone called to the spot the members of ef \$12,194,000. The electric light companies of the State number eighty-four, with unpaid bills. He also used the names of \$3,572.780 aggregate capital, showing that in several acousintances, it was asserted at the addition to the business previously done by the gas companies the electric lighting interest has already grown to more than one quarter part the entire extent of that of the older companies. In New York State there were 92 electric light companies with a capital of \$122,445,000. Since the establishing of electric lighting the price of gas, which averaged for 290 cities \$3.15 per 1,000 cubic feet in 1878, has fallen to \$2, as determined from the average price for the same cities in 1887, a decrease of 33 per cent in nine years. The cost of electric lighting itself has also diminished in like proportion. Carbons have fallen in price \$50 and \$60 to \$8 and \$10.

TO REVOLUTIONIZE MOTIVE POWER,

A project is new on foot which, if it succeeds, will practically revolutionize all systems of motive power now in use, particularly that of steam, It is nothing more or less than another step forward of electricity which asems to be developing new features as time goes on. The most recent step has been taken by Mr. A. Davis, formerly superintendent of the North Shore railway. Mr. Davis, how. ever, has a partner in the enterprise, a Mr. Oleaff, a Russian Government engineer, and a man of great experience. Together they have been applying electricity for railway purposes, and the ultimate intention seems to be to use it on board ocean going vessels. Mr. Davis was approached on the subject. He says they are not yet in a position to make public the details of the scheme. "Although there have been several trials made in England, in a private way," Mr. Davis remarked, " we are not desirous of making it public at present, but we hope to do so very shortly, Trials are going on in Russia as well as England, the Russian Government having thought so much of the venture as to take it in hand, and if it should succeed we will be able to show something of what it can do on steamer, next summer. I have been in the States endeavoring to procure patents for it, but I have just received a cable calling me back at once, as we intend to wait for the completion of the whole thing before securing

HE WAS OTTAWA'S HONOBED GUEST.

[The Count de Vermont was during his manager of Appleton's, an honored guest of many of the best families in Ottawa. He was What Count de Vermont thought about this or that or the other thing was considered of such importance that his interviews were sent out by the Associated press. One morning two or three weeks ago Ottawa woke up to after having run the length of the Russel house proprietor's confidence. Buildes the town he also left a value and many bons and several acquaintances, it was asserted at the time, to raise the wind, though his victime, in their chargrin, preferred to keep the matter quist.

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

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

Ohn Bldg. Com. 3d Corg'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs :- The Bailey Reflector which you blace in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very sincerely yours, G. H. GHANNIS,

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

Old Contributor (to young literary aspir ant)-"So you have taken to authorship ?" L. A. - "Yes, and no writer over had a more charmingly select circles of readers." O. C. -"Ah | And how is it that I never see your productions in the periodicals ?" L. A .---"Well, you see, only the editors of the periodicals read my stories.

A HOME IN THE WEST.

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

Editor (to boy with note)-"Well !" Boy "A letter for yeu, sir." Editor (opens and sees tailer's blil)-"Bad manuscript ; very, indeed-handwriting illegible. Sorry, very sorry-shall be obliged to return it."

FITS. All Fits stopped tree by Dr. Kline s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial

SHE ATE POISONED CANDY.

Candy Full of Strychnine Sent to Clergy men-A Terrible Crime.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 3 -An extraordinary sonsation has been caused here by the dis covery that Mrs. MucRae, the wife of the Rev. Dr. MacRae, a leading Presbyterian clergyman, died from the effects of eating poisoned candy sent through the post office by some one in this city. After eating some of the candy she was attacked with all the symptoms of strychnine poleoning, and died before aid could be rendered. It is supposed that the intention was to poison her husband who was not at home. The candy is in the hands of an analyst, and though there is no official report, there is enough known to show that the stuff is heavily charged with strychnine. An autopsy will be held on the body, and the result will be fully known when the inquest is resumed on Monday.

OTHER ATTEMPTED POISONINGS.

A similar package of candy was sent to the Rev. John Decogree, reator of St. John Episcopal church. He bit a piece of it, but detecting its bitter taste sent it to an analyst. There was also some sent to the Rev. T. J. Doinstadt, a Methodiet, who also had his suspicions aroused and disposed of it in the same way. The clergymen being of different denominations and not having any common enemy, so far as known, the work is believed to be that of some monomaniac. The facts were not known until late to-night and the developments cause great excitement. The cases resemble similar ones which occurred in Guelph; Ont., some time ago, when the candies were polsoned with arsenic.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOYA ?

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

Father-" Eleanor, new that you have given up young Hopkins. I wish he would stop coming to the house." Daughter-"'He's been here only seven times this week, pa." Father-" Only seven times ? How many times de you want him to come ?" Daughter -" Don't be harsh, father. George is trying to break off gradually."

Mrs. Pasida (to her maid)-""How is the weather, to-day, Marle ?" Maid-"Fresh and waves of blood, through constant struggle | windy, madame." Mrz. Passos-"Very well; and through endless persecutions. At the yen will please put a healthy fluib on my present moment, in this year of Oar Lord, oheeks this morning. I am going out."

Agen 38 years, FAY-Sept. 11, at her residence, Oelbridge, co. Kildare, Mrs. Eliza Fay, relict of the lato Richard Fay. GAVIN-August 7, at Questa, Beluchistan, India,

of pneumonia, George Fitzaustin Gavin, (Jap. 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's horse) in his

34th year. GORDN-Sep. 1, at his residence, Kilowen, George, eldest son of the hate David Gordon,

Coolintergraph, Gorey, age 58 years. HAMILTON-September 8, at Bellast, Haunah, wife of Mr. James Hamilton, late Head Constable Constantiary Wexford and daughter of Mr. R. Harding, ex-Head-Con stable stable,

HORY-At 58 Leinster road, Dublin, in the 53rd year of her sge, Magdalen, younger daughter of the late Cashel Fitzsimmons Hory, E q.,of Duodalk,

HENNESST-Sept. 10, Timothy, son of John Hennessy, 26 Blarney street, Cork, aged 13 years. KENNT-Sept. 12, at bis mother's residence,

Tulla, hmeadow, County Meath, John Kenny, grocer's assistant, late of Mr. Burke's, Dublin, and second eldest son of the late John Kenny,

and Becond Aldess son of the late John Kenny, poor rate collector. KING-Sepb. 12, at her residence, Navangate street, Trim, Ellen King, aged 56 years. LAWLESS-Sept. 14, at her residence, Delgany Hotel, Delgany, Sarah Lawlers, relict of the late James Lawless, aged 80 years. MAGUIRE-September 19, at his residence, 41 Marrowbone lane, Dablin, after a short ill-neas Mr. Caurence Mesure.

Marcowone lane, Duone, after a short in-ness, Mr. Laurence Maguire. MINCOUE-Stptember 8, at her residence, Moanfin, near Nenagh, Oatherine, wife of Denis Minogue, aged 69 years. MUBFRY-September 11, at his residence, Olifton, County Cork, Count Murphy, D.L.,

aged 73 years. MCUARTNEY-September 10, at Roodstown,

County Louth, Kate, wife of James Mc Cartney.

MULLEN-September 6, at his residence, Bridge street, Wicklow, Joseph O. Mullen, aged 32 years, second son of the late John Mullen. MAGUIRE-Sept. 10, at his residence, Kivgefort,

Ballincogether, county Sligo, in the 86th year of bis age, Edward Maguire. McGARBT-Sept. 11, at his residence, 8 West-

land row, Dublin, John McGarry, aged 76

years. MAETIN-Sept. 20, ab his residence, Rush, Captain John Martin, aged 43 years, after a

Long and tedious illness. MoELERRON-Sept. 10, at her residence, New-castle Railway Station, co. Wicklow, Mar-garet, wife of Hugh McElheron, aged 35 years. MOOBE-Sept. S. at 13 Strandville avenus,

North Strand, Doublin, John Gerald, son of the late Thomas Moore, Quartermaster 102d Regiment (Royal Dublin Fusiliers), aged 20

Vers. O'FARRELL-September 8, of paralysis, at Charles street, Sligo, Thomas O'Farrell, late of the Ordnance Survey. PATERSON-Sept. 10, at Passage West, county Cork, Kathleen R. Paterson, in her 17th year, youngest daughter of Henry and Mary Pater-

ROUEKE-Sept. 10, at Dasrs, county Kildare,

William Rourke, aged 60 years, SHARPE-September 13, at Grand Canal Harbor, James's st., Dublin, John Ernest,

youngest son of Frederick and M. J. Sharpe, aged 1 year. SMITH-Sept. 7, at 2 Oastle View, Marrough, Wicklow, Matthew George Smith, of Grenock, Delgany, late of Kilmullan House, Newtown-

mountkennedy. WALSE-At his residence, Fayshe. Wexford, after a lengthened illness, Edward, youngest son of James Walsh, aged 21 years,

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Contraction of Contraction

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

8

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More eccnon.cal than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the innellule of low test, short weight, a um or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP LOST.

The Geographique bicets the Cynthia's and Montreal's Fate-Run Down off St. Plerre.

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON, Oot. 3 .- The steamvessel and so badly damaged that she sank in a few minutes. Of the crew and cattletenders, forty-nine in all, thirty-five have been landed here. The others are supposed to be in boats and adrift.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

Navigation this year on the St. Lawrence has been accompanied by a greater number of accidents than is furnished by any one year heretofore. Several fine steamships have been injured, two have gone to the bottom, the Cynthia and the Montreal, and now there is a third in the Geographique, which belongs te the Bossiere line. The Geographique left Montreal for Havre, via Southampton, on Sunday morning, September 23, with a general cargo on board. Hardly had she got away from the wharf when something went wrong with her machinery and she was detained two days in the river. Repairs were made and the vessel proceeded on her way. Bossiere Freres received the first intimation of the disaster yesterday to the effort that the steamer was yesterday morning run into by a sailing vessel.

According to the despatches received, the ship at once began to sink. Captain Paussett ordered out the boats and, as it proved, none too soon, for in a few mirutes the vessel sank. Two of the boats were picked up by fishing scheoners and their occupants, thirty-five in number, taken into St. Pierre Miquelon, from whence Captain Paussett telegraphed the news to Bossiere Freres & Co.

There are still fourteen men unaccounted for, but a later despatch announces that the boats in which they were in have also been picked up by schooners.

The Geographique carried no passengers on this outward trip.

THE VESSEL WHICH SANK THE GEOGRAPHIQUE, Nothing is known about the vessel with which the ill-tated Geographique came into contact. She is supposed to be a Norwegian

barque, but no intimation is given in Capt. Paussett's despatch of whether she sank or not. Her name is understood to be the Swift.

The Geographique was a three-masted, schooner-rigged steamer of 1608 tone register, and was considered a very good boat by cattle shippers, the only detriment being that her coal bunkers did not hold sufficient

wrecked barque, as well as some of the Smith wrote the captain a note requesting atsamer's people, tack to one of the large boats, and the mate of the atsamer, with part of the crew, toek to another. About half an er jumped into the sea and were taken abeard to the surface, and swimming toward the boat was taken aboard. Several men were water.

The crew of the mate's boat rowed loward St. Pierre and kept a sharp lookout all day, but not until toward evening was any sail sighted. It was dusk when they reached a Newfoundiand fishing schooner called the Sister Belle, and taken aboard. The Sister Belle immediately bore up for this port arriving here yesterday merning. Where the others are it is impossible to tell. They were lest sight of early in the day and, apparently, cared not whether their companions reached land or not. Those picked up were Captain Pausset, Second Captain Panler, Chief Engineer Halpin, Second Engineer Angot, Third Engineer Compean, Second Licut. Josse, and Seamen Capdever, Tomboll, Valet, Amelet, Herods, Bronze, Tesserot, Pierre.

THE COLLISION WAS IN CLEAR WEATHER. The mail steamer St. Pierre, arriving at 2 o'clock yesterday, reports passing through wreckage and dead cattle forty miles west of ship Geographique, Oaptain Paussett, was run S: Pierre. The steamer Progress, despatch-into eff these islands this morning by a sailing ed by the Government, has returned, and reports no sign of the missing boats, The weather was clear when the coilision occured. The Minnie Swift was of 1,150 tons and was owned by Charles Cox & Co., of Maitland, N. S.

I. S. The Geographique was formerly the Vader

land, and was built by her German owners for the petroleum trade. Her name was changed when she was acquired by the Messre. Bossiere. She was 295 feet long, 34 wide, 3,250 tons and a net tonnage of 1,608 Her engines, were 1,500 horse power. tons, She was fully insured on the other side. She was three-masted and considered a very good boat by cattle shippers, but her punkers did not carry sufficient coal for a trip, and a day was lost loading on the way.

TWO BOATLOADS OF THE GEOGBAPHIQUE VICTIMS RESCUED.

SI. JOHN, N. B., October 7.-The barque ST. JOHN, N. B., October 7.—The barque Petitcodiac, which arrived at Dalhousie, N. B., to day, had on board the capatin and eleven men of the barque Munnie Swift, of Maitland, N. S., which was run down by the ateamer Geographique on October 2, off St. Pierre. Six of the Ge graphique's cattlemen, and nine men of the harque Yulette of North Shields which of the barque Zulette, of North Snields, which while bound for England from Quebec, was abandcued, her crew being taken on board the Swift before the collision. The captain, two boys and two seamen of the Zulette were drowned and one is missing. Four seamen, the stewardess and a passenger on the Swift named Mias Meatees were drowned and one man is Miss Mastees, were drowned and one man is miesing.

ST. PIERRE, Miq, October 7.—The schooner Ray, Captain Buffett, of Jersey Harbor, New-foundland. arrived here yesterday, bringing second officer Danguet, eighteen of the crew and seven cattlemen of the Geographique. The and seven cattlemen of the Geographique. The second officer reports having sighted Pass Is-land, Newfoundland, about two o'clock Wed-nesday afternoon. They were piloted to Reu-contre Harbor by a fishing skiff. They were afloat thirty-six hours in a boat without food or water, and had great difficulty in keeping the boat afloat, the sea being very rough, wind

or a noat, one sea being very rough, wind southerly and strong. On landing the people of Reucontre kindly took care of all, providing them with board and lodging. They took the first passage to this port by the schooner Ray. Langlais, chief fire, man; Questal, fireman; Guena, coal trimmer, and one cattleman are missing, and it is sup-need thay were drowned when the steamer posed they were drowned when the steamer sank.

him to run over to Kingston, Jamaica, and ask the American consul to send aid, but he had discharged nearly all his ballast and hour after these boats had left the boat which had been taken by the mate, returned, and the engineer and one of the crew of the steam-arrived and was ordered to remain until relieved by the United States steamship Galthe mate's beat. The see was very ena. When last heard from the Galena was rough. About noon the steamer at Hayti. The Americans were taken on sank, the captain going down with her. Having a life buoy round him he came Among those injured on the island were Sam When last heard from the Galena was Merch, who was severly hurt by being struck with rocks on the head ; Harry Jones, injured been struggling in the water, but the boat had to row away, else it would have been destroyed by the cattle struggling in the (Continued fom third page.)

THE CONNECTICUT GUARDS.

Shooting the Bapids.

Friday morning dawned much more threaten-ingly than the morning before, and one look at the sky banished all hope of its clearing up. A good number, in fact nearly all, the guards were on hand at the place of embarkation for the trip down the rapids; they (the boys) looked cold, not quite awake some of them, but they put a brave face on it and soon regained their spirits. There was a good deal of interest mani-fested in the run down; the danger brought with it a certain amount of excitement, and for a time the cold cheerlessness was forgotten, everyone straining a point to get a good view as the boat plunged headlong into the narrow pass. As the water roared around the silence among the men was intense, but as the little craft dash ed out into comparatively smooth water, bheir excitement was given vent in a deep murmur of relief and satisfaction. On reaching Jacques Cartier wharf several rockets were sent up ba-fore the soldiers lauded. They proceeded up the hill and across the square to the Champ de Mars in a drizzly shower and a wind that pene-trated the thickest cost. They looked cold, but they lined well up to watch the

PARADE OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Yes, Montreal has a first-class brigade ; if men of commanding physique, superb horees of great strength and spirit, and a more than or-dinary perfect equipment, c.n make a good brigade. The most censorious, critical or even hypercritical had to acknowledge that Chief Benoit's men and horses were a credit to the city yesterday. The men were clean, bright ue in a gallop. The heavy engines tore by, the smaller ones came up in a rush, the ladders in were pictures of smooth going as they passed in clang, and the smaller apparatus, particularly rollers daves of last half of October stuff, which was the perfect driving. The mud flew up and around in clouds, the machines rocked, but the ment, self-possessed and cool, did not seem to mind it. The Chief was as pleased as the crowd, and the state of the machines rocked, but the ment, in a long the machines rocked, but the ment is the terms of the machines rocked, but the ment is clouds. The chief was as pleased as the crowd, and the state of the machines rocked is the ment is the terms of the machines rocked as the crowd, and the state of the machines rocked is the ment is the terms of the machines rocked is the ment is the ment in the rock of the machines rocked is the ment is the terms of the machines rocked is the ment is the terms of the machines rocked is the ment is the terms of the machines rocked is the ment is the terms of the ter and intelligent looking ; the horses full of fire citement of his pleasure. There were three bearby cheers sent up for the brigade from the regimental ranks, and they were taken up with gusto by the large assembled crowd.

The Windsor was next visited for those ma-terial comforts which it so well knows how to provide, and the men spent a couple of hours trying to drive away the effects of their long spall out in the cold.

A PARADE AT THE DBILL HALL.

The afternoon hung very heavily on the hands of both guests and entertainers. A drive to the Mountain park was part of the programms Laid out, but this, like all else, was put aside by the rain. About half past three o'clock the men fell into line and marched through the mud to the Drill hall, where they gave a full dress parade. It was without doubt an exhibition of perfect drill. It is somewhat different and rather more intricate than the drill through which our city corps are put, besides being in-finitely more fatiguing. It was really an imposing sight-five hundred men in one anbroken line, walking as one man, and obeying the words of command with a mechanical unity this market for sale yet. Things appear that surprised most of the witnessing public to be shaping for higher rather than lower who numbered between two and three thousand. prices.



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its roary hue, or removing freckles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other cruptions.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor,

1533 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOJE.—Receipts during the past week were 29.949 bbls, against 26.338 bbls for the week previous. A fair amount of business has branspired during the week, but at very irregular prices, local millers quoting prices firm at \$5.20 for Hungarian patent, and \$4.85 for bakers, whilst buyers say that they are offered patents at \$5.00 and city bakers at \$4.50. Straight rollers have sold at all the way from \$4.50 up

trade were only moderate buyers early, buyers and sellers being apart. Prices here are quoted as follows :--Patent winter, \$5.20 to \$5.50; Patent spring \$5.20 to \$5.50; Straight roller, \$4.50 to \$4.65; Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.35; Superfine, \$3 10 to \$3.85; Oty Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.00 to \$2.15 \$2.00 to \$2.15.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market is a very difficult one to quote, owing to the great difference in the quality of the brands offering, and we are the quality of the brands on Fing, and we are compelled in consequence to give a wide range of prices. We quote :--Standard in bols \$3.85 to \$1 10, and granulated, \$4.10 \$4.30. Rolled oats, \$4.50 and Moulie, \$22 to \$23. BRAN.-The market is quiet with sales report-ed at \$11.50 to \$12.50 in cars on track as to be the \$15 for a start \$15 for an on track as to

quality. Shorts \$13 to \$15.50 as to quality. WHEAT. - Receipts during the past week were 154,056 bushels, against 195,602 bushels the week previous. The market here is purely nominal, no change whatever having occurred in the nominal quotations of 68c to \$1 for No. 1 hard Manitoba. There is no business on spot and consequently nothing whereby to test actual rates. New Manitoba wheat will not be on

COBN. -- Receipts for th eek were 248.272

CARSLEY'S COLUMN. 00; Bacon, per lb, 10½ to 12c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6gc.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.-Receipts during the past week were 568 page. Since our last issue sales were made bob pigs. Since our last reue sales were made at 1640 to 17c, gradually advancing to 1740 and 18c, sales being made Frida; of 10th of 50 cases at 174c. The market continues strong under light receipts, and packers have been compelled to bring out their limed eggs to meet the dimend a sales of which have been made at 17c, and orders have been taken for next week's delivery at the same figure. This is unusually early to bring out the limed escok, but it had to be done. Montreal limed eggs are turning out be done. Montreal limed eggs are turning out splendidly, some buyers having mistaken them fer the run of fresh stock that is now coming in. Strictly new laid are very firm and are bringing 20c to 22c. BEANS.—The market is dull, with sales at \$1.50 to \$1.85, Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2

as to quality HONER.--New extracted honey, 11c to 12c; imitation goods 9c to 10c. Comb is steady at 15c to 16c for choice white clover, and 18c to 14c for ordinary. Hors.—The market is unchanged, and

quote choice Canadian at 13c to 14c, and old at 4c to 8c. HAY.-New pressed hay, \$10 to \$10.50, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES .- The receipts of fall fruit are said to APPLES. — Ine recorpts of the factors were re-be pretty well over, although a few cars were re-ceived yesterday and to day. Sales during the week have been made at \$2 to \$2,40 in car lots, and one very choice car lot brought \$3 50. A and one very choice car lot brought \$3 50. A car of mixed winter and fall fruit sold at \$2,75. Winter apples are quoted at \$2.85 to \$5,00, but the latter figure it is thought will be the ruling price, Higher prices are of course obtainable for smaller lots to the retail trade. Montreal for smaller lots to the retail trade. Montreal Famouse have been sold at \$3.80 to \$4.00 for No. 1, and at \$3.00 to 3.25 for No. 2, OBANGES.—The market is steady. with sales of Jamaica at \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl, and box oranges at \$.50 to \$5.

oranges at \$.50 to \$5. LEMONS.—Are not in active demand, and quo-tations range from \$6 to \$7. GBAFES.—The Almeria grapes recently re-ceived are very fine and selling at \$5 to \$5.50 per keg as to weights. There has been quite a glut of blue grapes. which have sold in round lots as low as \$5 to \$5c per lb, but at these low figures supplies were reduced considerably, and late sales have been made at \$5c to \$5c, a few selections bringing more money. A proor lot selections bringing more money. A poor lot was pushed off at 2½c. Red grapes are in fair demand and ratuer scarce, Rogers and Dela-

demand and rather scarce, Rogere and Dela-ware bringing 12]. NEW Fios-New Smyrna figs in boxes have been received and sold at 15c per lb. PEARS-The market is quiet. Flemish beauty \$6 tc \$8 No 1, and \$4 to \$6 No 2. Duchess, \$4 to \$6, and basket pears, 85c to \$1 25. OALIFORNIA FRUIT -Tokay grapes, \$6 to \$7 per case ; Morocco, \$6 to \$7 per case and Mis-sion \$2 75 to \$3 00 one balf case

sion \$2.75 to \$3.00 per half case. ORANEEREIES-Market firmer at \$8 to \$9 per

bbl for Cape Cod. SWEET POTATOES .- Market steady at \$4.50 to

\$5 per bbl. COCOANUTS.-Prices are firm at \$5.

BANANAS — The market is firm under light supplies at \$2 to \$2.75 as to size of bunch. ONIONS.—Sales of 5,000 small crates of Spanish onions were made at 60c to 70c. Cases are quoted at \$3 50. More onions are on the way, Canadian are quoted at \$2 to \$2 50 for reds and yellows.

POTATOES.—A number of sales have been made during the week, two cars of Prince Edward Island selling at 70c, two ears at 65c, one car of Western at 70c one car do at 75c, one car do at 76c, and a choice car of Early Rose at 80c per bag of 90 lbs. Retail lote range from 90c to \$1 per bag of 90 lbs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAB, &c -- The market is quiet and easy at 74c to 8c pranulated and 6c to 73c, for yellow. Barbadoes molasses are quoted at 435c to 46c as to quantity. Advices from England state that one large firm lost £30,000 in sugar.

You want a good and useful pair of gloves for ladies or children, then patronize S. Daraley's.

\$20,000 worth of choice, fresh, elastic, perfect fitting gloves are being offered at S. Carsley's at very low prices.

Buy ! Buy ! Buy gloves at S. Carsley's ; always the best value in the city,

WBITE	SHIRTS
WHITE	SHIRTS

In all styles, with Unffs or Bands, open Front or Back, Collar attached or Neckband, in all sizes, from 114 up to 18 inches. Best value in all kinds of Shirts.

S. (JARS	LEY
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Oor 9, 18-9

MEN'S	NECKTIES
MEN'S	NEOKTIES
MEN'S	NECKTIES
MEN'S	NECKTITS
MEN'S	NEBKTIES
MEN'S	NEOKTIES

The largest and best stock of Neckties, in latest patterns and styles, prices are the very owest

Good Satin Ties, only 15c, Large assortment, only 18c. Choice line, all colors, only 25c. A special line, bright colors, 29c. S. OARSLEY.

UT OTTO
GLOVES

A special line of 2-Button Kid Gloves in Tan and assorted Browns, stitched backs, only 75c pair. A larg stock of lued Kin Gloves and Oapes in all qualities. Just received a full secontment of Fancy Knitted Wool Gloves. At at reasonable prices. S. CARSLEY,

1	MEN'S	UNDERWEAR AND	HOSIERY
1	MEN'S	UNDERWEAR AND	HOSIERY
	MEN'S	UNDERWEAR AND	HOSIER
•	MEN'S MEN'S	UNDERWEAR AND	HOSIERY
	MEN'S	UNDERWEAR AND	HOSIERY

FINE TUSCAN NET FINE TUSCAN NET FINE TUSUAN NET FINE TUSCAN NET

FOR EVENING DRESSES FOR EVENING DRESSES FOR EVENING DRESSES FOR EVENING DRESSES

> IN ALL COLORS IN ALL COLORS IN ALL COLORS IN ALL CULURS

Makes a handsome Evening Costume, drapes well, rich in design and coloring,

S. CARSLEY.

ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES

OF CREPE DE CHINE OF OREPE DE CHINE OF CREPE DE CHINE OF CREPE DE CHINE

MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

Full stock received in every line. English Merino Half Hose, 121c pair. English Merino Underwear from 50c.

TICKLED FISH. --There is a good seasonable demand for dry \$4.65 to \$4.75, sales being re-ported at both figures. Green cod, is quoted steady at \$4.25 to \$4.40 for No. 1, and \$4.75 to \$5.00 for large. In Labrador harring a cargo of 1,200 bbls was sold in Quebec at \$4 75, and here stocks which are pretty well concentrated are held firmly at \$5.00. FISH OILS - The market is quiet for cod oil and a little essier, Newfoundland being quoted at 34c to 36c, and Halifar at 324c. Seal is steady with last sales reported at 47c to 48c. Ood liver oil is quiet at 55c to 60c for Newfoundland. PEAS.—Receipts were 20,016 bushels during the week against 14,319 bushels the week pre-vious. The market is quiet at 70c to 71c per to 43 3d is asked. Provider to 10,000 quarters OCEAN FREIGHTS .- Grain Freights are very tol 4s 3d is asked. Provisions are firm at 25s, four 18s 9d to Liverpool. Glasgow and Bristol OATS.—Receipts for the week 8,476 bushels against 7,135 bushels the week previous. New Octario cabs are off-ring here at 2015 to 31c. In old cats, sales of 5,000 bushels were made to-day at 30c to 31c. Ontario cabs have been shipped Cattle S0s to 85s.

MONTBEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS FLOUR. GRAIN, &c.

other eruptions. The PERSIAN LOTION is a BONA FIDE prepa-ration, unique of its kind. It is a true specific far the skin. Is not a while powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, out ing contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water. When the skin is BUENT BY THE SUN, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its fresh-mess, and rosey hue, by adding a tenspoonful every morring to the water used for the toiler. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respect-able formers in the Dominion, at 50 cents per h. the, Beware of initations.

cosi, and so she lost a day at Sydney on each outward trip. She was commanded by Capt. Paussett, who is well known as a careful navigator, and carried a crew of 35 men.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

The two upper decks of the vessel were chartered by Mr. R. Bickerdike, who sublet it to the consignees, whose name appears in the copy of the ship's outward manifest, which appears below. The cattle were valued at \$35,000 landed in England and were an ex ceptionally fine lot. They are insured with Messre J H. Routh & Co., representing the Western Union, for about \$24,000. They are consigned to Pritcham, Moor & Oruit, of Southamptom. Following is a detailed list of the cargo with the names of the shippars :---

Norris & Carrathers, 8,800 bushels peas Urane & Baird, 5 820 bushels peas ; Norris & Barruthere, 19,920 bushels cats ; Magor Bros. & Co., 12,873 bushels corn, 25,850 hushels rye ; Fairbanke Canning company, 1,720 osees canned meats, 75 barrels beef ; Schlaot, Leinke & Stevin, 180 cases extracted honey; steamship Miramichi, 100 cases canned labsters ; W. L. Logie 80 onsee canned longeors ; C. H. Canningham, 80 barrels potash; H. Dobell & Co., 52 barrele potash ; J. Lunness 50 head of cattle : P. Mohane 30 head cattle 34 sheep ; S. Price 199 head cattle, 38 head cattle ; H. Gilobirist, 25 head cattle ; Aikens & Flannagan. 104 head cattle ; N. Bickerdike, 50 head cattle; M. Cunningham, 25 head cattle.

THERE ARE FORTY MISSING.

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON, October 4.-There has as yet been no word received of the memhers of the Geographique crew and passengers who are adrift in boats. There are supposed te be forty of them, made up of fifteen ostile tenders, nineteen seamen and one officer. The names of the cattle tenders are as follows :--

Wm. Graves (foreman), Thos. Spencer, George Perries, John Smith, Lawrence Keefe, Arthur Carr, Danl. Lyons. T. Johns, L. Lee, (foreman), A. Symonds, J. Roberts, H. Gagnon, H. Orane, J. Dagmore

The weather is fine and several boats are out hunting for the missing persons. If they have not been lost there is a very good chance of their being picked up, for they are right in the track of navigation.

Connected stories obtained from the survivors show that the accident occurred about two o'clock Wednesday morning, forty miles off St. Pierre, the collision happening with the Nova Scotia barque Minnie Swift. The Geographique ran directly over the Swift, the latter sinking within two minutes after she was struck. It seems that the Swift had previously ploked up the crew of a Norwegian vessel bound from Quebec for England, which was then abandoned, and that among them were two women and three children, who in the confusion were drowned, with ten men. There is some doubt about these latter par-ticulars. The Geographique was also badly damaged in the collision and was compelled to keep her pumps going until daylight, when the water becoming so high that it was dangerous to remain aboard of her any

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1 t.

MURDERED BY A NEGRO MOB Americans on Navassa Island Slaughtered

in Cold Blood. gun.

BALTIMOBE, Ostober 1.-The particulars of the riot at Navassa, September 14, have been received by the Navassa Phosphate Company from Acting Superintendent D. C. Smith. On the morning of the 14th the negroes arose in insurrection and killed four officers, Thomas A. Foster, Joseph Fales, James Mahon, and William T. Snea. The motive of the negroes is unknown, and no warning or intimation of such a thing was given. Mr. Roby was first assaulted in the diggings and hit on the bead with clubs until lett for dead. He was found in a rock hele under a lot of boards. He was removed to the house, and took part in the battle with the blacks, after having thirty stitches taken in his scalp. He is recovering. At noon the men congregated in front of the superintondent's house and refused to work.

When Mr. Jones, by direction of Assistant Superintendent South, attempted to arrest one of the ringleaders and take a pistol from him which had been taken from Mr. Roby, he was knocked down and in a few seconds a howling mob surrounded him. He managed to get to the house, where the other officers had sought shelter, through velleys of rocks and other missiles. The whites took refage in the upper storey of the Superintendent's house and opened fire on the mob, which threw stones into the house from every direction, and shot at any one in sight,

BOMBARDED WITH DYNAMITE BOMBS.

The battle lasted three, hours, with an occasional negro wounded, when the white: were startled by the explosion of a dynamite bomb which had been thrown on the lower porch. This was seen followed by another until there was a continual rear of dynamite. The negroes were sheltered behind cars, trees and buildings. Scortly after 4 p.m., the negross broke into the dynamite magezine and get a fresh supply of explosives.

Knowing that the negroes intended to blow them into eternity the whites left the house and endeavored to reach the officers' quarters and make another stand, but they had not got twenty feet away before the negroes attacked them with axes, knives, rocks, razors and olubs, attering fiendish yells. Each man was soon overtaken and disarmed.

Fester was the first to drop his weapon, a small rifle. He was at once butchered, Fales was chopped to pleces with an axe after he had surrended his weapon. Shea when last seen was within a few feet of the cliffs with a number of negroes in pursuit, one of whom was firing at him with a revolver. His body has not been found. Some friendly negroes hid the surviving whites in a little building until the excitement had somewhat subsided, and while they were engaged in lecting, robbing and pillaging the building. About 6 p.m. some negroes went to the building where the officers were hiding and told them to go up to the mersheuse and get supper and that they would not be harmed. They had not proceeded thirty feet before one of the devils, known as George Skey, placed a revolver within a few sinches of Mahon's face and fired and then shot him

It would be difficult to cascriminate bet any of the manœuvres, exc.pt perhaps the fir-ing, which was performed with a simultaneousness that seemed like the explosion of a single

THE DEPARTURE FOR HOME

Parade over, the regiment repaired to the Vindsor again, marching by way of St. James atreet, where they form d twelve or fourteen deep and took the street by storm. After dinner houquets were presented to the Governor of Connecticut, the Mayor of Hartford, Senator Hawley, Columbia Could and the members of the Governor's staff. About 8.30 the word "Good bye" was said again and again, and a large crowd cheered the departing guesta, and accompanied them to the station, where they were seen off and given godspeed by the civic and other committees as well as their representative, Senator Knapp, who ably performed to them, throughout their visit, the courtesies devolving on him in his high position. The train steamed on him in his high position. The train seesmed out of the station amid the ringing cheers from the cars and platforms and even for some distance down the track could be heard the sounds of "Auld Lang Syne." When the last good-bye was spoken and the train had disappeared, a reporter approached

Senator Knapp with a view of ascertaining what impression had been made upon the visitors. "I was delighted," he remarked, " with the recep-tion extended to the First Regiment of National Guards of the Spate of Connecticut, and their invited guests. Too much cannot be said in praise of the Mayor, the gentlemen of the board of alderman and the officers and members of the military organizations, as well as the good people of Montreal for the

WARN GREETING AND ROYAL WELCOME

which they extended to the visitors from Connec-ticut. Words of commendation should also be extended to the several local committees for their efforts to give plessure and entertainment to their visitors, and also to Ex Mayor Beau-grand and his worthy lady for their kind hospitality. I may add that the city's guests were delighted with every feature of their entertainment, that they returned to Connecticut feel-ing that Montreal was not only the metropolitan famed for its thrift, its enterprise, its beauty, tamed for its thrift, its enterprise, its beauty, its business activity and its genuine, and all bus boundless hospitality. The 1st regiment of National Guards of the State of Connecticut, commanded by Colonel Cone, is in point of merit one of the best reignents of the National Guards in the United States. They are not only skilled in their military discipline, but are also in every sense of the word true gentlemen. Both invited guests and the officers and members of the regiment expressed in the strongest terms the pleasure they experienced and their high appreciation of the hospitality extended; and I know that I express the sentiments of all of them when I say that should the represen-tatives of Montreal ever visit the city of Hareford they will receive a warm American wel-come and generous American hospitality."

Distance Lends Enchantment.

"What are you doing here?" said a policeman to a suspicious looking small boy in City Hall Park this merning. "On, Nethin'; only waitin' to hear mother tell pa what she thinks of him for not comin' home last night," replied the boy, calmly. "Where do you live?" "Down there by the B, and O, depot." "Why you are a mile away." "That's all right," said the boy, with a grin;

bush., gainst 247,386 bush the week previous. The market is quiet and prices here are nominal at 40c to 41c in bond. Considerable quantities continue to go forward from the West.

56 lbs.

OATS .- Receipts for the week 8,476 bushels at 30c to 31c. Ontario cats bave been shipped to Manitoba.

BARLEY.-Receipts during the week were 500 bushels against 1000 bushels the week previous. The market is very dull, little or nonbeing received, and we quote prizes nominal at 50c to 55c.

50c per 48 lbs. Rys.-There is nothing doing and prices are

purely nominal.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-Receipts during the past week were 2,402 pkgs, against 2,250 do for the week pre-vious. There is a good healthy demani for choice September creamery and fall ends of dairy for the local trade at slightly better figures, sales of late make of Eastern Townships dairy having being made at 20c whilst 22c hav been paid for choice September creamery, and in one instance a fraction over that figure was paid. In Western, sales of about 300 pkgs were reported at 1540 for Newfoundland shipment, one holder claiming that he has made over that figure. Greamery, 190 to 220; Eastern Townships, 180 to 200; Morrisburg, 180 to 200; Brockville, 16c, to 190; Western, 150 to 160;

Rolls, 15c to 16c. For selections of single packages 1c additional is obtained. BUTTERINE.—Quite a lot of butterine has been

purchased in Chicago for Newfoundland account.

COND. OHERSE.—Receipts during the past week were 27,461 boxes. against 25,877 boxes for the week previous. The market during the week has been subjected to a good pressure of steam and prices have been sender p flying, considerable sales having transpired in the Brockville dis-trict at 11c to 11go for finest September and October, and prices here are quated at 11c to 11tc for finest September and October. There 11 to for finest September and October. There have been sales of finest August that would probably pass for September at 10 to 10 to 10 to holders now ask higher figures. The cable is higher at 51s with private cables at 52s to 53s for finest September. Our report from Brock-ville says :--5,000 hoxes offered, 10 to 11c bid; no sales. Finest September and October.......11 to 11 Finest August

POBE, LABD, &C.-Receipts of pork during the week were large, amounting to 3,440 bbla, but they were chiefly on through shipment, quite a lot being put on board vessels here for Newfoundland. The market for pork has been

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Oct. 5th, were as follows :-- 157 Oc to 55c. BUCKWHRAT.—The market is quiet at 49c to C per 48 lbs. Ibt over from previous week, 25; left for city, 33; on hand for eale, 7.

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per

G.T.Ry.: Ex 88, Concordia : 7 horses consigned to Birdick Bros. of Carbondsle, Kansas; 14 ponies consigned to R. Lilburn of Janesville, Wiscon-sin; ex ss. Lake Huron; 5 horses consigned to C.A. Sickler, of Round Lake, New York; 7 horses consigned to E. Grant, of Hermosa, D.kota ; ex ss. Sibertan : 4 horses consigned to S. McKay, of Black Water, Ontario.

Trade continues dull, there are several en-quiring for heavy draft horses, but the supply was short.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

..

Oattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves 3116 1839 396 104 896 33 Over from last week. 160 50 Total for week...... 3276 1889 Left on hand...... 300 150 Total export for week 104 429 ••

" previous week We have had large receipts of export stock and a fair supply of butchers, with a satisfactory trade, fair prices being given for the class of cattle offered, which for the most part was inferior, two or three load of stockers changed hands during the week, more expected next week. Sheep and lambs plentiful, sheep mostly for export. No change in hogs to speak of.

We quote the following as being fair values :-Export, 4c to 4ho; Butchers good, 3hc to St; Butchers' Med., 3kc to 3ho; Butchers Qulls, 3c to 310; Sheep, 310 to 310; Hogs, 51 to 520; Calves, \$2.00 to \$8.00.

A Disastrous Contribution.

Agent (to sour faced lady with capital)-"Madam, I am soliciting funds to start a bo-nevolent enterprise for the peor whites of the South, and I thought-" Sour faced Lady-I can't give you money, sir ; I have been feoled too often ; all I can do is to lend my countenance to the scheme.', Agent (sadly)-That would simply rula it, ma'am."

Sorrow is not unhappiness. This is a great and we retain last week's quotations for both pork and lard. Smoked meats are steady as last quoted, a lot of several hhds of hams being reported at 12c, and in smaller quantities at 12c. cangerous to remain aboard of her any longer, preparations were made for taking to the boats. INTO THE BOATS. The captain of the Swiit, with most of his orew and what was left of the crow of the corew and what was left of the crow of the the stars twinkle as if they get tears in their

Lamb's Wool Half Hose, Lamb's Wool Underwear from 70c. Also, in all quantities, up to the very best made.

S. CARSLEY. FOR EVENING DRESSES FOR EVENING DRESSES FOR EVENING DRESSES PER YARD - 55c-PER YARD PER YARD-55c-PER YARD PER YARD-55c-PEK YARD OREPE DE CHINE CREPE DE CHINE CREPE DE CHINE Pale Bine, Cardinal, Nile Green, Cream, White, Pink, Black, and other evening shades. S. CARSLEY. PER YARD-FIFTY-FIVE-PER YARD PER YARD-FIFTY-FIVE-PER YARD SELECTION OF PATTERNS SELECTION OF PATTERNS AT S. CARSLEY'S MALTESE LACE FLOUNCINGS MALTESE LACE FLOUNCINGS CHANTILLY LACE FLOUNDINGS OHANTILLY LACE FLOUNCINGS SPANISH LACE FLOUNCINGS SPANISH LACE FLOUNCINGS

The designs in Lace Flouncings surpass pre-vious season's new and elegant designs. Compare the lace stock at S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Is noted for its evenness. Is noted for its strength. Is noted for its finish.

Is noted for its superiority. Is noted for its being equal to any Spool Cetton in the market.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

CORTICELLI SILKS AND TWISTS.

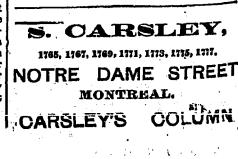
Will retain their Color and Brilliancy Will measure full length as indicated on spool Will not swist or ravel in machine or hand Will give satisfaction to all who use them Will cost no more than other first-class makers

CORTICELLI'S SILKS AND TWISTS.

THE EVER-READY DRESS STEEL.

Has become popular in every household. The article itself is a boon and a bleasing to all who think as we do that TIME IS MONEY. The result is a saving of 50 per cent in time alone by using.

THE EVER-READY DRESS STEEL.



PROVISIONS.

comewhat quieter during the week, but no change has occurred in prices of any moment,