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MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

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The Pope Writes to the Whole Church on Devotion to St.

Joseph.

To Our Venerable Brethren the Patriarchs, Primates. Archbishops, and other Ordinaries, in Peace and Union with the Holy

Although We have already many times ordered special prayers to be offered up in the whole world, that the interests of Catholicism might be insistently recommended to God, none will deem it matter for surprise that We consider the present moment an opportune one for again inculcating the same duty. During periods of stress and trial-chiefly when every lawlessness of act seems permitted the Bluesed Patriarch locks upon the multito the powers of darkness—it has been the custom in the Church to plead with special farvor and perseverance to God, her author and protecter, by recourse to the intercession of the saints-and chiefly of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God-whose patronage has ever been the most efficacious.

The fruit of these plous prayers and of the confidence reposed in the Divine goodness, has always seoner or later, been made apparent. Now, Venerable Brethren, you know the times in which we live; they are scarcely less deplorable for the Christian religion than the werst days, which in time past were most full of misery to the Church. We see faith, the root of all the Christian virtues, lessening in many souls; we see charity

growing cold; the young generation daily growing in depravity of morals and views the Church of Jesus Christ attacked on every side by open force or by craft; a relentless war waged against the Sovereign Pontiff; and the very foundation of religion under-mined with a boidness which waxes daily in intensity. These things are, indeed, so much a matter of notoriety that it is needless for Us to expatiate on the depth to which society has sunk in these days, or on the designs which now agitate the minds of men. In circumstances so unhappy and troublous, human remedies are insufficient, and it becomes necessary, as a sole resource, to beg for assistance from the Divine power.

This is the reason why We have considered it necessary to turn to the Christian paople and urge them to implore, with increased | We may zeal and constancy, the aid of Almighty patriarch. re help in the maternal goodness of shall never vainly place Our trust in her. If on innumerable occasion, she has displayed her power in aid of the Christian world, why should We doubt that she will now renew the assistance of her power and favor, if humble and constant prayers are offered up on all sides to her? Nay, We rather believe that her intervention will be the more marvelcus as she has permitted us to pray to her, for so long a time with special appeals.

But We entertain another object, which, according to your wont, Venerable Brethren. you will advance with fervor. That God may be more favorable to Our prayers, and tinually to invoke with great piety and trust, together with the Virgin-Mother of God, her chaste Spouse, the Blessed Joseph; and We regard it as most certain that this will be most pleasing to the Virgin herself. On the subject of this devotion, of which We apeak publicly for the first time to-day, We know without doubt that not only are the people inclined to it, but that it is already estab- sions, bore the trials consequent on a fortune lished, and is advancing to full growth. We have seen the devotion to St. Joseph, which in past times the Roman Pontiffs have devaloped and gradually increased, grow into greater proportion in Our time, particularly and loss of everything.

after Pius IX., of happy memory, Our predecessor, proclaimed, yielding to the request of a large number of blehops, this boly patriarch the patron of the Catholic Church. And as, moreover, it is of high importance that the devotion to St. Joseph should engraft itself upon the daily pious practices of Catholics, We desire that the Christian people should be arged to it above all by Oar words and authority.

The special motives for which St. Joseph has been proclaimed Patron of the Church, and from which the Church looks for singular benefit from his patronage and protection, are that Joseph was the spouse of Mary and that he was reputed the Father of Jesus Christ. From these sources have sprung his dignity, his holiness, his glory. In truth, the dignity of the Mother of God is so lofty that naught created can rank above it. But as Joseph has been united to the Blessed Virgin by the tles of marriage, it may not be doubted that he approached nearer than any one to the eminent dignity by which the Mother of God surpasses so nobly all created natures. For marriage is the most intimate of all unions which from its essence imparts a community of glits between those that by it are joined together. Thus in giving Joseph the Blessed Virgin asspense, God appointed him to be not maidenhood, the protector of her honor, but lished in some countries, to conscorate the also, by virtue of the conjugal tie, a particionly her life's companion, the witness of her pater in her sublime dignity. And Joseph dignity, since by divine will he was the guardian of the Son of God and reputed as His father among them. Hence it came about that the Word of God was humbly subject to Jessph. that he obswed him and that He Jeseph, that he obsyed him, and that He rendered to him all those offices that children Obligation, We exhert the faithful to sanctiare bound to render to their parents. From fy it as far as possible by private practices, this two fold dignity newed the obligation in hener of their heavenly patron, as though which nature lays upon the heads of families, it were a day of Obligation.

Which nature lays upon the heads of families, it were a day of Obligation.

And in token of heavenly favors, and in Queer about flowers, administrator, and the legal defender of witness of Our good-will, We grant most before they have pishis.

Live The Control of t

divine house whose chief he was, lovingly in the Lord, to you, Venerable And during the whole course of his life he fulfilled those charges and those duties. He set himself to protect with a mighty love and a daily solicitude his spouse and the Divine Infant ; regularly by his work he earned what was necessary for the one and the other for nourishment and clothing; he guarded from doath the Child threatened by a monarch's jealousy, and found for Him a refuge; in the miseries of the journey and in the bitterness of exile he was ever the com-panion, the secietance, and the upholder of the Virgin and of Jesus. Now the divine house which Joseph ruled with the authority of a father, contained within its limits the scarce-born Church. From the same fact that the most holy Virgin is the mother of Jesus Christ is she the mother of all Christians whom she bore on Mount Calvary amid the supreme threes of the Rademption; Jesus Christ is in a manner the first-born of Christians, who by the adoptica and Redemption are his brothers. And for such reasons tude of Christians who make up the Church as confided specially to his trust-this limit. less family spread over the sarch, over which, because he is the spouse of Mary and the Father of Jesus Christ, he holds, as :: were, .. paternal authority. It is, then, na ural and worthy that as the Blassed Joseph ministered to all the needs of the family at Nazareth and girt it about with his protection, he should now cover with the cloak of his heavenly patronage and defend the Church of Jesus

Obrist. You well understand, Venerable Brothren, that these considerations are confirmed by the opinion held by a large number of the Fathers, to which the sacred liturgy gives its sanction that the Joseph of the ancient times, son of the patriarch Jacob, was the type of St Joseph, and the former by his glory prefigured the greatness of the future guardian of the Holy Family. And in truth, beyond the fact that the same name-a point the significhace of which has never been denied—was given to each, you well know the points of likeness that exist between them; namely, that the first Joseph won the favor and especial goodwill of his master, and that through Joseph's administration his household came to prosperity and wealth; that (still more important) he presided over the kingdom with great power, and, in a time when the harvests failed, he provided for all the needs of the Egyptians with so much wisdom that the King decreed to him the title "Savior of the world." Thus it is that We may prefigure the new in the old patriarch. And as the first caused the God. At this proximity of the month of prosperity of his master's domestic interests Outober, which We have already consecrated and at the same time rendered great services to the Virgin Mary, under the title of Our to the whole kingdom, so the second, destin-Ledy of the Rosary, We earnestly exhort the ed to be the guardian of the Christian reli-faithful to perform the exercises of this gion, should be regarded as the protector and month with, if possible, even more plety and | defender of the Church, which is truly the constancy than heretofors. We know that house of the Lord and the kingdom of God on the Virgin and We are very certain that We every rank and country should fly to the trust and guard of the blessed Joseph. Fathers of families find in Joseph the best personification of paternal solicitude and vigilance ; spouses a perfect example of love, of peace, and of conjugal fidelity; virgins at the same time find in him the model and pro-tector of virginal integrity. The noble of birth will learn of Josoph how to guard their dignity even in misfortune; the rich will understand, by his lessons, what are the goods most to be desired and wen at the price of their labor. As to workmen, artisans, and persons of lesser degree, their recourse to Joseph is a special right, and his example is that He may come with bounty and prompti-tude to the aid of His Church, We judge it of deep utility for the Christian people, confather of the Son of God, passed his life in labor, and won by the toll of the artisan the needful support of his family. It is, then, true that the condition of the lowly has no-thing shameful in it, and the work of the laborer is not only not dishonoring, but can, if virtue be joined to it, be singularly ennobled. Joseph, content with his slight posses-

> those who live by the labor of their hands should be of good heart and learn to be just. If they win the right of emerging from poverty and obtaining a better rank by lawful means, reason and justice uphold them in changing the order established, in the first instance for them by the Providence of God. But recourse to force and struggles by seditious paths to obtain such ends are madness which only aggravate the evil which they aim to suppress. Let the poor, then, if they would be wise, trust not to the promises of seditions men, but rather to the example and patrenage of the Blessed Joseph, and to the maternal charity of the Church, which each day

so slender, with greatness of soul, in imita-

tion of his Son, who having put on the form

of a slave, being the Lord of life, subjected

himself of his own free-will to the spellation

takes an increasing compassion on their lot. This is the reason why-trusting much to your zeal and episcopal authority. Venerable Brethren, and not doubting that the good and pious fatthful will run beyond the mere letter of the law—We prescribed that during the whole month of October, at the recitation of the Rosary, for which We have already legis-lated, a prayer to St. Joseph be added, the formula of which will be sent with this letter, and that this custom should be repeated every year. To those who recite this prayer, We grant for each time an indulgence of seven years and seven Lents. It is a salutary practice and very praiseworthy, already estab-Patriarch by daily exercises of plety. Where this custom cannot be easily establish-

Brethren, to your clergy and to your people, the Apostolic blessing.

Given from the Vatican, August 15th, 1889.

the 11th year of Our Pontificate. LEO PP. XIII.

350 KILLED, 1,200 INJURED.

Frightful Explosions in the Antwerp Bynamite Factory.

ANTWERP, September 6.- Dynamite exploded to-asy in the Corvileion Catridge factory, in the vicinity of the Bourse, killing, it is estimated, 300 persons and injuring 1,-200 more. Portions of the Bourse were struck by the burning fragments and set it on fire. causing a pinio in the building, which was at the time crowded. The explosion occurred in a workshop where old cartridges were being taken to pieces. Men and women were actively at work breaking them up and wency-five millions and been partialy broken The number of dead was tiret estimated at 150.

The fire raged with irrolletible fury, and by 7 p.m. covered two agree of buildings and docks. Eighty thousand barrels of oil in two large Russian oil warehouses caught fire almost simultaneously and the burning oil was soutred in all directions, setting fire to everything it touched and creating such an intense heat that no one could approach to within two hundred yards of the conflagration. The fixines shot up an immense height, while a continuous roar of explosions, almost drowning the roar of the flames, indicated that the dynamite was not all deatroyed, and kept firemen and soldeirs from approaching within working distance of the

The factory was situated behind the docke, apon which millions of cartridges were being loaded. These exploding killed scores of men, women and girl employes before they could get out of reach of the deadly dynamite. The establishment had been condemned by the Comunal council, but the Deputation Permanente, through some influence, bad permitted work to continue. The victims are mostly girls and women.

Basides the oil works and Nobel's shed: there are many other houses burning and the shipping in the Africa and American docks is greatly endangered Several vessels have been nurned. Police, gendarmes and soldlers, as well as citizens are assisting in attempting to extinguish the fiames, which it will be utterly impossible to control in less than twenty-four hours, while priests and slaters of charity are looking after the injured.

The city's streets are shrouded in an al

most impenetrable gloom caused by the thick, black smoke. The losses will amount to many millions of france. Windows and crockery three miles distant have been shattered by the explosions.

MIDNIGHT—The latest estimate is that its goodness he has drawn them out of nothere are 350 dead and 1,200 injured. The thing: he has even come down from his explosions continue. At the American docks through of glery, and suggest himself to be all the ships have been saved, owing to the favorable direction of the wind. The stained windows of the Cathedral are smashed and it is feared the steeple will collapse. The whole vicinity is strewn with debris. The dock speds and hydraulic cranes are greatly dam-

Soldiers and a large number of citizens are assisting the firemen. Many are dropping from suffocation. The scenes at the hospitule are heart-rending.

King Leopeld has sent a telegram expres-

sing sympathy and asking for particulars. The people are incensed at the Deputation Permanente for allowing work to continue in

the cartridge factory.

ANTWERP, September 8.—The fire which started in the cartridge factory Felday has at last been extinguished. Several more corpses have been found and the number of the dead will certainly reach 200. King Leopold and the cabinet ministers to-day visited the hos. pitals where the sufferers by the fire are being cared for. The arrest of M. Carvillian, the proprietor of the cartridge factory, has been ordered.

Many persons passed the night in the open air dreading to remain in their homes owing to the explosions of petroleum which occurred at intervals until Sanday morning. The vil-lage of Austruwell, inhabited by artisans, was completely destroyed for hundreds of yards and in its vicinity not a building escaped damage. All parts of the city show more or less damage and portions appear as if bembarbed.

The firemen and troops worked through the entire night on hourly shifts. Many of them succumbed to the heat and smoke, and had to be conveyed to hespitals insensible on stretchers. All the workers have blackened faces and bear evidences of the sickening offacts of the dense smoke which clogged their effects. Work is now entirely confined to keeping the fire from spreading beyone the sheds and factories within the dry dock. Six million litres of petroleum were burned. At the moment of explosion many of the workmen jamped into the Scheldt in their

fright and were drowned. A number of said-

ors and custom officers were killed on board ships by the flying bullets, and ships were riddled by flying missiles. It is estimated that 2,000 tons of catrridges exploded. The noise was heard thirty miles away. The smoke, which filled the air, was greater in volume than that of a great battle. Buman heads and other parts of bodies were found half a mile away from the scene of the disseter; 130 whole corpses lie in the morgue and charred heaps of human remains represent an unknown number of dead. The first officer of the Red Star line steamer Zealand was terribly wounded on board his ship. The populace watched the flames all night. The noise of exploding barrels of ell and the falling of

battle. Those who have been deprived of their homes by the fire are encamped upon the river banks. The water works which cost \$80,000; are three parts deteroyed.

the ruins exactly resembled the sounds of a

The state of the s

THE TORMENTS OF

What the Reprobate are Suffering in where you could never see the light! the Pit of Perdition.

THE MEDITATIVE MIND.

Consider, first, that as it is said in Hely Writ, that "neither eye has seen, nor ear heard, nor has it entered into the heart of man what God has prepared for those that gravated by the dismal music where with serve Him," 1 Cor. ii. 9.; so we may truly these poor wretches shall be for ever entertained eay with regard to hell's torments, that no mortal tongue can express, nor human heart other than the dreadful curses, blasphemics. conceive them. Beatitude, according to and insuiting voices of the tormentors, and divines, is a perfect and never-ending state, the howlings, growns, and shrinks of the torcomprising at once all that is good, without any mixture of evil. If then damoation be the opposite to bestitude, it must needs be a complication, an everlasting deluge of all that is avil, without the least mixture of good, the least alloy of ease, the least glimpse of comfort in a word, a total privation of happiness, and a chaos of misery.

Consider, secondly, in a more particular manner, what damnation is, and how many and great are the miseries it involves. A dying life, or rather a living death:—a dark-some prison, a leath-some dungern;—a binding of hand and foot in eternal chains;land of horror and maery; - a land of fire an brimatone :-- s . bottomless pit :-- devourin : flames; -a corpent ever answing; -a worm never dying; -a body al aye burning and never consumed ;-s feeling always fresh for suffering;—a thirst never extingulated;— p-rpstual weeping, walling, and gnashing of teeth. No other company but devils, and damned wretches, all hating and cursing each other, and hating and cursing God; spirits almays sick and in agony, yet never meeting with death, which they so much desire; cast forth from the face of God into the land of oblivion, nene to comfort, none to pity them; wounded to the heart with the sense of los; bappiness, and oppressed with the feeling of prevent misery; and all these sufferings everlasting, without the least cope of end, intermission or abstement. This is a short deeription, drawn from the unerring word of God, of the miseries which the oternal damnation imparts; this is the bitter cup of which "all the sinners of the earth must deing." Paalm laxiv.

Consider, thirdly, that God in all his attributes is infinite; as in his power, wisdom, goodness, 600, so in his avenging justice also. He is a God as much in hell as in heaven; so that by the greatness of his love, mercy and patience here, we may measure the greatness of his future wrath and vengeauce against npenitent sloners here after. By his tafiathing: he has even come down from his throne of glery, and sugered himself to be nailed to a disgraceful cross for their eternal enlyation : he has frequently delivered them from the dangers to which they were daily disposed; patiently borne with their insclence and repeated treasons; still graciously inviting them to repentance. Ah! how justly does his patience, so long abused, turn said at length into fury? Mercy at last gives than place to justice; and a thousand woes to those wretches, that must forever feel the dreadful weight of the avenging hand of the

living God : Censider, fourthly, and in order to understand somewhat better what hell is, set be-fore your eyes a poor sick man lying on his bed, burning with a pestilental fever attend-ed with an universal pain over all his body, his head, as it were, rent asunder, his eyes ready to fly out, his teeth raging, his sides piercod with dreadful stitches, his belly, racked with a violent colic, his reins with the stone and gravel; all his limbs torment ed with rheumatic pains, and all his joints with the goot; his heart even bursting with anguish : and he crying out for a drop of water too cool his tongue. Can anything be conceived mere miserable? and yet, let me tell you, this is but an imperiest picture of what the damned must endure in hell for eternity? where these victims, immolated to the justice of God, shall be "salted all over with fire," and endure in all the senses and members of their body, and in all the faculties of their souls, exquisite torments !

Consider fifthly, that the state of the poor sick man, of whom we have just now been speaking, how deplorable soever it may seem, might still be capable of some alloy of ease, or degree of comfort; an easy bed to lie on, a and slashed in pieces. In so fright good friend to encourage or console him, a ful a place, there was no room for the good conscience to support him, a will re- least hopes of comfert : there was no such signed to the will of God, and, in fine, certain knowledge that his pains must shortly abate, or put an end to his life. But the damned have nothing of all this. Their bed in hell is a lake or pit burning with fire and brimetobe. to which they are fastened down with eternal chains: their companions are merciless davils. the unhappy partners of their sins; their conscience is ever gnawed with the worm that never dies; their will is averse from God, and continually struggling in vain with his divine will : and what comes in to complete their damnation, is a despair of ever meeting with an end or abatement of their torments. Good God! what would not a prudent man do to prevent the lying but for one night in torments in this life? and where then are our faith and reason, when we do so little for escaping the dreadful night of hell's morciless

Consider, first, the description which hely Jeb gives us of hell, Job x. when he calls it "a darksome land, and covered with the obscurity of death : a country of misery and darkness, where or order, but everlasting herror dwells." In this gloomy region, no sun, moon, no stars appear: no comfortable rays of light, not even the last glimpse, are ever seen. The very fir the burneth Queer about flowers, isn't it? They shoot that element, is black and darksome and pefore they have pistils.

except it he to dissover to them ohjects semmy increase their misery. Christians, what would you think, were you to be sentenced to pass the remainder of your days in some horrid dangeon, or deep hole under ground Egyptians were in a sad condition, when for three days the whole kingdom was covered three days the whole kingdom was covered miserable eternity! Good God! deliver with a dreadful darkness, caused by such as from this unfortunate blindess from FOOD FOR REFLECTION FOR felt by the hand. But this misery was seen over, and they were comforted by the return of light. Not so the damned in hell, whose night shall never have a morning, or ever expect the dawning of the day!

Consider, secondly, that the horror of this sternal night shall be beyond measure agthese poor wretches shall be for ever entertained in this melancholy abode; which shall be no mented, &c. And that the other senses may also partake in their share of minery, the smell shall be forever revaled with the leathsome exhaltaions of those infernal dungeons, and the intolerable stench of half putrified carcages which are brelled there; the taste shall be oppressed with the most ravenous hunger and thirst, and the feeling of an inempportable fire.

Consider, thirdly, that of all bedily torments, which we was suff r in this world there is none more terrible than to bara al'vo; but plas ! there is no comparison beagen curning here and la hel. Our fires upon outh are but painted flames, if compared to the flanes co ell. The fire of this worl: was made to serve us, and be cur com-'ort ; but that of hell was created to be an instrument of vargeaves of God upon airagra. The fice of this world connot subalet without being courtshed by some combustible matter, which is quickly concument; but the fire of half, enkindled by the breath of an angry Gad, requires no other fael than sir, which feeds it without ever decaying or consumling. O! dradful stain of sin, which suffices to meintuit an everlasting fire! The fire of this world can only reach the hedy; but the fires of rell reach the soul itself, and fill it with most exquisite torments Ah ! sinners which of you all can endure eternal borning ?

Consider, fourthiy, and in order to frame just notion of bell's torments, give ear to w most authentic vision, related by St. Torson, chap. xxxii., of her Life. "As I was or day," says the saint, "in prayer, on a sudden I found myself in hell: I know not how I was carried thither; only i understood. that our Lord was pleased that I should sen the place which the devile had prepared for me there, and which I had deserved by my sine. What passed here with me lasted hum a very enort while ; yet if I should live many years, I do not believe I should ever be able to forget it. The entrance appeared to me to resemble that of an oven, very low, very narrow, and very dark. The ground seemed like mire, exceedingly filthy, stinking, un supportable, and full of a multitude of loath come vermic. At the end of it there was a certain hollow place, as if it had been a kind of a little press in a wall, into which I found myself thrust, and close pent up. Now though all this which I have said was far more terrible in itself than I is cribed it, yet it might pass for a pleasure in comparison with that which I felt in this press: this torment was so dreadful, that no word can express the least part of it. I felt my soul burning in so dismal a fire, that I am not able to describe it. I have experienced the most insupportable paine, in the judgdment of physicians, which can be corporally endured in this world as well by the shrinking up of all my sinews, as by many other torments in several kinds: but all these were nothing in comparison with what I suffered there : joined to the horrid thought, that this was to be without intermission forever : and even this Itself is still little, if compared to the agony the soul is in , it seems to her that she is choked, that she is stifled, and her anguish and torture go to a degree of excess that cannot be expressed. It is too little to say, that it seems to her that she is butchered and rent to pieces; because this would express some violence from without, which tendered to her destruction; whereas, here it is that she herself is her own executioner, and tears herself in pieces. Now as to that interior fire and unspeakable despair, which comes in to complete so many horrid torments, I own I am not able to describe them. I saw not who it was that tormented me ; but I perceived myself to burn ; and at the same time, to be cut, as it were, and slashed in pieces. In so fright thing as even sitting or lying down; I was thrust into a hole in the wall; and these horrible walls close in upon the peor prisoners, and press and stifle them. There is nothing but thick darkness without any mixture of light, and yet I know not how it is, though there is no light there, yet one sees all that may be most mortifying to the sight. Al though it be about six years since this hap-pened which I here relate, I am even now in writing se terrified, that my blood chills in my veins; so that whatsoever ills or pains

Consider fifthly, that there is no man on earth, in his senses, who would be willing, even tor the empire of the world to be brolled on a gridien like a Lawrence, or rosated for a short half hour by a slow fire, though he was sure to come off with his life nay, where is the man that would even vennay, where is the man that would even venture to hold his flags in the flame of a candle to the Welsh national feeling.

to the Welsh national feeling.

"It's all over with me!" as the pancake said, indgment of the far greater part of Christians,

I new suffer, it I ido but call to my remember-ance what I then endured, all that can be

anffered here appears to me just nothing."

So far the saint whose relation deserves to be

pondered at leisure; for if such terrible tor-

ments had been prepared for her, whose life from the cradle (a few worldly vanities, which

for a short time she had followed, excepted)

had been so innocent, what must sinners one

day expect? .

who pretend to believe in a hell, yet live on with so little apprehension and concern, for years together, in the guilt of mortal ain; in danger every moment of felling in this dreadful and everlasting fire, haulog no more than a hair's breadth, that is, the slender thread of an uncortain life between their souls and a this desperate folly and madness .- Catholic Columbian.

A JERSEY MURDER MYSTERY.

Horribie Crime in a Farm House.

CAMBEN, N. J., September 9 .- This morning at Leconey's Mill, two miles from Merchantville, Annie Elizabeth Leconey, the twenty eight year old niece and housekesper of Chalkley Leconey, the miller, was murernd by a brute who first attempted to outrage her and who also committed robbery. This morning Aunie prepared breakfast for her uncle and a colored farmhand. They ate about 6 o'clock and went out into a field to work. The niece remained alone in the house awaiting another colored farmband, Frank Lingo, to come to breakfast. Lingo did not appear in the field, but enorths after seven seleck a girl residing on a neighboring farm rau to the field, announcing that also had been at the house and had seen Annie lying on the floor with hor throat cut. The miller hunten. ed to the house. Lett g on her back on the floor hotween an old fashioused settee and the stove was Annie, her head on the settee cushion, which had been dragged off on the floor. Her throat cut from ear to ear, and by the side of her head was a keen-edged butcher knife with a sharp point, with which the crime had evidently been committed.

The knife had been taken from a lot of table and kitchen knives on a dresser in the room. The cushion and the carpet were seturated with blood and the life fluid had soaked through the floor seams and trickled down in a pool on the cellar floor. It was evident that Miss Leconey had fought desperately with the murderer. Her clothing was nearly torn of Her replatance to the brute's attempts probably caused him to take ner life. After committing the orime the murderer went up stairs and rausacked the bedrooms for money. From Mr. Leconey's room a box containing \$200 in bills was taken. Underneath the bur was a wallet containing \$248 and two bags of allver and ourrency, but these were not disturbed. The murdered woman had all her savings, amounting to \$420, in a trunk in Mr. Leconey's room, but the money was not stolen. Frank Lingo was arrested this afternoon while at work on the Horn farm, a mile from the scene of the murder. He made no resistance. He was searched but nothing oriminating was found. He is known to have left his home at 5 o'clock this morning to go to the Horn farm. He arrived at the farm at 6.15 o'clock and did not leave there until his arrest. Detective Barr thinks Lingo is not guilty. He is 30 years old, married, and resides at Homesteadville. He has worked on the Leconey farm at intervals since June. The murdered woman was of exemplary habits and very popular among her neighbors.

A DISASTROUS TIDAL WAVE

Creates Consternation and Havoc at Several Summer Resorts.

ROCKAWAY BRACH, LI., September S.-This afternoon great consternation was caused here by a tidal wave which rolled seventy feet up the beach and broke over two or three thousand persons, men, women and children, who were sitting, walking and standing on the sands. It came without warning and though a rush was made for shelter iew escaped being drenched. In receding the wave carried a number of women and children some distance with it, but all were saved, though many narrowly escaped drowning. A large number of small buildings, stands, etc., were washed away. The oldest inhabitant does not remember anything like

The wave washed off another slice of Far Rockaway beach. If any more come the beach will go entirely.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., September 8.—An

unusually high tide raged along the beach here this evening doing considerable damage. Mrs. Ayers, a wealthy Philadelphia lady, was on the walk watching the havor wrought by the ses, when an extraordinary wave broke over the board walk, drenching the crowd and creating a paule, during which she was forced over the railing into the surf below. James Alberts, the pedestrian, and A. L. Cavan plunged into the water and rescued

her. LEA ISLE CITY, N.J., September 8 .- The sea has been extremely treacherons to-day, while running unusually high. Ben Blumschel, aged 20, of Philadelphia, was drowned, and three young ladies from the same city, narrowly escaped a like fate.

Hartington and Ohurchill to the Electors.

LONDON, September 8.-Lord Hartington speaking at Bradford last night, said that while he did not favor a fusion of Unionists and Conservatives, he thought such a coalition might be desirable at some future time. He referred to American safeguards against a change of constitution as an exemple for England in dealing with Ireland, and urged the Government to adopt an active constructive policy.

Lord Randelph Churchill, in a speech at Machyolieth, Wales, expressed himself as atrongly opposed to Welsh home rule and to this disestablishment of the church in Wales. He was confident there was no universal demand for sither the one or the other. He believed the Conservative and church party could easily regain the ascendancy in Wales by respecting and ministering to the Welsh national feeling.

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The Pope Claims His Dominions, By Titles Such as No Other Severeign Can Show.

AN ABLE STATEMENT AND ESTAB-LISHED FACT.

One of the most interesting and valuable historical reviews of the Peps's tamperal power, which have been published fer many years, was the paper read by Mr. W. J. Sparrew, LL D., at the Conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society of England, in Hull, on Aug. 5th, before a large audience of representative clergy and laity. The following is the most important portion

of this address : For 300 years the Christians continued to be most loyal of the subjects of the empire, and in all things lawful to render obedience to the Emperer of Rome. But from the time when Constantine removed the seat of the empire to Constantinople, there never reigned in Reme a temporal prince to whom the Pontiff owed a permanent allegiance. From that moment God liberated His Church. The donation of Constantine, as it is called, does 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 Rame to Cons-

tantinophie, and removed the seat of the Roman Empire to the latter city. THE DONATION WAS DIVINE, NOT HUMAN.

It is sometimes urged that Rome was included in the Empire of the Greek Emper-ors and appeared in the list of territories subject to their sway; but although it may have been so described by courtly sycophants, and although the Emperors may have called themselves monarche of a domain which included Rome within its ambit, yet, in truth and in fact, Rome enjoyed complete independence under the Roman Pontiff from the time when Constantine departed from Italy. A not widely dissimilar state of facts existed in the case of our own country [England]. Britain was included in the Roman Empire, and the Roman Emperors professed to regard it as part of the land over which they exercised dominion long after the last of the Roman legionaries had departed from its shores, and, nevertheless, all historians agree that from that moment Britain became independent. Why should any one then hesitate to apply the same principles of reasoning to the city of Rome? Rome itself was saved from the barbarians, both Goth and Hun, only by the fortitude of its Bishops, who turned back Attila and Genseric when in sight of its We find this fact-that is, the walls. independence of the Roman Pontiff-recognized again and again in the bistery of the world.

are expressly told that he made restitution to the Church and the Commonwealth of the city of Rome of the territory that had been wrongfully taken from them by the Lombards. Again, when Charlemagne delivered Rome from its foes, he expressly declares that he restored it, not gave it, to the Pope; that he made a restitution, not a donation. Reme and the surrounding country have, from the time when the seat of empire was removed to the East, stood clear of all have anything in common; and, lastly, to specification. Resting on a sovereignity of their ewn, they have owed allegiance to none—have been included in no Empire.

Recommendation of the East, stood clear of all have anything in common; and, lastly, to see our Church wantonly deprived of its perennial property is more than we can endure in allence. Against such tyranny we rights. He is first and earliest in the list of Christian severeigns.

When Britain was a mixture of swamp and the control of the pust and omnisioent of the pust and the pust

When Britain was a mixture of swamp and rest amid which the painted savages was Eloquent and pathetic as these words are, V dered and fought, the Vicar of Christ was a thing contrary to the unfitness of things in temporial prince. If there be any property the despoilers of the Cathelic Church comsacred upon this earth the patrimony of the plaining of their Church being wantonly de-Church is pre-eminetly sacred. The patriprived of its perennial property. The very mony of the Church consisted originally of thing that the Schlamatics are now doing in twenty-three distinct pertions, and wherever | Esthenia and Livonia was done by the Prowas the patrimeny of the Church there was testants of England and Germany three hunthe seed of civilization, there wer slaves freed, arts and learning flourished, and order arose out of chaos. So imperfectly are Englishmen, even of the educated classes, acquainted with history that although the story of Europe teems with countless examples of the works of love and charity of the Church from which her temperal and political power arose, few of our compatriots have any knowledge of the fact, but regard the Papal power, as the in protesting against the violence done to the growth of despotism and darkness, raised by Lutheran Church; but perhaps they would the usurping ambition of a varicious Pentiffs and the exercise of what they call priest-craft. The Pene, then, claims his temperal nower and the Papal deminions 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 severeignty and this is true. The Church will flourish without the temporal power, but it will flourish in strife and persecution. The choice is between the Vatican and the cata-

combs. A picture is sometimes held up to us of the Pope without any temporal dominions ruling his Church as a purely spiritual prince, fre from all earthly cares and independent of all earthly princes; and this picture has its attractions for some Catholics; but, alluring though it may be, it is quite impossible o realization. The Pope could not be the subject of any severeign, and if he resided in the deminions of any prince he must either be subject to him, or possess temporal power and be an independent sovereign. If the Pope were 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 thousandfold greater degree. But those commonly propose to themselves the idea of the Pope with absolute independence, although with no apecial locality under his temporal deminion. Knowing what we do of the history and feelings of mankind, we can hardly think that the authors of this scheme have ever seriously considered the possibility of the realization. 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 subject to the civil 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 independent sovereign. The terrible complication that poral power is the shelter, the guardian and poral power is the shelter, the guardian and protector of the spiritual. Destroy mended for a medal. A wound he had retained, causing the temporal power, and you return to the times of persecution. The Church will enterio fever, to which the poor fellow succombination of persecution. The Church will enterio fever, to which the poor fellow succombined by the public? With the body of the story transactions and relations of life remains, a degree of friendship; there was a mutual are they to work for the "Forger" while a degree of friendship; there was a mutual are they to work for the "Forger" while a degree of friendship; there was a mutual to the story to work for the power, and you return to the times of persecution. The Church will enterio fever, to which the poor fellow succombination in the pattern of persecution. The Church will enterio fever, to which the poor fellow succombination is also to the story are there was a mutual are they are employed by the Government and pattern of persecution of advantage from the connection, but level there was a mutual are they are employed by the Government and pattern of persecution of advantage from the connection. The Church will enterio fever, to which the poor fellow succombination of the pattern of persecution. The Church will enterio fever, to which the poor fellow succombination of the pattern of persecution of advantage from the connection of adva

Kingdem of Italy dare not grant to the people the right of veting, their Parliament is elected by an intignificant minerity of the nation, and the reason for this minerable mockery of freedom is, as they themselves admit, the intente Onthelicity of the great mass of the commu-

nity. The real people of Italy are Cathelic 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 infidels and renegades, who are masquerading 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 bistory of the world that the desire of a robber for the goods of his victim was solemnly urged as a justification of the robbery. The inhabitants of the Papal States were well contented with their let, as indeed they had good reason to be. A revolution may be lawful under certain circumstances. If the pecple find their rulers acting insuch a way as to involve in fact the moral and social existence of the State, the people in self-defense are justified in protecting themselves. And so has the Church judged again and again; but not only was there no justification for a revo-lution in the Papal States, but in fact there was no revolution. By force, by the guile and arms of foreigners was, the Holy Father deprived of his dominions. But this is no new or strange experience. Nine times has cleak their complicity in the manipulation of the city of Rome been in the hands of usur-evidence on behalf of the "Forger" and the pers. Thirty Popes have been compelled to leave Rome; four were imprisoned; seven But what trick or device can they find to hide resigned to exile at Avignon; four were un them from its open and apparent shame? able even to visit the Eternal city. There has hardly been a century during which the Papal dominions have not been revenged, dismembered or usurped. The Temporal Sovereignty, as history teaches us, is always being assailed, but histery also teaches us it is invariably is restored. Nowhere is the marvelous manner of Providence shown more clearly than in the story of these restorations. The hands used to do this service have often been the most unlikely, humanly speaking, for the purpose. Often has the Pope been restered by those who, judging by the world's stand-ard of reason and policy, were most interested

LUTHERANS IN RUSSIA.

in his destruction.

It Makes a Very Great Difference Whose Ox is Gored.

Russia has for some time past shown as clearly as she could that the Lutheran Church in the Baltic provinces is an eyescre to her. If a man belonging to that Church wants to become a Schlematic, he is received with open arms; but if a Schismatic joins "the grand old Church of Luther" he is trausported to Siberia for the rest of his natural life. At a pasteral conference recently held at Leipzig, Pastor Luthardt proposed a reso-When Pepin dreve out the Lombards, we lution on the subject, which was unanimously adopted by the assembled divines. The ag-

grieved paraons declare : "We protest against the violence done to our Church and the treatment meted out to S its members, who have always been the most | R loyal of the loyal. To see the Lutheran Church treated like a public nuisance ; to see its unwary members led away to apostasy from the faith of their fathers, and then fastened down to a creed with which they won't From that time the Pope has reigned as a raise our voice before God and men,

> dred years ago. Again, when not many years ago the Catholic Unites of Chelm were shot down in cold blood because they would not forewear their faith, the Lutheran parsons of Germany never dreamt of raising their voices either before God or men, ner did they stir a finger to prevent the perpetration of some of the most dastardly deeds of the present century. Of course they are quite right not have to do so now had they protested against the violence done to the Catholic Church filteen years ago.—London Universe.

AN IRISH SHRINE.

St. Mary's Ancient Cathedral in Limerick.

The Reyal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland recently visited St. Mary's cathedral and some other interesting historical buildings in Limerick. The cathedral, which was founded by Donald Mor O'Brien, King of Thomond, in 1179, is a plain but massive Gothic building, which is chiefly interesting on account of its antiquity and its connection with the history of Limerick. A number of interesting tembs and mural inscriptions were viewed with much interest.

These included the carved lid of the stone coffin of King Donald, the founder of the cathedral; the temb of Bishep Donal O'Brien dated 1217; the temb of Bishep O'Dea, 1427, whose croizer and miter were also exhibited, The life-sized effigies of Donough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond and President of Munster, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the eleventh Earl of Kildare, dated 1624, were also to be seen, at least such portion of them as had not been broken off by Ireton and his soldiery. Adjoining the cathedral is to be seen the house in which Ireton, Cremwell's son-in-law, died of the plague in 1650. The house is a massive stone structure and is still inhabited. Also in the immediate neighborhood of the Cathedral stands King John's Castle, which dates from 1210. It has been maintained in repair since the time of Charles II, as a military barrack and is one of the finest specimens of fertified Norman architecture in Ireland. King John placed his castle in charge of a constable, whose office was continued down to 1842, when, on the death of Viscount Gort, the last constable of Limerick, the post was abolished.

MET DEATH IN THE SOUDAN.

HALIPAX, September 5.-Information has been received that Andrew Flack, a Halifax transcend description, nay, almost surpass imagination. What political intrigues! many skirmishes in Egypt. He took participated in what treachery! what confusion 1 The took participated in the streachery. three during the engagement and was recom-

against her, but she will have, as in the beginning, to exercise her spiritual power through sees of fire and waves of blood, the sees of fire and waves of blood, the death. While fighting in close quarters through constant struggle and through end-less persecutions. At the present mement, in this year of Our Lord, 1829, rulers of the memy scient Flack and a hand to hand fight ensued. Flack, however, get the best of his antagonist, and securing his right of voting, their Parliament is elected rife dealt the Dervish a blow on the head, but the property of the ration, and believed relevant to the region of the relevant killing him instantly.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Where the Forgeries Attributed to Parnell Originated-" United Ireland's " Dis-COVERT.

As had been previously promised by promthe 17th ult., gives evidence to show that the Irish office held the celebrated "Forger." The article is as follows:-

We have pinned the Government this time. We have caught the "Forger" making itself at home in the Irish Office and ordering the public efficials about as its servants. There is no escape from the Cipher Telegram which we here unravel and present to an interested public. The conspirators are caught in the act. The succession of indignant denials of complicity with the "Forger" makes the Government exposure the more shameful. One excuse after another was devised :procuration of perjury in convict prisons. them from its open and apparent shame? "On Her Majesty's Service!" Surely these words were never more grossly prostituted than when they were lent to the service of the "Forger," Pigott and Co. For a long time we had grave auspicion that the Irish Office was in London used as a branch establishment of Mr. Soames; that the Irish Office was in London as in Ireland as much at the "Forger's" service as its own paid cierks. Indications that led directly to the deer of proof were not wanting. Moral certainty was not wanting. But all questions en the subject in Parliament were mot with impudent denial. We watched and waited patiently for proet absolute and undeniable. Our patience was rewarded. On Thursday evening last the following curious document arrived by a sure hand in our office. We print It from the original pink telegraph forms as we received them. The official stamp is on every page. The forms themselves will be forthcoming when required for investi-

gation :-(Handed in at Cork Office 9.3 s.m.; received at Broad Sanctuary, London, at 9.39

a.m., July 10.) O.H.M.S., Cork.

To Joyce, Eig., IRISH OFFICE, Great Queen-atreet, London, S.W. E \mathbf{R} H K D

0 C P H Ŗ

JONES, COPE. Irish Nationalist newspaper. The constabulary ciphers are characteristically stupid. In less than half an hour we had plucked the herrt out of the mystery. We present the result to our readers. Those interested in such matters can, from cipher and transla-tion, easily find the key for themselves. We subjoin the text of the telegram :

(Handed in at Cork Office 9.3 a.m.; received at Broad Sanctuary, London, at 9 39 a.m July 10)

O.H.M.S., Cork "To Joyce, Esq., IRISH OFFICE, Great Queen St., London, S. W.

"It is fully reported in Cork Examiner, thirtleth September, eighty-six, O'Connor, M.P., called for cheers for Peff and Barrett; down with Cork jurors. See also Cork Herald and Constitution of same date.

"Jones, Cerk." It will be remembered that at the date (July 10) of the Cipher Telegram's transmission from the Crimes Department, Cork, and its delivery at the Irish Office, Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., was in the witness stand at the Forgeries' Commission. The telegram was forwarded, "On Her Majesty's Service," to afford ammunition for Sir Wretched Fibster's blundering cross-examination on behalf of the "Forger." The telegram was in reply te an urgent wire from the Irish Office when Mr. John O'Connor had floored the 'Forger's' advocate. We have not yet fixed with absolute certainty the identity of the "Joyce" to whom it is addressed. But the evidence in our pessession points with almost con-clusive clearness to Removeable W.H. Joyce, known in the west of Ireland as William Hangman Joyce, from the unscrupious savagery that helped to purchase his promo-He is a promoted detective, who has the honeur to be a close connection of Recorder Henn, of Galway, and when Recorder Henn delivered his mandlin judgement confirming the sentence on Mr. Blunt, Detective Joyce was forthwith promoted to the position and eminements of a Removable Magistrate. There was no connection, of course, between the two events, but the coincidence is worth nothing. Remevable Joyce was for some time employed in Star-Chamber duty in the County Galway. Thence he was transplanted to London, where his services at the " Irish Office"—services for which the public paid—were placed at the absolute disposal of the "Forger." Of the identity of the "Jenes" who sent and signed the telegram there is no doubt or question whatever. He is "Divisional District-Inspector" Wm. Jones of the new-fangled "Orlmes Department" in Cork. He is the favourite and factotum of Pasha Phunkit.and the doer of all his dirty work, private and public, in the district-ne sincoure, as anyone who knows Pasha Phunkit need hardly be assured. These two men, are indeed, as fitting teels to the "Forgar's" hand as Pigott or Heusten. The public, we are sure, would not grudge to hand them over body and soul to the calumny factory in Printinghouse-square. But the all-important question remains, are they to werk for the "Forger" while

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CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unsqualled anywhere for magnificance of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so Life Like that one feels actually as if on the secred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION seems is a marvelious work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen as the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Ostherine and St. Urbain streets, Mounted. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street care pass the door.

selves at present. It is a fair specimen of the paper and friendship are all that are required, begus information which made the creen-aximination of Sir Wretched Fibeter through supply the place of love. The belief that inent placards United Ireland, in its leave of out so Indicrous a fiasco. But the questions clamour for investigation. How comes the "Forger's" business to be transacted by Gev-ernment officials at the Irish office? How comes the "Forger's" telegrams to be despatched "On Her Majesty's Service?" There is yet time to bring the crying scandal before the Heuse of Cemmon. We are ready with our proofs. We do not think that even the audacity of the Government will venture on a direct denial of the authenticity of the document we publish or of the identity of the principal performers in the censpiracy it un-masks. To explain away its damning effect is possible. The brave Mr. Ballour must not be suffered to crawl out of the responsibility through his favourite subterfuge. Once and for all, that back-door must be beited against him. He must not be allowed to shelter himself under the pitiful alternative with which he would fain bank all investigation. He will flippantly refuse to confess the authentity of the telegram. "If it is a fabrication," he will say, "it is beneath notice; if it is genuine, it must have been improperly obtained.' The excuse will not hold water for one moment. If the telegram were a fabrication it were small trouble to say so. If the telegram is-as it is-genuine it is the duty of a good citizen to expose it. In justice to our informante, it is only fair to mention that we have never paid one penny either for this or any other secret Government decument or information which it has been our duty from time to time to give to the public, and of which the genuineness has invariably been clearly established. Shall it be said that this evidence of the misconduct of Government officials, the prostitution of Government institutions, and the malversation of Government funds must be let pass without investigation or punishment because the brave Balfour is not pleased by the method of its exposure? If a conspiracy for the direct promotion of orime be detected in a Government department-no unlikely contingency, as the French incident goes to show—the same argument would secure immunity for the conspirators. The Government are in an awkward fix. If they claim privilege for this telegram as official they accept the official responsibility. The public are not fond of hide-and-seek when plain charges are publicly made, and we venture to think it would be safer for the Coercionists even to brasen it out shameless ly than to strive to shirk the responsibility

BURIED IN LANDSLIDES.

by cowardly evasions, by which no man is de-

Terrible Destruction Caused by Claudbursts and Floods in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 4 .- A destructive landslide is reported at Inscarnacion, state of Hidalgo. For a week previous to August 25 rain had been falling incessantly and en Sunday night it culminated in a cloud burst, which caused streams to overflow their banks and loosened the earth on the mountain in rear of the iron works of Richard Henry. At midnight the alide occurred, bringing down with it the huts of the laborers, who ware and Hudsen Canal company of Olyphant, had built in its side, and covered many others a few miles north of Scranton. The fire has An incomprehensible jumble, it seems, to the and rain fell in torrents. The many lacorers an extensive cave in eccurred at the mine and uninitiated. But skill in cipher reading is an employed in the works commenced to hunt a number of men were severely injured by the explosion of firedamp that followed. The for the unfortunates caught in the slide. They | the explosion of firedamp that followed. The managed to take out several alive, but a weman, her daughter and an infant were not found till several days after.

At 9 the same night another slide, fifty times as large as the first, rushed down over the settlement, breaking down walls, filling doorways, covering gardens, crushing huts and depositing immense rocks which the men cannot move. This fresh slide caused great terror to the miners and workers in the mills, who sought safety in flight. When morning dawned the rain ceased, but the devastation caused by the breaking away of the mountain side was apparent. Nearly all of the huts, hundreds in number. had been swept down into the vailey and piled up one above the other and buried in the mud and stenes several feet deep. Houses at the base of the mountain were crushed, walls had been swept away, and the devastation was most complete For three or four days afterwards searching was carried on in the slide, and five bodies were taken out. It is believed many others were buried.

There are heavy floods at Tetecal, state of Morelos. A large portion has been washed away, and several lives have been lost. There is danger of a great rise. Tampeca is also flooded and the people have been driven from their homes. They are in a starving condition, and appeal for help.

YOUTHFUL MARRIAGES.

Some of the Mistakes Made by Romantic Young Men and Women.

There is a diversity of opinion, on the sub ect of youthful marriages. It may be s question whether young people know their ewn minds sufficiently well before the age of twenty-two to hazard a final choice. Taste changes very much between the age of eighteen and the age above mentioned. Many who have made their choice earlier have carried it out from a sense of honor and not from love, because a wider range of choice has shown them, too late, alas ! their mistake. The bordens of life are heavy enough to bear without adding this, the

sorest of all. Where the husband and the wife really love each other they get along well through the vicinitudes of life, because one immeasur able source of happiness always remains to them whatever disasters betide, and that is their unfailing sympathy with each other. Nothing less than this enables a young couple to endure with equanimity all the cares and anxietles and disappointments of married life. Nothing is more common than to see two young persons marry with the approval of the families and all the friends on each side. What a fortunate match for both of them ! every one exclaims. To outside appearance it is. A little time elapses-it may be a few years, or it may be enly one-when, to the surprise of their acquaintances, it is an-neunced that the marriage has turned out unhapplly. The explanation is simplethere was no love between them. There was a degree of friendship; there was a mutual

It is not so in marriage. Nothing there will supply the place of love. The belief that there are substitutes for it is one on which many a gay and hopeful young couple have trusted their happiness, only to find it a total wreck.—Philadelphia Record.

HOW TO AID IRELAND.

Wm. O'Brien Wants to Stimulate Her 1 dustries With American Capital.

William O'Brien, M.P., has written the following letter to Mr. Thomas O'Flynn, who is one of the promoters of the scheme to stimulate Irish industries by sending to that country American capital and American akilled laborers to teach the Irish people the different trades :

House of Commons, LONDON, Aug, 2, 1889. Mr. Thomas O'Flynn, Manager Irish Na-

tional Colonist, Boston, Mass. My DEAR SIR :—Owing to my imprisen-ment and other anxieties I hadn't time to reply to your kind letter. We should all welcapital and energy into our country. There are many districts—for example, Gweedore, in Donegal; Loughrea, in Galway and Youghal in county Cork—where the ten-ants' families could be utilized in factories, and the establishment of such industries among them would be of inestimable service. I cannot exasgerate the encouraging effect it would have to Youghal, for Instance, where the Ponsonby evictions have been going on, if there was an American factory started to give employment. It is unquestionably one of our serious difficulties that, under the present system of relief to evicted tenants, the tenants remain unemployed. They would welcome one of your factories as a priceless blessing, and the laudlords would receive the death blow of their last hope, which is that by increasing evictions they may exhaust our funds. Looking at the matter from our point of view, any well-considered industrial scheme such as you foreshadow would be of incalculable beneficial effects in diffusing some spirit of American energy and enterprice through the country. The establishment of an Irish-American factory at Youghal, at this moment in particular, would be a most effective blowat the syndicate whe have undertaken to depopulate the district, and I do earneatly hope that your company may see their way to some practical and well advised action in this direction. Believe me, dear Mr. O'Flynn, very sincerely yours.
WM. O'BRIEN.

ACRES OF HIDDEN FLAME.

Vast Subterranean Fire Under a Pennsylvania Town.

SCRANTON, Penn. Sentember 5 .- A fierce subterranean fire which threatens the destruction of several acres of valuable anthracite coal is raging in No. 2 colliery of the Delebeen spreading since the 21st of August, who volume of gas that had accumulated was ignited by the lamps in the men's hate, and it is thought that some of the many " blowers' which rush through the fissures in the coal veins caught fire at the same time and in turn l set fire to the coal.

ACRES OF BURNING ANTHRACITE.

Ever since then there has been a continuous caving in of the roof, until about twenty-two acres have collapsed. The men noticed fire in the place on Monday last, but thinking it was merely the wooden props used to support the rooi were burning, they paid no further heed to the matter until to-day, when it was discovered that acres of anthracite were glowing like a furnace and sending forth such an intense heat that it was not possible to go within forty feet of the nearest point at which the fire was visible. Immediately arrangements were begun to fight this formidable fire, which threatens such great destruction of property. A system of pipes will be laid at once from the surface for the purpose of pouring many streams of water against the

A PERILOUS UNDERTAKING.

Before these can be made effective it will be necessary to cut through 140 feet of solid coal. This is necessary in order to give the fire fighters a chance to battle with the fierce element that has obtained such tremendous headway, as owing to the direction of the air current the men would speedily be over whelmed by steam and gas should they attempt to throw water frem what appears to be the present point of vantage. The work of cutting through this formidable barrier will be conducted night and day under careful supervision. None but experts are employed as foremen, pipe layers and coal outters on this difficult and dangerous undertaking, and a regular watch is kept up to give warning in case gas should collect near the fire, as there is fear of another explasion.

THE NORTHWEST'S OROPS.

Encouraging Reports from all Points-No Damage Done and Ali First Class Grain.

WINNIPEG, September 5.—From Gretna, in

the Mennonite settlement; from the Morden district, from Deloraine and Melita, in the Turtle Mountain district; from the Pertage Plains and the Beautiful Plains at Carberry from the centres of the wheat growing districts in Southern Manitoba, from the worldrenowned Brandon district, from Calgary, Medicine Hat, Regina, Moosejaw, Indian Head, Virden, and from far-off Prince Albert and Edmonton, comes the same encouraging reports that the wheat crop of the great Northwest has been safely harvested. The hum of the thresher is now heard all over the country, and farmers are seen busily engaged ploughing the fields for next season's orep. Neither moth nor rust has done damage to the wheat, and most of it will grade No. I hard. New wheat is being brought to market, but not yet in any great quantity. Several cars have already been shipped east.

have fairly commenced. At the present time there are twenty elevators in course of our struction in Maniteba alone, several of a capacity of from ferty to sixty theusand bushels each. There is a general feeling of satisfaction and confidence among farment and business men all over the country on tocount of the large yield and excellent quality of this season's grain. of this coason's grain.

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AN IMPERIAL GAME OF BLUFF

For Which the People Pay the Piper.

LORDON, Sept. 5.-Little by little the German army is increasing, and one army corps after another is being added. Since the opening of the year no less than four corps have been added, and new the Emperor has given orders for the formation of a fifth, with headquarters at Bemberg, on the eastern frontier. This meve is evidently as a reply to Russis, who continues to mass her troops upon the western frentier, and in his way the Emperor William serves notice upon the Crar that he does not mean to be caught napping. The German press comments upon this movement of the Emperer as full of algorificance. It is polated out that con-trary to the usual custom, in such cases there is no attempt at concealment.

The more constitional of the Berlin papers go se far as to say that this indicates a determination on the part of the Emperer te force Russia's hand. Should Russia reply by further increasing her feroe on the German and Austrian lines, as is confidently excepted, the cries will be precipitated before the end of the year.

Some Things That Catholics do not Believe.

Catholics do not believe that there is any authority upon earth or in heaven that can give leave to commit any sin, even the least; or that a sin can be forgiven for money; er that a priest can give valid absolution to a sinner who does not repent and truly propose to forsake sin and amend his life,

Catholies do not believe that a man can,ty his own good works, independently of the merits and passion of Jesus Christ and of His grace, obtain salvation, or make any antisfaction for the guilt of sine, or acquire any merit.

Catholics do not believe that it is allowable to break a lawful oath, or to tell a lie, or to any other wicked thing whatever for the sake of promoting the supposed interest of the Church, or fer any good, hewever great, likely to arise from it. The false and pernicious principle that the end justifies the means, or that we may do evil that good may come, is utterly condemned by the Catholic Church.

Catholics do not believe that it is in the power of the Church to add to the truths contained in the "deposit of faith," that is, to frame or enforce any dectrine which has not for its source the written or unwritten word of God or authority for the same. Nor do they believe, when the Church makes a definition on matters of faith that this definition or article of faith, is a new doctrine: it is only a selemn declaration and a clearer statement of what was believed, at least imrlied (that is, in an implied way, or inferentially) in the time of the Apostles, though some private persons might have doubted it. Catholics do not believe that Protestants

who are baptized, who lead a good life, love

God and their neighbor, and are blamelessly ignorant of the just claims of the Catholic religion to be the only true religion (which is called being in good faith), are excluded from heaven, provided they believe that there is one God in three Divine Persons; that Goa will duly reward the geed and punish the wiloked; that Jesus Christ is the son of God, made man, redeeming us, and in Whom we must trust for our salvation; and provided they thoroughly repent of having ever by their sine, offended God. Catholics hold that Protestants who have these dispositions, and ho have no susn ion o false, and no means to discover the true religion and who are so disposed in their hearts that they would, at any cost, embrace the Catholic religion if they knew it to be the true one, are Catholics in spirit, and in some sense within the Catholio Church, without themselves knowing it. She holds that these Christians belong to and united to the "soul," as it is called, of the Catholic Church, although the jare not are united to the visible bedy of the Church by external communion with her and by outward profession of her faith.

Very different is the case of a person whe, having the opportunity, neglects to learn from genuine trustworthy sources what the Catholic religion is and what it really teaches, fearing that, were he to become con-vinced of the truth of the Cathelic faith, he would be compelled by his conscience to forsake his own religion, and bear the worldly Inconveniences attached to this step. This very fear shows a want of good faith, and that he is not in that insurmountable ignorance, which could excuse him in the eight of God, but that he is one of those of whom it is said, "He would not understand that he might do well." (Psalm xxx., 4)-Rxchange.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA ?

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.

Two Men Blown to Atoms.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 5.—Captain R. G. Ross, in charge of the Government jetty work at St. John's bar, has been for several days blowing up the submerged wreck of the Dutch brig Neva, which has for years obstructed the channel off Mayport. He had in his empley a lighter commanded by Captain A.C. Moore, with a crew of twelve men. Two ef the men, R. T. Moore, son of the captain, and G. Powell, colored, were soldering a 25pound can of dynamite to-day when it exploded and blew both men to atoms, only one toe of Moore being found. Engineer Dunn was badly wounded in the side and arm. Capt. Moore was blackened by the explosion and badly shaken up.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE SOTA AND DAKOTA

Has reached the front rank as the most productive grain-raising region on the continent. Sall richer than the valley of the Nile. Single Soil richer than the valley of the Mile. Single countries raise millions of bushels of grain yearly. Single stations ship from 300,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain each year. Abundant pportunities still open to the homesecker. For further information, maps. rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St.

"Where have you been?" "To my tailor, and I had hard work making him accept a little money." "You astonish me! Why?" "Because he wanted more."

Several cars have already been shipped east.

Grain merchants have completed arrange—The youngest will get £1,500, the elder £3,000, ments for handling the crop, and in a week and the eldest £4,000." "You don't happen to or two the grain business for the season will have one still older?"

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A Catholic Bishop's Views.

DISASTERS CAUSED THROUGH DRUNKENNE88.

Bishop Gilmour's Address Before the National Temperance Union.

Reverened Fathers and gentlemen of the National Temperance Union, I take much pleasure in bidding yeu welcome to our fair diy by the Lake. To us it is more than a joy that you have chosen Cieveland as the place yea meet to discuss the Cause of Temperance and forward the work of the secieties you represent.

In a month from this we will have also smonget us the German Verein and with it s meeting of a Catholic Congress. Cleveland has just cause to rejoice in these two events. One to forward the interests of faith and charity; the other to advocate the cause of virtue. It is certainly not saying too much, that both are worthy the highest efforts of Christian men.

Lust of wealth and lust of pleasure are the to no time, nor place. They are part of the bistory of life,—individual and general. When this that Quebec is in a state of chronic bank. When Adam gave away to appetite and Noe runtov." planted his vine, they but gave way to a law of nature, which in itself had no moral guilt. Guilt came from disobsdience and an over

indulgence of a legitimate use. The use of wine in itself is not a sin, not are we here either to preach untenable doctrine, or to exaggerate evil. The use of God's gifts is not sin, nor is man bound to abstain from what is lieft. Hence we do not appear before you to preach the doctrine that the use of wine is sin, or that stimulant is forbidden, but we are here to proclaim distinotly and clearly, "Intemperance is a sin, and drunkenness is a crime." It requires no learned philosophy nor far traveled experience to teach the evils of intemperance. They are written on our door posts, in the family and in the individual; society groans under its evils ; our prisons are filled with it ; our homes are deselated by it; our young corrupted, our old debased; women enslaved and man ruined; intellect, health, and hope destroyed; hell filled, God belittled, man lest, Christ crucified and the devil rejoiced by drink. When Father Mathew appealed to the world he had passion to contend with, but he had reason to back him. No reasoning man discusses or denies the evils of liquor. At best he but palliates them, and seeks to shade himself in the folds of its use, admitting the abuse. It is much in argument to have the principle of wrong admitted; much more if the wrong is pushed home to the individual. Here at least is the vantage ground of the cause of Temperance. The world admits its position, yields assent to its reasoning; but to its acceptance opposes pas-sion. Here is where the struggle begins. Reason,—passion,—struggling for the mastery,—till it is difficult to tell which wins, or will win. Of this we are sure, many fall, go down to the grave; down into hell.

There is a wide spread notion that so long

as a man confines his drinking to himself soclety has no right to interfere with him. Abstractly this may be conceded, but as a concrete fact, does any man confine the evil scandal the right to prohibit.

Society has the right to protect itself against scandal and open, or even secret cor-ruption. Evil has no rights; good alone has rights. The advantage of association such as yours is, that unity gives strongth and direction, and keeps living the fact that drink is an avil, and society has a right to protect itself against it.

Though the moans in general proposed to check the evil of intemperance is moral persussion, yet it is not either out of place, nor illegal to resort to legitimate laws and even to severe and determined law to repress evil. Society has as good a right to protect itself against moral evil as it bas against physical, and no one denies the latter. Society has a right to defend itself against intemperance, and to repress with stern hand the evils that

pathy with the assumption that nationality has a right to offend public sentiment simply because foreign custom somewhere telerates evil. Evil is evil; good is good. Drunkenness and Sanday desscration are evil, let them

the Christian Sunday be desecrated and decency and order disturbed.

I think it the duty and the right of temperance to speak firmly to intemperance and bid evil to cover. I believe in restraining by firm law the abuse of drink and regulating by the direction of the state of the sta

has a right to be begotten without the taint protected against the curse of whicky and its

Concomitants,
Personal liberty has no right to assail innecence, or in crime shield itself against repression. Liberty is not license, nor is license wrong; but intemperance is not only wrong, it is a crime, and against crime is law made. Law is made for the protection of innocence and the punishment of crime. I think the temperance cause is too timid. It is well to use persuasion but I believe also in force to

I say therefore, gentlemen of the National Temperance Union, you are justified in seeking by wise law to restrain intemperance and to restrain the use of liquor. Your are also justified in seeking to regulate its sale both asto time and place. The Sunday is a day of rest it is God's day, when man and beast and stranger are commanded to wast and by a sunday when they pass of worship, it is always with a friendly greeting or nod of recognition. In Laval university, both in law and medical faculties, Protestant lawyers and doctors have and stranger are commanded to wast and by as to time and place. The Sunday is a day of rest it is God's day; when man and beast and stranger are commanded to rest, and by religious service men are to worship God and in well-doing sanotify the day.

Yeur resolutions, the entgrowth of your deliberations, will in a measure have their influence in the cause in which you are engaged. They will be a cry on the house-top in the cause of virtue, and, without exagger-ation, will sound the note of the intemperance gives strongth to the cause you advocate.

and act. Let your mutual exchange of the home of the loud-monthed apostics of thought be carried back to the accieties you represent, thus giving unity of thought and unity of action in the cry for sobriety which yeu make.

Again, I bid you welcome to Cieveland, and I'pray Ged to forward the cause of temperance, to direct your deliberations, to bless you collectively and individually.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

The Cause of the Poverty of Quebec.

Mr. John P. Sutton Prophesies a Brilliant Future for the French-Canadian Prevince-A Bit of Canadian Politics.

To the Editor of The State Journal:

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 29 - The Journal is, generally speaking, well posted on the left the people. The government by its and in every one that we entered he knew all leading questions of the day, at home and policy of opening up the country about the inmates, and aware one looked to abroad, and courteous in its treatment of all debatable subjects. An exception only proves the general rule, and certainly the fellowing editorial paragraph in your issue of to-day is a "wild and woolly" exception ed to your generally well founded intelligence. The paragraph reads:

"The province of Quebec, already deeply in debt, is making fresh loans at the rate of about \$3,000,000 a year. Money is hard to get from the peasants, and the church and achool system of the province is a mill stone tied to the neck of the administration. There are 7,500 ecclesisatics that must be maintain-

I won't dispute the financial embarrassment of the pravince of Quebec, but your conclusions about the church and school system, and the extraordinary yarn about the 7,500 ecclesiastics maintained by the government, prove positively that semebody has been fooling you in a most extravagant manner. My dear sir, there is not a priest in the province of Quebec that receives a solitary nickel from the government, unless he performs some service for the public, and for

which he is entitled to a stipend. In this he stands on the same platform with the Protestant clergymen. The Catholic clergy of the province of Quebec are not paid by the state. They are supported by tithes, in accordance with the treaty by which the British ectains 1 Canada. The language, the laws, the religion and the institutions of the French were to be left as they were before the conquest; and on every public celebration, the French Canadian never forgets to hold aloft a banner bearing the inscription "Notre

laugue, Nos lois et nos institutions." (" Our language, nos loss ou nos institutions.") The religious and temporal affairs of the Cathelics of Quebeo pertain to themselves and no Protestant, directly or indirectly, con-tributes a cent to the revenues of the Catholics by reason of any law forcing him to do so. The French Catholio farmers, in obedience to their own laws, laws jealcusty maintained by them, pay tithes to their olergy, and the tithes constitute a lien on the arm up to the time it may pass into Protestant hands, when the tithe ceases to be obligatory on the non-Catholic proprietor. The tithe in Quebec is a small affair, it is paid willingly and rarely exacted by legal means. Living men remember when the Episcopalian and in their fall, heart, hope, trath, justice; minister went, with English troops at his all that is bright, beautiful, joyous, go down, back, to the house of the Irish Catholic farmer and demanded payment for services never rendered, and too often, when the farmer relused to submit to injustice, he was shot dead at his own door in the name of British law. Even now armed bodies of nolice and soldiery are massed in parts of of his drinking solely to himself? Simply no wall solutery are massed in parts (f Wales to force Methodists, Baptists and Comman is alone in the world, and whenever gregationalists to pay tithes to Episconalism there is association there is scandal, and with | ministers, whose services they will not have and whose dootrines are not acceptable to them. You don't find any such injustice in the Catholic province of Quebec. The salary of an assistant priest in a Quebec parish is

about \$160 a year, with very plain if aubstantial board. It is moderate enough in all consolence.
Some of the religious corporations are wealthy, but their wealth has arsen from the increased value of the lands originally bestowed upon them, and to which they are justly entitled, unless we take it for granted, with some socalists and and anarchist writers, that all property is robbery. The revenues so acquired are not spent in forms of wild extravagance, characteristic of those who in our days have accumulated immense fertunes by means that don't always bear the light of investigation. The religious institutions of Quebec spend their wealth in the interest of I have no sympathy with the assumption that whisky is above legislation, or that bear is above law; nor have I the slightest symbol. It may seem to you very strange, but aged. It may seem to you very strange, but it is none the less true, that the literature of Ontario cannot begin to compare with that of Quebec, whilein the arts and sciences French Quebec far excells the British province of Outario. Every stranger will notice in Montreal and Quebec an elegance and refinement not discoverable in the cities of Ontario. The old ceme from where they may.

Bocause the Puritan went too far in his Sabbath observence that is no reason that province has all the distinguishing character. istics of l'ancien regime, courteous, dignified and brave, and these are the qualifications, not only of the French, but of the Irish, Scotch and English families long settled in

You are inaccurate in your ideas of educaby wise direction its legitimate use. I be-lieve in Sunday closing and in high licenee, and a bold face to the insolence of whiskey. is Catholic; the public school system, if Society has a right to defend itself against adapted there, would practically be subject the evil of intemperance. The unborn child to Oathelic influences; therfore, in justice to has a right to be begotten without the taint the feelings of the Protestant minority, each of orime in his blood: the wife has a right to be protected against the brutality of drunkenness, and society has a right to be plied exactly in accordance with the wishes of the Catholic and Protestant tax-payers.

Quebec.

In all government grants in aid of education, the Protestant minority receives not only its pro-rata share, but even more than its actual numbers call for. There is a minister of public instruction and a Catholic and independence. Men are free only as far as ter of public instruction and a Catholic and God makes them free. No man is free to do Protestant board of school commissioners, and the machinery of education works along as smoothly as possible so far as religious differences are concerned. The separate school system of Quebec creates no dividing line pativeen the various denominations. The boys grow up together, play in the same olubs, mingle in business professions, spend

been professors. Bigotry can never exist where there is a spirit of fair play in connection with religious differences, and if there is a place in the world where a majority of one faith has a delicate consideration for the differing minority, it is certainly the Province of Quebec. John Peupert and his son, and Henri Joly, Prench Protestants, have fer years worthily represented exclusively Oathoyou represent and the wise conservatism that its districts in the Quebec Parliament. Time gives strongth to the cause you advocate. and again the cities of Montresl and Quebec, Lat your deliberations so firm and aggres. With their everwhelming Catholic populations sometimes elve-wisely, not feelishly-but firm in word have elected Protestant mayors. In Ontario, fancy work.

the home of the loud-mouthed apostics of

Protestant majority. Facts are lacts.

The church and the educational system have as much to do with the financial troubles of Quebec as Wiggin's prophecies with the future state of the weather. Reasons could be found elsewhere which, if not cer-rect, are at least more plausible. Quebec has been moving in the line of progress. A country hitherte depending for inter-communication upon the frozen anew roads of winter, is now being opened up by railroads. The province is very large, nearly three times larger than Nabraska, its population of about 1,500,000 is comparatively sparse. Up to reutilize its incomparable water power by eatablishing manufactures. Agriculture in an ante temperate. There is ne crime in the unfavorable climate and under a backward district. His influence seems unbounded. system was becoming the only resource There are about a thousand cabine in the parish, of almost unexplored mountains. The pre-

sent taxation in the province is extremely light in the country districts, and correspondingly heavy in the towns. The resources of Canada are mainly drawn from the customs tariff, but as the French Canadian farmer, while kind and hospitable, makes what he wears and grows, I may say, what he eats, drinks and smokes, he contributes very little to the government coffers. When Jean Baptiste settles in the town he boomes very industrious, and as extravagant as industrious; he dresses well, and black eyed Marie Louise and Marie Phliomene are equally infatus:ed with a desire of appearing in fashionable attire. Hence he hears more than his allotted share in supporting the state. With more diversified industries, more evenly distributed taxation, and the development of the natural and artificial resources of the province, I look for a brilliant future for Quebec. The French Canadians are a hard-working people. They have, when opportunity has been given them, shown extraordinary aptitude for the finer grades of mechanism, they are artistic and musical in tastes. Like their Breton and Norman ancestors, they are excellent sallors, and also have that hereditary respect for law which obtains for them a litigious rather than a quarrelsome character. Having in their veins the mingled blood of the Gaul and the Viking, it is but natural they should possess the qualifications of good soldiers. In a word, the French-Canadian race is an interesting one. It has, like every other race, its vices and its virtues; but it has elements that deserve appreciation. As natives of this continent, they are an American race, and we should study them as they are, and not as they are described by intolerant Orange bigote who can see nothing good beyond their viciously asinine association. The facts I have given you relative to the conditions of the church and school question are familiar to me, as I was a resident of the province of Quebec for sixteen years. I have described the French Canadian people as they appeared to me, who without any particular partiality for them have certainly no prejudice against them. I write in the interest of truth, celieving that the subject of my letter would be interesting to your intelligent and fair minded readers JOHN P. SUTTON.

CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSION WORK.

How it has fome into Good Piay on Two Recent Occasions.

wherever they have established schools or churches upon Government reservations.

Under the legislation of last winter President Harrison appointed three Commissioners to visit the Chippewas of Minnesota and procure their consent to gather upon two reservations, one at White Earth and the other at Red Lake, selling to the Covernment the abandoned reservations and such portions also of the two retained as should not be required for allotments in sever alty. Among the Commissioners selected was the Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, the Roman Catho-ing Bishop of Dakota. That the choice of Bishop Marty was judicious is apparent, since Min-nesota is one of the regions in which the Catholic Church has taken pains to extend its missions among the red man; and, as a fact, these Chippewa negotiations, which have been dragging along for several years, have at last been successful, and there is now practically no doubt that the surplus land at Red Lake will be

secured by the Government.

Again, in the recent Sioux negotiations the canvass at Standing Rock was evidently to determine the success or failure of the errand of the Commissioners. When they arrived there they found the outlook most unpromising. The famous chief, Sithing Bull, John Grass, and Gall had arrayed their followers almost as a unit against the scheme of purchase. The visit of last year's Commission to this agency had secured, after a month's labor, only twenty-two favorable votes. Threats were made to kill any Indian who should sign. The first cheering indications came from the converted Indians of the Roman Catholic Mission at Standing Rock. The priest took ground in favor of the plan of the Commissioners, and his Sioux converts affixed their signatures to the agreement in spite of threats and ridicule. Afterward came the break of John Grass, and that of Gall, and then

success was assured.

There is a bureau of Catholic Indiau Missions which takes general charge of religious and educational work among the red men. This year's annual meeting, presided over by Bishop Marby, showed that the bureau had contracts with the Government amounting to \$344,545 during the current year alone for the education of Indian children. The Government, besides success was assured. maintaining its own schools on the reservations maintaining its own solutions on the reservations and elsewhere, pays large sums for the right to place children in the religious schools established by the various Protestant denominations and by the Catholic Church. This it can do at a cost per head less than that of its own day schools and boarding rehools, because the religious institutions have their contributions to rely ous institutions have their contributions to rely upon, and can afford to take Government pupils at a low rate. The Catholic schools alone num-ber fifty four, and no fewer than thirty-eight ber fifty four, and no fewer than thirty-eight of them are boarding schools, having an attendance of 2,787 pupils. These pupils receive board and clothing, as well as tuition, and the Government gives from \$100 to \$150 a year for each pupil, according to the location of the school and other circumstances. The day schools add 550 pupils, making 3,437, in all. The contracts for the coming year contemplate the education of many more children, and the receipt of \$431,930 from the Government. The Board having charge of Indian missions consists of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Alemany, and Bishops Marty, Brondel, and Healy.

The election of Bishop Marty for the Government's successful work among the Chippewas and the conduct of the Catholic Sioux at Standing Rock are well worthy of notice.—Washing-

ing Rock are well worthy of notice.—Washing-ton Cor. New York Sun.

"Why is a small boy like a woman?" said a certain man to his troublesome wife. No response. "Because he will make a man grown," said the conundrumist.

What Creates Patience and Restrains Crime —Moral Bussiem or Balfourism?

A powerful independent testimeny as to the cause (says a centemperary) which operate fer the reduction of crime in Ireland under the Balfour regime, and the undercurrent of moral influence which engenders patiance in the breasts of the oppressed tenantry, reaches us from Oxford. A sen of Mr. G. Birkback Hill, a young medical man who has been travelling through Denegal, writes a most interesting account to his parents of what he ing industry, the lumber trade. Its want of communication internally, and externally McF.dden is the real moral force in r, the utilize its incommarable water and absorbreal peliceman of Derrybeg. He has put dewn all the illicit stills and made the peaspolicy of opening up the country about the inmates, and every one looked to may have gone beyond their means, but I have not a shadow of a doubt that were the province of Quebec annexed to the United States, a vast treasure of mineral by a bit of Irish humour to raise a laugh. wealth would be developed in its dark ranges For most of them there was help also in money. He gave away 35t. while we were out, and half-a-dozen at least were relieved at his house in the evening. Every expenditure was at once noted down in a book. He begged that I would give nothing; he alone knows the needs and the condition of each family, and can give the relief without harm.

SIMPLE PIETY OF THE PEOPLE

is another very noticeable thing. Over each sick man he was asked to pray, those around standing bareheaded and bent in reverence. At one cabin the moment we entered an old man blinded with ophthalmia, which is very common, fell on his knees on the mud floor and begged for a prayer to be said over him. At another, which had been threatened with eviction, we found a peor follow dying. He had come home from America to die in the old country. He was laid on a bed made for him on the mud floor in front of the peat fire, and lay moaning there with his friends stand ing round him. Father M'Fadden stayed to administer the rites of the Church, and the peasants gathered all around the but, and stood grouped outside with their heads bent, listening to the low voice of the priest. They have no belief in the parish doctor; they throw away his medicines if they do not like the look of them, or show them to the father and ask his opinion of them. An enthusiastic dector backed by some money might do s

very great deal here. We visited the National School. Only seventeen children were there, and a year or two back the register showed an attendance of about ninety. The falling off is the effect of Father M'Fadden's imprisonment. They were writing on slates-three ragged little rows of fair, curly heads, with bright, won-dering faces and such odd bits of clother. Poople have sent all sorts of trash over here -taby shoes and socks, bibs, shirt fronts, ol 1 ties—and everything has been distributed and made use of as far as possible on their little bodies. The stockings of the district, when there are any, come down over the foot, but leave the sole bare for walking on. The peaeants are now quite quiet and

PATIENT OVER THE EVICTIONS.

They know they have only a year or two onger to wait for a fair hearing, and Father McFadden has complete control over them. Those who are evicted are simply taken into the other cables. In one of these no less than three families were living together. We came on a little bay called Curran's Port, and the father was making inquiries of all the old peasants as to its history. It seems old Cur sad was the first settler, and that he paid £1 Two examples have just been furnished of the practical influence exerted over the red men of the West by the Roman Catholic missionaries and the configuration of the control of the contr divided, and instead of the first lessee sub-letting what he originally rented the landlord fixes him to the sore or two which he has She saw nothing of the cutter. The Adele is actually cultivated, and exacts rent from each of the new settlers himself. Mr. T. W. Russell has stated that this land was bought by Mr. Ulphert with the rental in its present condition, but these things have been done and not one of the old men could remember themselves, nor had they heard their fathers or grandfathers speak of, any other landlord than an Olphert. It was of these cabins of which Mr. Olphert gave evidence, speaking of their god and prosperous condition. They are by fare

> THE WORST CABINS I HAVE SEEN. Those about Derrybeg are much better, and here almost every family showed signs of ill nutrition to a greater or less extent. The few sheep they have, which have been spoken of as a sign of their wealth, are the leanest, or a sign of their weather, are all relibered out of the black moor, and are sold to the dealer for anything they will fetch. We spent six or seven hours driving round to cabin after cabin, and everywhere the people welcomed Father M'Fadden with simple delight and affection. Did we pass a cabin, trying to hurry on, cut ran the people after us, and there was no peace till we came. Everywhere there was a welcome and a shake of the hand for me. Father M'Fadden is worth coming miles to see; he is a sort of General Gordon. He told me he was most anxious for some "young bloods," as he called them, to come over in the autumn te watch the trial. I went home to tea with Father M'Fadden, and was taken all round the chapel and house, and shown exactly

SCENE OF THE DEATH OF INSPECTOR MARTIN. The house stands in a small courtyard behind the chapel; a flight of narrow steps leads up from the chapel to the deor in which is a door leading on to the moor, used only by the father and the few people who live on that side of the townland. When Mass was over the congregation all left by the front or main entrance. After all the great show of power the people are only all the

MORE UNITED AND PATIENTLY DETERMINED than before. They quite understand the situation, and are ready to keep quiet and to be evided or not for the next two or three years. The landlords have not got a penny more of rent for it, and it is not likely that any more evictions will be attempted in Darrybag for some time to come. Father M'Fadden has new so much political work to do that he needs two curates.

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

Phrenology teaches that fullness under the eyes denotes language. Observation beaches that black and blue marks under the eye denote bad language.

Sometimes women who do fancy work on the you can get a horse at a bargain, drive lancy work.

Trades de la como

A WOMAN'S AWFUL SUIGIDE.

Over Niagara's Brink in Sight of Scores of Spectators.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., September 5.-An unknown women jumped into the Niagara river and passed over the Falls, shortly befere neen to-day. The woman, who was dressed nearly in dark clothes, was of light complexion, and had suburn hair, apparently about 25 years of age, was seen walking carelessly toward the Niagara river, a short distance above Prospect Point. Seen after reaching the river she was seen by visitors near the falls to tose her hat and parasol lightly into the river. A mement aftewards she glanced hurriedly around and then dellberately leaped into the Niagara rapide. The water caught her up like a straw and he her rapidly towards the American falls, head first, her arms swinging in the air,

OVER THE BRINK.

As she approached the brink of the falls her face was turned for a moment towards Prospect Point, not 20 feet away, where a number of horrified spectators stood spellbound unable to render the slightest assistance had they so desired. She was evident-ly up to this time in full possession of her mind and uninjured. Just as she was passing over the falls one arm raised apparently ia an endeavor to make a motion. Her eyes were wide open, the face wore a calmexpression and a smile on her lips was quite discern able. One moment of awful suspense and the body was borne from view by the rushing cataract.

WAS SHE MRS. LAWRENCE! The captain of the Maid of the Mist shortly afterwards saw the body iloating in still water between the American falls and the Canadian free park, but before his boat could reach it the body disappeared from sight. Enquiry around the falls elicited few facts that could be relied on. She was reported to have been stopping at the Spencer house, where, it is claimed, she registered her name as Mrs. Lawrence, of Brooklyn, N.Y. There seems to be a lack of evidence required to make a substantial connection between the lady registered as Mrs. Lawrence and the suicide of

this morning.
Up to a late hour this evening the body not again been seen and no new facts elicited that would tond to throw any light on the case or disclose who the unfortunate woman was or her reason for committing the

THE RUSH MISSED THESE.

Three Victoria Sealers Arrive With Full Catches Without Molestation.

VICTORIA, B. C., September 6 -The seal ing schoosers are coming in now in a big bunch, and the owners are beginning to look pleasant sga'n, as they are made aware of the arrival of their ships. Good catcher, too, seem to be the order of the day in every instance. The men made the most of their opportunity, and are now awaiting big pay for the work performed. At eight colock this morning two scalers were reported in the offing, and glasses soon made the people aware that one was the Penclope, erroneously reported seized, and the other the Viva. Half an hour afterward the schooner Adela hove in sight, and at ten o'clock all three with all flags flying were wharved and surrounded by large crowds of oldizens.

The Penelone, owned by Mozzie moss, owner of the Black Diamond, Captein Folger with twelve Japanese, five hunters and a white mate, reports an uneventful trip. Throughout they saw nothing of the cutter Rush. They spoke to several schooners and made a catch of 1,800 skips, with two live

The Viva, Captain Baker, and a white

owned in Japar.

The Penelope reports that she spoke the Mary Eilen, British, and the Lily L., American. Both reported to her that Lieutenant Tuttle boarded them and asked to be allowed to search their holds. Permission being granted he examined the ships, coming first on several green kins on the top of the catch. Thrusting these uside with his hands he plunged further down and ploked out some old skins, declaring things satisfactory and old skins, declaring things estisfactory and altogether ignoring the fact of the green seals being on top. When he had finished the inspection he said: "You're all fixed; but be careful. The Bear will be down in a few weeks and she will be more particular. You had better watch yourselves." He then went

aboard the cutter.

This incident showed very plainly that either he and his men are sick of their business or have determined in future to make ne more soizures, standing by the result of what they have done already in this direction. There are only five more schooners to arrive here from Behring sea and then the season will be over.

Not one of the schooners captured has obeyed Lieut. Tuttle's orders, and all are safely anchored in Victoria harbor unloading their catches. Everybody in the province is waiting to see what will be the result of this year's action of the American government. Whatever the result will be there are many thousands of people in British Columbia auxious to see the matter thoroughly arranged before next winter.

The schooner Lilly, which arrived here

last night, reports she was boarded August 6 by the Rush and 333 sealskins were confiscated. She was ordered to Sitka, but no prize crew was put aboard her and she came here. She spoke the schooner Kate, which had 550 skins aboard. The Kate reported the Rush had ordered her out of Behring sea, but owing to a gale was unable to board

A seedy fellow-The gardener.

Something you will never find out-An inn. Where to go when short of money-Go to

Strange to say, the only way to kill the law is not to execute it. What to study when writing a sea song-The

mariner's compass. Where are the most expensive suits to be obtained? Of the lawyers.

A farmer at a circus is like one of his own products.—a specked tatur. Men and women are more frequently ruined

by brillancy than by duliness. When we have gold we are in fear, when we nave none we are in danger. Most people promise according to their hopes and perform according to their fears.

Knowledge is proud that it knows so much, and wisdom is humble that it knows no more. Give work rather than alms to the poor. The former drives out indolence, the latter indus-

iry.— It s better to endure the hatred of the wicked. than to lose one's soul through a connection fatal to virtue.—St. Anselm.

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

It is just as important for a girl to make good bread as to paint a picture. In other words, as important to tickle the palate as to tickle the

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

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Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DEAWINGS take place in each of the other (on months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Ls.

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

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We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drain in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. B. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bh PIERBE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank

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WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sep. 11, SS. Protos and Hyscinth. THURSDAY, Sept. 12, St. Guy.

FRIDAY, Sep. 13, St. Amatus. SATURDAY, Sept. 14, Exaltation of the Holy SUNDAY, Sept. 15, Feast of the Holy

Name of Mary. Monday, Sept. 16, SS. Cornelius and

Cyprian.
Tuesday, Sep. 17, Stigmata of St. Francis. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, St. Joseph of Cuper-

Sir John Thompson.

From the tone of the anti-Catholic press it may now be taken for granted that the constitutionality of the Jesuita' Estates Act is no longer in question. The ground now fallen back upon is that in the public interest the Act should have been disallowed. The pesition thus assumed is most igneminous after all the binster and parade of loyal authority made by those who assumed to know all the constitutional law on the subject. Amongst those who have a right to feel particularly gratified is the Hon. Sir John Thompson, the distinguished Minister of Justice for the Dominion. His masterly defence of the advice he had tendered to His Excellency won for him the approval of the Hon. Edward Blake and Hon, Mr. Mills, his to most prominent opponents on the floor of the House of Commons. He was endorsed throughout the country by nearly every lawyer of prominence, in fact there was but one exception -that of Mr. Dalton McCarthy-whose opposition was inspired by a desire to reach the leadership of a party unto himself. Now the Attorney and Solicitor General of England have added the weight of their opinions to that of the Canadian Bar, and the hostile press'has been awed into a respectful silence. I not resume his seat No longer do we hear of demands for the political head of the minister such as were made honored itself and rendered a signal service to the Deminion in sending such a bright intellect to the council of the nation.

His Excellency.

The Corn Exchange of Montreal is one of the mest important commercial bodies in the Dominion of Canada. The membership comprises nearly every business man of note in the community. On Thursday last this important commercial association had its annual gathering at which the President Mr. George MacBean proposed amongst other toasts the health of the Governor-General of the Dominion : in the course of his speech he said the position of His Excellency was a most delicate one. It involved pleasing a mixed populatien and men of various turns of mind. His Excellency had to display the greatest tact and highest order of statemanship. He had of Quebec; Auguste Casgrain, agriculturist to enforce the respect of the law and to main tain inviolable the constitution of which he is culturist, of l'Hiet; Joseph Richard, agriculturist, of St. Casimir; Hon. Louis Architecturist, of St. C and highest order of statemanship. He had ties necessary, and he felt satisfied that at the end of his term Lord Stanley would leave of Varennes; Charles Glob, agriculturiet, of Canada with the respect and the affection of Abbotsford; Robert Ness, agriculturiet, Homost enthusiastically henored, the company singing " He's a jolly good fellow, and so say we all of us."

The testimeny to the worth of His Excellency and of his eminent fittness for the pesition he fills, received as it appers to have been, amid the enthusiastic applause of the distinguished gathering it was addressed to, his peculiarly significant position, when an attempt is being made by anti-Catholic journals to bespatter the reputation of the Queen's representative amongst us.

Another Recruit.

The Anti-Catholic press has been increased by one. Within the past lew days the Mentreal Herald has joined the howlers. If any political party had ever a right to exclaim, "Save us from our friends," the Liberals of Canada have that underlably to-day. The Herald's article, of which we give an extract

"But even the Liberal members, though told that they were right in not interfering, will feel that if the question was to be submitted to England at all it should have been publicly submitted instead of being smuggled by a back way into the Attorney General's office. When the anti-Jemit people sent the petition 'to the foot of the throne' it was returned on the ground of some want of formality. But does there not appear to be some irregularity in this there not appear to be some irregularity in this private and confidential capturing of the Attorney-General's opinion? What part of the constitution provides for the submission in this way of Canadian questions? We doubt whether the vaxed question has been in any way cited way of Canadian questions? We doubt whether the vaxed question has been in any way ciled by this secret reference; perhaps the best thing to be done now is to lay before the public the whole correspondence concerning the matter and to do so without garbling any of it, as in the two notorious cases we have already alluded to. It is much to be regretted that since the opinion of higher powers was to be obtained it was not otherwise obtained. Sir John Thompson antered at the idea of the Sunreme Court's son sneered at the idea of the Supreme Court's opinion being of any value to the Government, but he seems to think a great deal of the opinion of two English lawyers who cannot know half as much about the constitution of Canada as the Supreme Court judges know."

The Herald professes to be friendly to Provincial rights. Yet it speaks in the most effensive and we might add bigoted line of emuggling the question by a back way into the office of the Attorney-General of England" and "capturing the opinion of the Attorney-General," What does the Herald mean? Why vie with the Daily Witness in insulting satisfy himself and the Canadian people, England. These legal lights have pronounced in favor of the legality of the Jesuita Estates Act and endorsed the course of the Dominion Government in refusing to veto the Governor-General in adopting such a course, thought the Mail and Globe amongst the kind of abuse and that in this Province the peranco society, the members of which at-"only religious daily" had recured the sole right to indulge in such language. Now, however, the Herald has shown its hand and has joined the Equal Rights gang, who are clamoring for the dismissal of Sir John Thompson because he is a Catholic. If anvthing, the Equal Righters have the advantage over the Herald, for they come out boldly in their fanaticism, whilst the Herald endeavors to get its work in by accusing Sir the barsar on the 7th prox,, and the stalls will have Thompson of sneering at the Supreme be presided at by the ladies who have discharg-John Thompson of sneering at the Supreme Court of Canada and making a great deal of the opinion of two English lawyers. The Herald will, no doubt, find itself quite comfortable in the ranks of the Arti-Catholic combination, but we doubt very much if its political friends will thank it very much for its new departure.

Flattering Testimony.

At the recent banquet of the Corn Exchange the President made the following speech in proposing the toast of the "Parliament of Canada." He said :-

"Taken collectively they were as superior a body of men as could be found in any legislative body in the world. Many of our public men had transatlantic reputations. He could to the hon member for Montreal Centre, Mr. Curran. He had won for himself by his elocal head of the minister such as were made quence and general ability, by his manly cononly a few weeks ago. Sir John Thompson duct and high character, a proud position in the country; but he wished particularly to say that he was most devoted to the interests of his conthe front rank amongst the statesmen of Stituents, and whether at home or in Ottawa Canada. The County of Antigonish has whenever the business men of Montreal had occasion to ask his assistance it was always given generously and courtequely, and he hoped he would long fill the position of representative of the manufacturing and mercantile district of Montreal. (Loud cheers).

MR. MERCIER'S AXE FALLS.

A General Charge Made of the Councils of Agriculture and Arts.

QUEBEC, September 7 .- The Government has taken action in the matter of changing the personnel of the councils of agriculture and arts for the province, ever which, it was semi-officially stated, two party caucuses of the Nationalist supporters were held last moth, one in Montreal and one in Oneber. Mr. Joly de Lotbinier and Mr. Francola Langelier, M.P., are understood to be the president of the two councils, Mr. Joly ef agricultural, and Mr. Langeller of arts. The other members are as follows :-

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

Honorable Elisee Dionne, of Sainte Anne de la Pocatiere ; Israel Tarte, agriculturist, chambault, agriculturist, of l'Assomption Alexis Ernest Lussier, agriculturist, M.P.P. the whole people of Canada. The toast was wick; S. N. Blackwood, agriculturist, of West Shefford ; Jeremie Decarie, agriculturist, of Netre-Dame-de-Grace-Ouest ; Urgele Valois, agriculturist, of Pointe Claire; Joseph Pilon, M.P.P., agriculturist, of St. Ephrem d'Upton; August Guilbault, sgrioulturist, of Ste. Elizabeth, county of Jeliette; Antoine Rocheleau, M.P.P., agriculturist, of St. Hubert; J. A. Masson, agriculturist, of l'Assomption; Charles N. Poloquin, of Notre Dame, of St. Hyacinthe; Louis Sylvestre, M.P.P., agriculturist, of l'Ille du-Pade, county of Berthier; Frederirk Ritchie, agriculturist, of Ste. Anne de la Perade; Rigebert Morier, yeomen, of St. Cyprien, county of Napier-

Rev. A. Audette, Bergervill, county of Quebeo; Messra. Amedee Rabitaille, advocate, of Quebec ; Cleophas Rochette, manufacturer, of Saint Sauveur; George Emile Tanguay, architect, of Quebec ; Cyrille Duquet, jeweller, of Quebec; Samuel Thomas Willett, manufacturer, of Chambly; Thimelaus Beaulieu, merchant, mayor of the town of Levis; William Rutherford, manufacturer, of Cote St. Antoine; Albert Mernard, architect, of Montreal; Louis Paul Monin, architect, of Montreal; Louis Paul Monin; and a tourn being charged on the last two manufacturer, of Saint Hyacinthe; James days and a single fare on the last day for McCready, manufacturer, of Montreal; the double journey, the former tickets being Charles Chaput, of Mentreal; Charles F. available for returning up to the 23rd, but Laiende, merchant, of Saint Cunegonde; the latter tickets for the double journey at Adolphe Leveque, architect; Monseigneur one fare, such tickets being good for return

WITH ISS the highest legal authority in England has pronounced in the sense it professes to advocate?

J. Ross, Mr. Louis Beaublen, of Montreal, and Mr. L. H. Massue, of Richelien, The decapitated victims of the Nationalist axe on the Council of Arts includes Mr. S. E Daw-

The newly ordained priest, Rev. Father Luke Callaghan, on Sunday, in St. Patrick's church, sang High Mass for the first time the church being crowded. His voice was clear, strong and musical, and he seemed to be perfectly familiar with the Roman ceremonies according to which the mass must be celebrated. The choir was under the direction of Pref. J. A. Fowler. At the offertory the "Ave Maria" was splendidly chanted by Mr. G. B. Dupule, the Rev. Father Martin Calaghan giving an excellently rendered violin obligate. The sermon was preached by the Raw. J. A. McCallen, who introduced the new pricat to the congregation, spoke at some length on the excellent qualities with which he was endowed, and appealed to those present for their pious prayers for the success of his ministry. He dwelt upon the chief office of the priest—the salvation of souls clearly distinguished between philanthropy and religion, and said that in all undertakings of a priest of Christ, the question of the human soul particularly occupied his atten-tion. Prior to delivering the sermon, the reverend clergyman spoke of the coming bazear in connection with St. Patrick's church, and said that owing to the unavoidthe Governor-General? His Excellency, to ableabeence of the Ray, Father Quinlevan, who was about to depart for Paris, he (the satisfy himself and the Canadian people, speaker) would have to take his place. He asked for and obtained the opinion of the two saked the ladies of the congregation to attend highest law efficers in the Government of Monday afternoon at St. Patrick's Orphan saylum in order to organize for the bazaar, which will be held early next month.

The reverend gentleman said no bazaar had been held in St. Patrick's parish for three years, and, consequently, he had no bill. Does the Herald contend, that there doubt that the bazaar would realize what was anything beneath the dignity of the otherwise would have been received at the ing of the Calldren of Mary society, under and that to do so he was forced to adopt a the direction of the Rev. James Oallighan, smuggling process by back door means? We which was responded to by 180 young ladies. For the past thirty-seven years this society has been a powerful element in the success of political jeurnals had the monopoly of that bazaars. He likewise appealed to the tem-

tended in large numbers. In accordance with the above announcement a meeting of the Ladies of Charity connected with St. Patrick's church was Monday afternoon held in St. Patrick's Orphan saylum for the purcose of organizing for the coming bazaar. The Rev. Father McCallen (treasurer) presided, and the meeting was well attended, about one hundred ladies being present. The Rev. Father Dowd gave the gathering the benefit of his experience in connection with bazzars, and much enthusiasm was evinced in the pres-en: undertaking. It was decided to open ed a similar duty on previous occasions. How long the bazaar will remain open was not deter mined, but it will at least last ten days. The ladies who will have charge of the stalls were formed into a general committee, and special committees, composed of several ladies of the parish, were appointed. At the conclusion of the meeting the ladies present were shown over the asylum, and appeared to be much pleased with what they saw.

ST. PATRIOK'S T. A. & B.

Monthly Meeting of the Society.

Monthly meeting of the above society was held Sunday afternson in the new hall of the St. Patrick's presbytery. The attendance was large and amongst those present were McCaffrey, Jas. Tierney, Jas. Milloy, Thos. Latimore, M. Sharkey, Thos. Finn. John Howard, P. Mahoney, A. T. Martin, Jas. H. Kelly, M. O'Connell and over sixty others.
Rev. Father McCallen administered the pledge to a large number, several of whom

became members of the society.

On opening the meeting the Chairman made a brief address congratulating the society on being the first to meet in the new hall and referring to the apparent progress of the

scclety. The report of the committee of manage was read and approved and the secretary, Mr. Costigan, presented the financial report of the annual piculo of the seciety, held at Otterburn park in July, which showed the affair to have been a financial and social suc-

The committee of management were empowered to make all necessary arrangements towards assisting at the St. Patrick's bazzar. to be held in October.

Resolutions of condolence with the family of the late Mr. J. Clarke, who was for many years a member of the society, were passed Mr. P. Callery was elected a member of the committee of management.

Mr. Jas. J. Costigan was appointed a delegate to the Irish Catholic Temperance convention.

Considerable reutine business was trans acted, after which the meeting closed with

THE HOCHELAGA SHOW.

Five Thousand Dollars to be Given in Awards -Cheap Railway Fares.

So far as the committee and secretary have it in their power, there is every reason to believe that the exhibition of the County of Hochelaga Agricultural society which is fixed to be held on the Exhibition grounds on the 19th, 20th and 21st insts., will be a decided success. It was only in June last that it was decided the show should be on a more exten-sive scale than heretofore, and now everything is being rapidly get in readiness. Entries are coming in quickly, both from near at hand and from a distance, so that the exhiat hand and from a distance, so that the exhibition will in every way be a representative one. The prize list is an extensive one, and embraces awards of the usual character, the classes of poultry and pigeons being very comprehensive. The amount offered in prize money is larger than at any previous show, being about \$5,000. Towards the exhibition the corporation has contributed \$500, and the Government give double that amount. By way of giving persons in the country an opportunity of visiting the show, cheap railway excursions will be run from various parts, and tickets at reduced rates will also be issued from other places, a fare and a third being charged on the first twe days and a single fare on the last day for the double journey, the former tickets being bition will in every way be a representative one. The prize list is an extensive one, and below, is calculated to drive all fair-minded for returning up to the 23rd, but below, is calculated to drive all fair-minded for returning up to the 23rd, but the latter tickets for the double journey at men into the other camps. What will be thought of a journal prefessing to speak for a great party in the State, having upheld the constitutionality of the Jesuita' Estates Act, and yet using the following language when the following language when the latter tickets for returning up to the 23rd, but the latter tickets for returning up to the 23rd, but the latter tickets for rich double journey at the ground. They were previsioned for a year, when the latter tickets for rich double journey at the latter tickets for rich double journey at the latter tickets for rich double journey at the ground. They were previsioned for a year.

Some of the men make up the total.

We quote this interesting item from the New York Freeman's Journal: "Archbishop Corrigin is laboring zealously for the good of his flook in the men make up the total.

The newly-created Catholic University at party in the State, having upheld the constitutionality of the Jesuita' Estates Act, and yet using the following language when from the Council of Agriculture are Hou. J. one the 21st. In all probability he will giving instruction in their respective languages.

be accompanied on his zerial voyage by Mrs. Salagnard. The horse races and feet races will take place on the last two days of the shew. The society is sending a delegate to the Exhibition of the Counties of Chateau gnay and Huntingdon, for the purpose of gaining information as to the workings these shows, and the secretary (Mr. H. Bredie) is using every effort to make the Hoohelage, exhibition a big success. It can only be hoped that these efforts and the facilities effered by the railway companies will realize the expectations of the promoters of the undertaking.

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS.

Growing Despondent Over Lack of Funds-Kunzo and Beggs' Necks Safe-Some Inside History Regarding the Assassina-

OHICAGO, September 9.—Things are in a bad way for the defendants in the Orenin case, for the lawyers are quarrelling smong themselves as to the matter of precedence, and the funds are giving out. It is now no longer a secret as to where the money has been coming from to pay the expenses of the defence. Is came from members of the Clanna-Gael. But they announce themselves as tired of the pastime, and say the game is not worth the candle, seeing that the outlook for the prisoners is so gloomy.

The money that aided Burke in his fight against extradition at Winnipeg was the rosult of an assessment of \$1 per head per week among the Clan-na Gael of the United States. and a large sum was raised in this way, much of it coming from Massachusetts and sylvania. This assessment was paid for a few weeks, and then complaints were heard to the effect that it was too heavy. It was reduced to 50 cents per head per week and paid for a short time, when another protest was raised and the members in the East refused to pay it altogether.

It is said the only places outside of Chicago where money is being raised for the benefit of the prisoners are Omaha, Neb., where Tom Brennan, a relative of Minister Patrick Egan, lives, and Hancock, Mich., a het-bed of Clanna-Gaelism and the former home of Dan Coughlin and the present residence of the relatives of the accused ex-detective. At the last meeting of Camp No. 20 held here last week the hat was passed around and \$150 raised, but this will not pay one day's extriends of the defendants are much worried over the outlook, to say nothing of the prisoners themselves, who are very blue and

The Boston Pilot is now maintaining an attitude of hostlity toward the anti-Croninites, while the Irish World has not seen fit to make reply to the strong sentiments expressed by the friends of Cronin at the late Cheltenham Beach demonstration. Coughlin and Sullivan are looking more haggard and careworn than ever, while Burke bears up wonderfully well. Kurze and Beggs are taking things easily, for they think their necks are safe. The State does not expect to hang the two latter, but is holding them more for what may turn up or for what they may get out of them than anything else. It is not believed a jury will be obtained until the defence exhausts all its peremptory challenges,

CHIGAGO, Soptember 9 .- " Dr. Cronin and the informer Carey are not the only men who were condemned to death and executed because they were suspected of disloyalty to the Irish cause," said a former Clan-na-Gael attendance on the wounded during the Franco-man to a reporter yesterday. "P. W. Dunne, now living in Peerla, who has been thirty-four years a priest. prominent in this Cronin matter, was once doomed to a traitor's death by the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Why the sentence of death was never carried into effect, in Dunne's case, I do not know. Patrick J. and ex-mayor of Madrid. He left nearly a Dunne's case, I do not know. Patrick J. Meshan, editor of the Irish American, of New \$100,000 were for Masses for his soul. York, was accused of the same orime and was chair), Messrs. P. Doyle, Jas. J. Costigan, Martial of the military department of Wayne, Pa., and will establish and endow an Meek, John H. Feeley, B. Emerson, Jes. demned to death. An effort, desperate but unauccessful, was made to execute the judgment on Meshan. The crime for which Dunne and Meehan was tried and condemned to project. death was that of losing some valuable papers entrusted to their care by James Stephene, phalia) Cathedral, was on Saturday last, whe the headcentre of the Fenian organization in America for delivery to men on the other aide. These papers would be of the greatest value to the British Government, and when Dunne and Mechan called at the seat of government of the Irish Republic, which was then in a tailor shop in Dublin, Mechan, who carried the documents, discovered to his con-sternation that he had lost them. The ory of tresson went up against the two as soon as they returned to the United States and they were tried by court martial."

TO EVICT A NATION.

English Aristocrats Form a Corporation to Abolish Irishmen. The list of the Land Corporation Company of

Ireland, formed for the purpose of planting all eviction farms with English or Orange tenants, Journal. It is a shocking proof of the British Tory crime sgainst Ireland. The name of the Tory Prime Minister, Smith, is included, for 100 shares; the wife of the Lord Chancellor of England, for 40 shares; the leading English Torses, including, no doubt, Queen Victoria, who have conceased their names under the Land Corporation Guarantee Co., of Wastminister, for 4,000 shares. The list is too long for our columns, but here is a

sample of the names:

Lady Ashbourne, wife of the Lord Chancellor, 40 shares; Richard Stacpoole, Ennis, 20
shares; John Pollock, Ballinasloe, 20 shares; John Byrne, ex-Collector-General, 20 shares;
Right Hon. W. A. Smith, 100 shares; Land
Corporation Guarantee Co., Limited, 4 Victoria
street, Westminster, 4,000 shares; John Murray the publisher, 6 shares; George Healy, ray the publisher, 6 shares; George Healy, 10 Lower Ormond Quay. Dublin 50 shares; George C. May, B. L., son of the late Chief Justice, 40 shares; W. G. Wybrants, 45 Raglan Road, Registrar High Court of Justice, 20 shares; Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh, Borris House, 50 shares between them; Earl of Bantry, 100 shares; Captain Webber. Mitchelstown, 100 shares; R. U. P. Fitzgerald, M. P., 42 shares; Lord Ardiaun, 770 shares; Sir E. O. Guinness, 100 shares; C. W. Townsbend, land agent, 10

Tottenham, Wicklow, 210 shares. A large number of English peers, old ladies and clergy-men make up the total.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Glober

It is rumoured that Mgr. Persico will be created a Cardinal at the next Consistory. Monsignor Brineat is the first native of Algeria raised to the episcopate; he is assistant to His Eminence, Cardinal Lavigerie.

The clergy and laity of Vittoris, Valancia and Grenada, Spain, have offered the Pope their hospitality in the event of his having

Mgr. Connay, an Hungarian prelate lately deceased, has left the greater part of his large fortune for the foundation of a Catholic University at Buda-Pesth.

Cardinal Gibbons has started a movement for the erection of a memorial to Cecilius Cal-vert, second Lord Baltimore, the pioneer of civil and religious liberty in America.

Rev. Father Bloomer, O.P., has recently been elected prior of Holy Rusary Convent, Minneapolis, Minne, in place of Father Turner, O.P., who resigned on account of ill health. The Queen of Italy, who is now on her way home from Zermatt, is very pious, and the

position of the Pope causes her great grief, the more so as she is personally attached to the Holy Father. Several miracles are reported from Lourdes A torohlight precession took place in celebration of these cures, led by the Bishops of Tarbes and Nancy. The latter had brought with him 1,700

pilgrims from Dorraine. The Italian Government has sent to Sister Mary Joseph Bocquin, of the Sisters of Charity, a silver medal in recognition of her historic services to the sick and dying during the last out-break of cholera at Naples.

The second pastoral retreat preached by Rev. Father Strubbe closed on Saturday last. It was attended by ninety-two priests. The first retreat preached by the same Redemptorist Father was attended by 211 priests.

Four Jesuits from the college at Jersey wer drowned on Saturday by the capsizing of a sailing-boat. Two of them, who were good swimmers, lost their lives in an heroic effort to save the bostman, an old man, who could not swim. A former well-known business man of Memphis, Tennessee, U. S., a convert to Catholicity, at present a member of the Sacred Heart Brotherhood, is doing noble service in the leper settlement at Kalawae, Molekai, Sandwich Islands.

The Catholic Truth Society has published at excellent life of Father Damien, based on abundant materials supplied by the brother of the heroic priest. It is unquestionably the best book about the Apostle of the Lepers that has yet appeared.

Amongst the matters discussed by the German Bishops at Fulds is the question of the use to be made of the sum of twenty million marks (one million sterling) paid by the Government as arrears of the ecclesiastical Budget, which was suspended during the Kulturkampf.

The Pope on August 21, received Abbe von Schreder, hitherto professor of theology in the Cologne Seminary, who has been transferred to the Washington University. His Holmess expressed himself as gratified that Abbe von Schroeder had accepted the post in America.

The Holy Father has erected a new Vicariate Apostolic in mid-Africa, and has entrusted its direction to the Fathers of Cardinal Lavigerie. The territory of which the Vicariate is composed lies near the Great Lakes, and opens up an immense field of action to the untiring mission

The French Government has conferred the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on Pere Quignard, curé of St. Eustache, Paris, in recognition of his great services and courageous

The Marquis de Urquijo, the popular Orcesu of Spain, worth twenty five millions, started in life as a Basque boy, after fifty years ended not

A. J. Drexel has abandoned the idea of es-tablishing an industrial college for girls at Wayne, Pa., and will establish and endow an girls in the daytime and 1,000 boys at night.
Mr. Drexel expects to devote \$1,500,000 to the

Mgr. Parmet, attached to Munster (West the German Emperor visited that city, decorated with the Red Eagle Order and scarf (schleife) third class. Dr. Cramer, Bishop-Auxiliary of Munster, together with Dr. Giese, Capitular-Vicar, sat at the Emperor's table at the banquet.

The Rev. J. P. Dumontier, aged 69, senior rector of St. Mary's Church, at Marlborough, Mass., and one of the best known French Catholic priests in New England, has received a paralytic shock and cannot live. He held pastorates at St. Hyscinthe and St Anne's, Canada, and was connected with the French parish at Salem.

Rev. Dr. Chapelle, of Washington, D.C., who returned home on the 9th ult, from his ex-tended trip to the Indians of the West in behalf of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions travelled during his absence about 7,500 miles When visiting the tribes in New Mexico Arizona and Southern California, he travelled 500 miles in a wagon.

Sunday, August 18, was "cholera day" in St. Michael's Church, Pittsburgh, During the day special services were held in honor of St. Roque. When the cholera visited that city in 1854 it made great ravages in St. Michael's congregation, and the priests of that parish implored the special intervention of St. Roque. This is the origin of the observance.

The great Basilica of the Sacred Heart, or the highest point of Montmartre, Paris, is near ly finished, and will certainly, when completed take its place among the cathedrals of Europe. The Catholics of Savoy, have subscribed to present the church with a bell, which will more than rival the historical bourdon of Notre Dame. It will be christened "La Savoyarde, and will cost 60,000 francs.

and will cost of the rance.

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

Father Conrady writes from Molokai:struction for about twenty-five minutes, and the same in the evening after the Rosary, to my plague stricken flock, in the Hawatan language, which poor Father Damien tried to teach me after his day's work—standing up, as he was not able to sit down without falling fast seleep, although he spent many sleepless hours during the night,"

The Passionists have four foundations of the Order in South America. The first is in the city of Buenos Ayres, and is dedicated to the Holy Oross; another in the interior is dedicated to the founder of their Order, St. Paul of the Oross. The third is dedicated to St. Patrick, and the fourth, to St. Joseph, is in the city of Valparaiso. The first two of these foundations do not need any help. They are prospering. Those dedicated to St. Patrick and St. Joseph are struggling and are in need of as-

having obtained a house and ten acres of land in Nassau, where this church is situated, has asked six Sisters of Charity, from Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson, to go there and teach. In Outober they will open a school, and they will, if possible, take care of the destitute sick. May their labors in their bleak far-off mission moves of beaufit to the poor Catholics there in prove of benefit to the poor Catholics there !"

Prove of beneat to the poor Carnolics there!"

The Pope at the request of their respective Bishops, has deigned to promote Right Rev. Mgr. Doane to the dignity of Prothonotary Apostolic ad instar participantium; and to raise to the dignity of domestic prelates, Very Rev. James T. Mahfanus, Vicar General of the Diocese of Rochester; and Rev. Thomas Griffin, Chancellor of the Diocese of Spring-field.

During his recent sojourn in France, Arch-bishop Gross ordained to the priesthood a young student in deacon's orders, and a member of the Redemptorist Community at the house of the Redemportat Community as the nouse of the Community in Guana. He was far gone in consumption, and had a great desire to be able to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass at least once before his death. The Bishop of the discese could not come to confer the sacred order, The pious young invalid, hearing of the arrival of Archbishop Gross in France, sent his request to the American prelate. Gladly consenting to the pious petition of the holy young sufferer, the Archbishop went to Guana and ordain.

Irish Notes.

Mr. John Ruskin, the great art critic, has presented to the Cork high schools for girls a case of rare minerals, including five uncut Brazilian diamonds.

Monsignor William Glesson, of Buffalo (who was born in Nenegh, County Tipperary), has arrived in Ireland on a visit to his friends, after an absence of forty years.

Mr. James Alberry, an Irish dramatists author of several successful comedies, died on August 12, in London. The deceased was the husband of Miss Mary Moore, the well-known actress.

Mr. Badenock, D.G.C. of Orangemen of England, has issued a manifesto, inviting Orangemen throughout the kingdom to unite in opposing Balfour's scheme for establishing a Catholic university in Ireland.

Fifty eight tenants of Mr. Michael O. Rorke, in Lettrim, have become proprietors of their lands at £13,561; and in Sligo Mr. H. Meredith has disposed of nineteen additional farms to tenants on his estates at £3,622, under the provisions of the Land Purchase Act.

According to the report issued by the reverend director of St. Kevin's Reformatory School. Glentree, for last year, the average number of boys in the school was 271. Their conduct was exceptionally good, and at the end of the year not a single boy was under punishment, The Very Rev. Prior Glynn, O.S.A., begs

most thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of £600 (of which £100 is His Grace's personal subscription), from the Most Rev. Dr. Oroke, Archbishop of Cashel, as a first instalment towards the Church of St. Patrick, Rome. Edmund O'Neill, an old Irish Nationalist and

a member of a patriotic family, died at his home in Cahir, County Tipperary, on August 7. Father Peter O'Neill Crowley, of '98 memory, and Peter O'Neill Crowley, shot at Kilchoney in '67, were of the same family as deceased. The Commissioners of National Education bave notified to the rev. manager of St. Peter's Schools, Whitefriars street, Dublin, that at the recent annual examination of teachers and monitors Mr. Patrick Anderson obtained the

certificate of first class, and Miss Kate Smyth that of third. The Limerick Leader is the latest Nationalist newspaper just started in Ireland. It is a triweekly paper, presenting a splendid appearance and is well edited. The new comer, from all appearances, will ably fill the requirement of representing the strong national sentiments of

patriotic Limerick. The Earl of Granard, who died at his Irish seat, Castle Forbes, County Longford, recently, is succeeded by his son, Viscount Forbes, who was born in 1874. The late earl, who was a convert, succeeded to t e title in 1837, and was a Knight of Malta and Knight Grand Cross of St, Gregory the Great. His second wife and the mother of the present earl was the Hon, Frances Mary Petre, daughter of the twelfth

Baron Petre. Mr. John P. Leonard, who died in Paris, on August 6. was a very conspicuous figure in France. Born in Cork, he resided in Paris for over forty years, and moved in the best society in the great capital. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor for a signal service performed during the siege of Paris from Marshal MacMahon, of whom he was an intimate friend. Mr. Leonard was a staunch Link Nationalist and on proof of his patient. Irish Nationalist, and as a proof of his patriotism he was the chief mover in the yearly banquet tem he was too color mover to the yearly banquet which is held regularly on St. Patrick's Day, in Paris, in honor of Irish ancestry of the par-ticipants. Mr. Leonard acted as Paris corres-pondent for several leading Irish papers, and was considered an able journalist, although he never considered it his profession. He leaves a

Sunset Cox Dying.

New York. September 9. - Congressman Cox is dying at his home in this city.

Mr. Cox's physicians say he is in a very critical condition. Three doctors are attending him. Mr. Cox has been suffering lately from malarial poisoning. A relapse set in Sunday from which he has recovered. He is perfectly conscious. The doctors do not allow him to He is perfectly conscious. The doctors do not allow him to talk. It is believed he will at least live through

the night.
[Samuel Sullivan Cox, familiarly known as "Sunset," is one of the best known Democratic members of Congress in the States. He has been a representative ever since 1859, and was noted for his brilliant wit and ready speech. He was income to Turkey during the first part of Clevelond's administration, but resigned the post to return to New York and successfully contest the ninth New York district for the Fortyninth Congress. The early part of his political career was spent in Ohio, his native atate, whence he came to New York after the rebellion. He wrote many books, was a prolific writer to the newspapers, was a very able lawyer and became remarkable in Congress for his wonderful memory of figures and statistics. He frequently quoted pages of statistics offhand for the benefit of some opponent who doubted the accuracy of Mr. Cox's statements. While in Turkey he learned Arabic and convulsed and astonished the house on his return by prefacing his first speech with a Turkish poem in that language. He is 65 years old.

A Wild Improbable Tale.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.— The Inquistr publishes the following special despatch from San Francisco:—In a few weeks possibly the country may hear accounts of terrible privation and perhapt death among a party of four hun-dred miners. They are looked up in the black wilderness of Alaska and believed to be without ford. Yesterday a woman received from her son a letter, written nearly a year ago. It was brief and ran:—"1'm alive, dear mother, but am buried under snow and ice far up on the am buried under snow and ice far up on the Yukon river." The party originally left Jumeau with the purpose of going beyond that post. The highest point of navigation is Jumeau, which is a trading point at which regular San Francisco packets touch. After crossing ranges of mountains and many rapids, the valley of the Yukon is reached. Within this valley there is a village composed of 300 men who have already passed one winter in the terrible solitude. They passed one winter in the terrible solitude. They have sent word that unless they could realize the hope of rescue during the approaching month all would be lost. They have already spent one winter in the cheerless holes due in the ground. They were provisioned for a year. Some of the men may have started for Point

The state of the s

HAPHAZARDS.

My last paragraph, the historic spots it mentions, Sillery, Ste. Foye and the Plains of Abraham, bring me in spirit to thy gates, Quebec! It is a year since I entered them, while in the interval many a stranger with less right has roved at random through the dear old town where I was born. I should choose no other, were I given choice of a birth-place in all America. Do you ask me, why? For one reason, where many might be given. Because have seen the forest where now cities stand, if a ful indeed native of Quebec you may return to your sarly home, and, revisiting the scenes of childhood and youth, will find them unchanged and the same as you fondly remembered them; the old land-marks are still there welcoming and asking ing the Bride of the Canticlesyou to remember happy times gone by, giving new life to fading memories and recalling incidents of long ago which lapse of years and prolonged absence had well nigh blotted from your

mind. Upstarts may affect to sneer, but the sneer is a failure, and quickly passing gives place to reverence for the demure old town contentedly seated on its rock; promontory out of reach of raillery, complacently, while the world fusses, living its own old-fashioned, almost cloistered life within loop-holed gates and massive walls

Tis a wonder that a whole year should have passed without one visit to Quebec, for the distance is nothing now. On board the steamer. and supper taken, you look about you and go to bed, and, se though the bell on board the boat at Montreal was heard within them, the gates of Quebec are open before you when you rise in the morning. A story told me not long was not always so. Monseigneur Sinaï, once upon a time Bishop of Quebec, was a native of of Quebec. One year at the end of the term when at length vacation came the young Seminarian, having leave to return home, packed up his few belongings and started rejoicing to spend the longed-for holidays in Montreal. But the voyage in those days was not quite so rapid as it is with us, and so it happened that by the How England Backed Down in the Retime the future bishop reached home the vacation was over !

Their difficulty or comparative ease is the measure of voyages, and not the distance. Before Carthage was destroyed, there was an old Senator of Rome who had made himself famous and tiresome on account of periodical crations in which he called upon his countrymen to guard and be prepared against their African enemy.In vain he was assured that the distance between warnings were repeated with increased earnestness, he was brought to an abrupt halt in the midst of his elequence and asked to state what was the distance from the mouth of the Tiber to the Carthagenian coast. For answer the old fruit," said he, "grew on the hill-sides of Carthage and was ripened by the African sun." the tropics.

number among my relatives two Ursuline nuns, American honor. Congress immediately passed and whenever good fortune brings me to Quebec the "Act vesting the resident of the United and whenever good fortune brings me to Quebec I the "Act vesting the tresident of the United States with the power of retaliation" March 3, 1813. Meanwhile, the twenty-chat with them through the broad double bars of their cloister. This last month of August the Ursulines celebrated the 250th and George, from among whom he relacted twenty. giversary of their foundation in Canada. No diversary of their foundation in Canada. No three hostages, who were closely confined to wonder that Canadian women are the gentle, await the fate of his men in England. British pions and womanly women that we know them to be, since for 250 years this country has possessed the very fountain spring of gentleness.

"Les petits soins, les attentions fines "Sont nés, dit on, chez les Ursulines.

GRESSET

scribers to the TRUE WITNESS (they were from different distant parts of the U.S.) the "Bells of Scott, had the pleasure of greeting them on their Notre Dame" would in all probability be the first and the last of his poems they would read. The truth is, I very much fear that "Barry "It is necessary to send the pure Gospel to Dane" will not appear here again; and mind Irish Roman Catholics?" The English Churchyou it is not that I think him too questionably it is most necessary. They are our fellow-subjects and our fellow-country-men."

still deferred. "Barry Dane" will pardon the term the was going to say that I have never yet met a called a bigoted one because of his consequentin- promises to be pleasantly small. tolerance of error.

And the second of the second

about beauty? Well, just now I was not thinking of that physical beauty, which may be either good or evil. Moore, who was a connaisseur

> Some eyes there are so holy They seem but given
>
> As splendid become only
>
> To lead to Heaven— While some, oh! ne'er believe them,
> With tempting ray,
> Would lead us, God forgive them, The other way-

I referred to that other beauty which has the though you have outlived half a century and power of making even the plainest most beauti-

"Through her loveliest eyes there shipes her lovelier soul"—

for moral beauty is beauty of the bighest kind. And so I understand the verse describ-

"I am black but beautiful."

But because I am an old bachelor, does it follow that I must be blind to feminine loveliness. If anyone should be so misinformed as to my uninteresting class, I would recommend him or her to read a charmingly written book called The Reveries of a Bachelor." And apropos of this class of sinners, do you remember the fable that tells of the punishment of the typical sinner of the old-toper class-how Tantalus was unable to drink though plunged to the lips in and others in sombre every day black, hurried the wine he loved. Alas, the tantalized bachelor would esteem the condemnation the reverse of processional order. It was about ten o'clock punishment which brought his lips so near to It was one of the most respectable turnouts the of ject of his love.

And now I fear this tantalizing may result in scandalizing some devout accetic who worships only that highest beauty which is truth. I humbly beg him to forgive the flippancy of this writing if it have offended, and, having charitsince by an eminent Q.C. reminds me that this ably pardoned, to pray for me; for I place more confidence in the prayers of the saints and the saintly than I do in my own unworthy suppli-Montreal, and was educated at the Seminary cations, and I can imagine no charity so untainted with selfishness as that which would induce you to pray for the unknown PAUL

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

volutionary War.

The Irish Nationalists of Boston, in their picnic pamphlet, published the following striking incident from the War of the Revolu-

When Great Britain in her deadly enmity to the Republic precipitated war in 1812, among the first to respond to President Madison's call for troops were escaped Irish fugitives, who had fought the British at Gorey and Vinegar Hill. They crossed into Canada under Col. Winfield vain he was assured that the distance between the two cities was sufficient security against udden invasion. At last one day when his 13, 1812, Scott and his regiment were forced to aurrender. And here was furnished a vivid illustration of that diabolical British apirit of savagery, which has crystalized Irish hatred of Britain into an heirloom. Shortly after the surrender, Scott learned that British officers were interrogating his soldiers to ascertain from their manner of speaking the English Roman held up before the astonished eyes of language who amongst them were Irishmen, so the Senate two bunches of grapes:—"This that they might select the latter to be sent in the line of the billeids of irons to England to be tried and executed for high treason. Already twenty-three had been selected to be returned to "British Justice." And so to-day the quelques arpents de neige, as Scott indignantly protested, and in loud, angry Madame de Pompadour, I think it was, called tones commanded all of his men to remain silent to answer the British officer no question. He Canada, is as near as needs be to every place that is not roo far from every place. Throughout the year carloads of fruit come to us from the West Indies and California, and, were they preferred to the aweet blossoms of the North, there might be seen on the tables of our wealthy people here the gorgeous, scentless flowers of the tropics.

The data of the British officer no question. He tool date the twenty three, whose names are given in Volume III., page 632 of American State papers, that if a hair of their beads was bouched they wou'd be terribly avenged by the soldiers of the Republic, and he personally promised them that he and the American officers would refuse to give British officers, or their men, quarter on the battle field, if a solitary one of them suffered before any tribunal of the tropics. "British Justice." Scott was exchanged soon after in Boston, when he proceeded to Washing The Monastery of the Ursulines, founded by ton, where he reported the matter to President to Venerable Marie de l'Incarnation in 1639, is identified with Quebec. It is my privilege to such action as might be necessary to sustain George, from among whom he selected twenty-Secretary Lord Bathurst, when he heard of this proceeding, instructed the British General Prevost in Canada to make hostages of double the number from among the American commanders, that, in consequence of their retaliatory act, the British forces by land and sea would "procecute the war with unmitigated severity against all cities, towns and villages of the United States and against the inhabitants thereof." There is an advantage in writing incog. which you might not at first suspect; for instance you may chance to hear your writing discussed with battle of the Thames, and captured a large battle of the Thames, and captured a large property of the state of the Thames, and captured a large battle of the Thames, and captured a large property of the thames. perfect freedom, as I did mine the other evening. My unwitting critics showed themselves to officers to put to death in case the American be genuinely charitable, for though they did not conficers suffered. And thus the preparation for retaliation went on. The fate of hundreds demonstration that he was there, they still were kind to rended on the lives of the two truthers. This Paul. The severest of my critics concluded that at any rate these Haphazards would always be worth while looking through in search for postry by "Barry Dane." In this indeed they all agreed and account the lives of the twenty-three Irishmen, who were returned to "British Justice." Formunately, the Briton proved a Braggart, His threat was met in the old way, which he could thoroughly understand. He did not execute the Irish American and diese but the lives of the twenty-three Irishmen, who were returned to "British Justice." postry by "Barry Dane." In this indeed they execute the Irish American soldiers, but at the all agreed and regretted that not being subwhere their old commander, then

The Gospel in Ireland.

be does not like to give his manuscript to the printer till it has received a final polish—and the polishing process is still defensed. lic alone. "Familiarity with the emissaries of Rome, hearing of their good deeds, seeing their more readily because in his rollicky note he applies it to himself. I would almost hesitate to call him a heretic, but rather a Protestant by birth and a Catholic without suspecting it. I was going to say that I have never yet met a heretic who was at the same time a bigot and the farthest ends of it vibrate through all the beretic who was at the same time a bigot and the farthest ends of it vibrate through all the beretic who was at the same time a bigot and shardent admirer of the beautiful; while on the other hand I have known a good many men with very keen appreciation of the beautiful, whom most Protestants would be spt to call bigoted Catholics. And I have asked myself why this is without being able to find a better answer than this:—Truth is beautiful, and therefore no lover of the beautiful can be a hater of the Catholic Church, which is the earthly abode of truth; and for the contemporary blind to their opportunities. The united an ardent admirer of the beautiful; while on stance, did Father Damien dream when in his ly abode of truth; and for the same reason the subscriptions of Befordshire, Huntingdonshire, more devoted a man is to the cause of truth, the more ardently a lover of the beautiful, just so guines. Birmingham contributes £9. Almuch the more likely is he to become an enthusi-astic Catholic and the more exposed to be

Kingston in Holiday Attire.

Archbishop Cleary's Patriotic Address-An Irishman First, Last. and all the Time.

Kingston Ont., September 4.—The Young Irishmen captured the feity to-day. Green was the color of the day. Right royally did the young men of the Catholic societies welcome the coming of the delegates to the twenty-first convention of the Irish Catholio Benevolent Un on of America. The organizstion was formed twenty years ago for the purpose of uniting all Catholic societies in one organization for the advancement of the Catholic religion and Catholic interests. Whilst there is a large number of societies not affliated with the Union, yet it has one or more branches in almost every city and town in the United States and Canada. Muny of the delegates reached the city last night. Early this morning the city presented a gay appearance, as the members of the different lodges, some in pretty green and gold costumes to their different rendezvous and formed in ever seen here. The following was the order of procession :

Union Jack and Stars and Strines. BAND O'Connell Banner. Members of Kingston C.M.B.A. and Visitors. BAND Sunburst Banner. St. Patrick's Society of Kington. Banner of St. Patrick.

GRAND MARSHAL

St. Patrick's Society of Portamouth. Flag. BAND Members of the Toronto Branch of I.C.B.U.

Flag. BAND Father Burke Banner. Delegates to I.C.B. U. Convention.

DAND Banners of the Cross. Members of the I.C.B.U. of Kingston.

The company proceeded to St. Marv's cathedrial, and took seats to the stirring strains of "St. Patrick's Day." It was expected that Archbishop Cleary would welcome the visitors, but he was detained at the seaaida. Ray Father e Relly was deputed to receive them and read the following letter from the Archbishop :

> THE ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER. St. Teresa's Church, New York.
> 1st September, 1889.

MY DEAR FATHER KELLY-I regret that it will be impossible for me to return to Kingston before Wednesday, as I should be very happy to meet the delegates of the I.C.B.U. and address them in the Church during the religious celebration that will precede

their convention.

I leave therefore to you to make arrangements for giving as much solemnity as you can to the sacred function in the Cathedral. Some of the neighboring dergy will, I am sure, be glad to take part in it on being invited by you

Say to the delegates that I bless them and their society, and I pray God to fulfil in them the purposes to which their "union" is ordained. "Union" is a principle of strength and mutual protection; "benovelence" is a virtue most worthy of special cultivation in the midst of this world of selfishness; and "Irish" patriotic spirit, manifested on suitable occasions towards our suffering fellow countrymen in the home of our nationhood, is a racial attribute, noble in itself, and ennobling in the generous impulses it evekes and the fortitude it sustains. But all there may be, and sometimes unhappily are professed and practised in popular associations bhat militate alike against religion and Christian society. May God guard our young Irish Catholic laity against misdirection of human benovelence and high national sentiment! Their safety consists in their "Catholicity." Under the aegis of the Church and the direction of the priest assigned by the Bishop of their society, as a guardian of their faith and morals, they cannot go astray. To employ an aphorism of the glorious St. Augustine, "In things affecting faith and morsis injuriously, the Church connives not by act, by word of approval or by

silence."
I am, my dear Father Kelly,
Vour's sincer Your's sincerely, † James Vincent Cleary,

Bishop of Kingston Rev. Father Kelly was the preacher of the lay. After mass which was celebrated by Rev. Father Quinn, assisted by Rev. Fathers Spratt and Carey, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, the procession re-formed and was dispersed at the City Hall. The delegates were taken down the river this after-noon, and to-night W.P. Kilcauley, president of the local I.C.B. Union, read an address of welcome. The delegates to the convention came from Pennsylvannia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Canada. Considerable interest is usually attached to these conventions. They are warmly supported by the clergy and important questions pertaining to secular as well as religious matters are discussed by prominent laymen.

The annual report of the National secretary shows that \$2,277 has been given in ald of the Johnstown sufferers, \$65,124 for the relief of the sick members of the society and \$23,115,75 contributed to the widows' and

Archbishop Cleary's Speech.

Kingston, Oat., September 6.—At mid. night the I.C.B.U. convention concluded, and St. Louis, Mo., was named as the meeting place in August, 1890. After the election of officers last night, a resolution pledging aid and support to Charles Stewart Parnell was passed, and a greeting was sent to the trio-Davitt, D.lion and O'Brien—wishing them God speed in their great struggle. A determined effort will be made to unite the different Irish-Catholic orders through America into one organization, to be so managed as to meet national, benevolent and Catholic sentiments. The union extended to Pope Leo XIII its warmest sympathy in its struggle to regain temperal power. The organizers for the various States in the Union were named, and then Archbishop Cleary made some congratulatory and felcitious remarks about the character of the delegates and the demonstration of Wednesday. He was glad the meeting of the Union was not formality. They had not come merely to register names, but to express their opinions, to sit in judgment and to revise and make such amendments to the constitution as would be to the interest of the Union in the future. The speaker then referred at length to benevolence, which was of a double nature. His hearers should have Christain benevolence and faith. Any-

Does some fair reader ask how comes it that by way of the United States, where he will not that which Irishmen should have. Strange Irishmen had no friends in Casada,

went to he was sure to meet some Irishmen that would take him by the hand. He warn. ed the delegates to beware of the "catchword" benevolence, and said that if there was ever a nation that lived by "catchwords," it was the United States. The reached a world was full of "catch-words," and benevolence was one of the words. He wished men of Catholicity, men of faith and men of chastity, to have Christian benevolence. In £130,000. Ontario about one-sixth of the people were Christians and five-sixths were living in heresy. Half of the people did not believe in their ministers and only went to church because it did not look respectable to stop away. Returning to the subject of benevolence, the Archbishop declared that though Freemasons were benevolent, their object WAN

TO PULL DOWN THE AUTBORITY OF JESUS

CHRIST. The speaker said he was a wall against the oppressors of Irish rights, and was prepared o defend them even at the cost of his life, His balr may become grey and his tongue be-come paralyzed and the roof of his mouth may be eaten away, but in the face of all that he was determined to fight for the rights of the Irish people and old Ireland, which was a happy nation 1500 years before England was a nation. To the American delegates he said they were living in a country that was called a Free Country, and he hoped to see them honor the flag. "We never govo up, nor will we give up the fight," he said, and may God allow the day to come that Ireland will be a nation."

NO QUEEN'S, NO ENGLISH RULE,

no Balfour (nisses,) no Governor General of Canada, and no power on the face of God's world can stamp out the Irish sentiments out of the Irish heart. He had upheld it and will uphold it even if the breath has to leave his body. Englishmen say that the Irish are not capable of managing a nation, that they have no brains, that they have no judgment, but let such people come to America, to New York or to any of the most thriving places on this earth and they will find the most prominent and leading men Irishmen. Give them a chance. They are full of genius, and all they want is fair play. He predicted that the Irish race would be at the top in a few months. The Irish had been abused and for purposes that have not been good and by villains. He hoped they would uphold the noble flag and that they would never be afflicted with the weakness of forming themselves into cliques to become anti-Americans and never allow the uncenquerable, indestructible and grand old principles of the Irish race to be trameled upon, and to up-hold the star-spangled banner that protects their rights and privileges. It was a grand flag that knows no despotism and will not trample on the rights of any one. The Archbiebop then installed the officers.

Michael Glennan, president of the body, makes a correction in a local paper. He says that the I. C. B. U, is not a "Roman Catho-lic secret society," as a Protestant clergyman asserted in intimating that the Government granted leave to "A" Battery band to play in uniform for it, and refused to do so for a Protestant benevolent association, Mr. Glennan says "there are no scoret societies connected with the I. C B. U. The Catholic Church does not tolerate or recognize such arrosiations.

A LEAP TO DEATH.

Raging Fire Behind and Certain Death in

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 3 -A fire started at 1.45 p.m. to-day in the paper stock ware-house of P. J. McArdle, corner of Arch and Church streets. The building was a four story brick one and was filled to overflewing with junk. The flame spread with great rapidity and the entire structure was soon a seething mass of flamer, on which the volumes hour the west wall, and a little later the others toppled to the ground. An immense crowd were attracted to the scene by the dense volume of smeke.

A CRY OF HORROR WENT UP as a woman was seen in one of the fourth story windows surrounded by fismes. She looked below for a moment, then jumped Her ribs were fractured and she sustained internal injuries that will prove very serious. Her name is Ellen Frank.

Daniel Gannon, a boy, was the next to appear at the window. He jumped and re-ceived a fracture of the ribs. Richard Gamble, crazed by fright, jumped down the slevator shaft and was fatally injured.

the boiler. but from what cause is unknown. The most alarming reports were circulated and generally credited. It was impossible to obtain the names of the operatives, and naught but a search of the debris will reveal the truth or falsety of the rumers. It is known that a large number were employed in asserting the junks, many of them aged women.

LATER. It is now said that a dezen had met a horrible death within the building. Two women are known to have perished in the flames, When the walls fell the streams began to

take effect and the fire was speedily under The west wall in falling badly control. damaged the roof of a two-story brick build-The names of the two wemen known to have been cremated are Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Himman. Mrs. Powers, who jumped from the window, said that these two women did not escape. Mrs. McShane has been taken to the hospital with a badly sprained ankle. When the fire broke out there were twelve women and the foreman in the building, all in the fourth story. The flames spread so rapidly that there was no time to escape by the stairs, and the roof and windows were used. Three men got out by the holsting apparatus, but Rich Gamble jumped down the elevator shaft and died this evening, and four women jumped out of the fourth story window. Mrs. Mack, 50 years old, fell on a pile of iron and died at 11 o'clock to-night. The others badly lojured were Lula Hart-man, Carrie Swartz, Ellen Frank, Mrs. Mc-Shane, Daniel Gorman and John Bigline. All of the others will recover. McArdle's loss is about \$5,000; fully insured.

Irish Banks and Railways.

Dr. Grimshaw's return for the half year ending June last, of Irish banking and railway statistics has been issued. The return shows that the deposits and cash balances in joint stock banks for the half year ending June last, amounted to £31, 205,000, being an increase of \$9,500. In June, 1880, these balances stood at \$29,223,000, having shown a decrease of £17,000, termined and bravest of Mr. Parnell's battal-

but no matter what part of the States one | Savings Banks still continue to show a steady and permanent increase. At the end of June this year the estimated amount stood at £3,-372,000 as compared with £3,128,000 for the orresponding period of 1888, being an increase of £244,000,or 7-8 per cent. The deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland, have now reached a larger amount than any previous period since the foundation of the banks. As compared with the half year ending December 1888, the increase in the present half year is

With regard to the amount of deposits in trustee savings banks there is an increase of £16,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1888, the amount being £2,028,000.

The capital invested in Government and

India stocks in Ireland exhibit a decrease when the amount of such investments in June, 1889, is compared with the corresponding period of 1888. The amount of Government and India Stocks on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland was in June, 1889, £28,210,000, compared with £28,855,000 in June, 1887, being a decrease of £637,000, or 2.2 per cent.

Dealing with the note circulation in a manner similar to that adopted with regard to the ques tion of deposite and cash balances there has an increase of £757,000 in the circulation, as compared with the year 1888, the value having risen from £5,758,000, in June, 1888, to £6.514. 000 at the corresponding period of 1889, or at

the rate of 13-1 per cent.

A review of the weekly traffic of the Irish railways shows that during the first half of this year the receipts exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1888. During the first 26 weeks of the year there were only four weeks in which the receipts fell below the amounts for the cor responding weeks of the year 1888, and of these one, the 14th week (ending April 5,) was the week corresponding in date to the Easter week, 1888, and another, the 21st week (ending May 24th.) was the week corre ponding with Whit week in 1888. The receipts for both Easter and Whitsun weeks in this year were much in excess of those for the two holiday weeks of 1888. All the remaining weeks of the first half-year showed increase, the total receipts for the first 26 weeks showing a net increase o for the tree 2n weeks showing a new increase 470,803, or 5-3 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1888. The agreement receipts were £1,390,830, as egainst £1,328,027 for the June half-year of 1888.

The Irish Party.

It was said when the Irish land bills were passed that there would be "no room in Ire-land for anybody but lawyers." Immediately a large number of the young Irish M.P.'s began studying law, and now are so busy over land cases and big piles of briefs that our contemporary, United Ireland, is forced to say in its

"We have up to the last moment abatained from noticing the very uncomfortable reflections that are beginning to be heard with respect to the efficiency of the Irish Parliamentary party; but it would be idle to disguise that their attendance this season has been so wretched as to be almost scandalous.

This is severe, but not uncalled for. Long

ago we began to perceive the dangerous drift of many of the young fellows who had been hoisted into M.P. ships. Their heads were turned so into M P. ships. Their heads were turned so that old friends were no longer known; the drawl of fashionable society began to cover up the rich Kerry or Dublin brogue; the attention given to them at public meetings was constru-ed into homage to their personalities, while it was really to the cause and the position they occupied. Their time, which was scarcely their own, seeing that they were paid to be servants of the people, was devoted to the acquisition of legal lore, and now they can't attend to their Parliamentary work they are so busy looking after No. 1. This is deplorable, but was to be expected. A remedy must be found somehow, and let us hope that, however selfish and ambitions some of them may be, they will give heed to this strong expression of crinion from the official organ of the party and pay some more attention to their work.

We gladly note the fact that it is only a few of them who are so scandalously lax in their per formance of the work they were returned to do. Some of these may now feel inclined to kick some of these may now feel inclined to kick down the ladder by which they attained their present eminence. The crumbs of parliamentary salary are meagre compared to the rich pickings of the law.

Of course, there are some of the legal gentle-men who have not altogether attended to their own interests. Take the Mesars. Healy for example. Both of these men have laid the Irish of their splendid services while the land bills were before Parliament. It is not to be won-dered at if Mr. Tim Healy now receives a great dered at if Mr. Tim Healy now receives a great deal of legal work in connection with the land courts. No man in Ireland, except, perhaps, his brother Maurice, knows so much of the Iren land acts. They are joint authors of all that is good in them. Besides, neither of them have been great offenders. The case of another absentee, Mr. John Barry, is also exceptional. Mr. Barry has served the Irish cause to his own great personal disadvantage. He has given it and money. He has been ill once or twice during the year, so his constant attendance could no be expected. Besides, he has long wanted to resign, but his colleagues were lots to lose his wise counsel and the benefits of his great ex-

elevator shaft and was fatally injured. A parience.

Mrs. Powers jumped from a four-story Than jail has kept many of them away. Window and fell upon a pile of iron. She was HORRIBLY BRUISED AND WILL DIE.

The latter two were taken to the hospital.

The latter two were taken to the hospital.

The latter two were taken to the second story over long the best work in which M. P,'s could be sent cased.

gaged.
As we have said the chief offenders are a small number. Men who owe all they have and are to the Irish cause, should not readily shirk their duty. Or, if they have found more congenial and profitable work, they should resign their positions and let others fill the

vecancies.

For our part, we have often said, recently that we were in the most daugerous crisis in the history of our fight. Self-interest, with some, causes them to neglice their work; the enerva "society," and the attractions and blandish-ments of the London drawing-room make other of our fierce democrats as tame as "sucking doves," and as "stuck-up" as if in their veins ran the blue blood of the Howards. Some very excellent fellows in the party have become so altered that their nearest friends would hardly

know them. As a whole, though, our Irish party has done well, and we may be rightly proud of it. It is taken from the ranks of the people, and for ability, honessy, loyal adhesion to purpose, and general capacity of character, it is unmatched. It has a great cause in its charge. It holds a people's hopes—a nation's fortunes—in its grasp. There are some stupid people, some foolish and some self-seekers in its ranks. Could it be otherwise? There was one Judas out of the twelve Apostles, but as a whole it is unsur

It has a leader, and where can he be equaled ? Cool, daring, steadfast, honest, resolute, he is a chief to lead to victory, if victory is within human power to achieve.

He has lieutenaute, each in his own sphere,

He has lientenants, each in his own sphere, like Napoleon's marshals, unrivaled. Sexton's eloquence, O'Brien's fearless dash, Dillon's magnificent incorruptibility, Tim Healy's keen penetration and untiring application, Justin McCarthy's brilliant pen, and Biggar's transparent honesty—where is there a galaxy of unmes to outshive these? And in the ranks, where T. D. Sillivan, J. Barry, J. J. C'Kelly, D. C. Illing a bast of others have housed D. Crilly, and a host of others, have honored places, what need we care if a few ulncompoops or self-seekers are found? We need not fear but that, on every great issue, our cause will be well upheld.

Besides, the party in Parliament is but the have Christain benevolence and faith. Anyone,

EVEN PAGANS AND HERETICS, COULD BE BENE

And humane in their actions, but such was not that which Irishmen should have.

Strange Irishmen had no friends in Canada,

E29,228,000, having shown a decrease of £17,000, termined and braves of Mr. Parnalis bathalcompared with the corresponding period of the jons, and second to none in his loyalty to our jons, and in Jone, leader, we have one fina who, after the chief the list, and second to none in his loyalty to our jons, and in Jone, leader, we have one fina who, after the shift had a leader, we have one fina who, and in Jone, leader



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and I scalp diseases, with loss of bair, from infancy, to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the Cunuwa Remedies, when all other remules and methods fall.

Curucura, the great Skin Cure, and Curicura Soar, an exquisite Skin Reautifier, prepared from it, externally and Curicura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrouls.

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the fight. In America and Australia, and here. too, in Great Britain, our soldiers are numerous, resolved and fearless.
We have, then, a cause which is a peerless

one, a leader like unto Moses himself, advisers of true and tried capacity, and ten million hearts beating in unison. What can resist such a power? Can defection here and there dismay us? Shall treasen within, or force without, conquer us? Impossible! Unity of purpose and action in the party in Parliament, the watchful eyes and steady perseverance of our people all over the globe, will keep our cause in the right accove, and bring to its banners final and complete victory. God grant it !

Took in the Woolly West.

FARGO, N D., September 9 .- A sensation was caused here yesterday by the arrest of a young man who for two weeks or more has been sup-posed to be a younger brother of the Duke of Durham. On his arrival he registered as Robert Morris, of London, but soon avowed his noble origin, stating that owing to family troubles he was taking a tour of the world. His income he was taking a tour of new wind. It is income ine-tiated to be \$50,000 a year, and he spent money lavishly. He first appeared at Mayville and exhibited letters of introduction from Cornelius Vanderbilt and other seatern gentlemen to the Dalrymples and other wealthy families. He speedily got into the best society and lived high. A week ago he left for the west, announcing his departure for Japan. However, he stopped at Jamestown and on Friday night returned he was about to board the westbound train yeshe was accut to board the westerded by Impector Mitchell, of the London p lice, for a forgery of £1,500. His real name is Cawal Riddell. Of the money he had barely £40. He is 23 years old, and it is said his father is in an English prison for forgery.

Wall Street Mysteries Explained. Every man who has been in Wall street,

and tens of thousands who never joined the flocks of lambs who have been fleeced there, has heard of Puts, Calls, Spreads, and Straddles. They are terms glibly spoken by the mareat tyros in stock speculation. Yet it is exceedingly difficult to find a man who can or will give an explanation of their meanings intelligent enough to reach the comprehension of the general public. It has been difficult to get an expert statement on the exact meanings of the speculative terms above named. Mr. John E. McCann, private secretary of Russell Sage, gives a lucid statement on the

aubiect : A privilege is a contract by which the maker of it engages to purchase from the holder in the one case, or sell to the holder in the other case, a number of shares of some specified stock, at a certain price, at any time within a certain period at the option of

the holder.

A " call" is a privilege bought of the maker at a certain price, and the owner of it is privileged to call for a certain amount of stock at a given price within thirty, sixty, or nine-

ty days, or four or six months.

If a man he'ds a "put" he has the right to deliver to the maker of the privilege a stock at a certain agreed price within a certain number of days. For instance, suppose Western Union is selling at 70. A man wants a sixty day "put" on it at 66, because he believes the stock is going down. He gives Mr. Sage, Mr. White, or Mr. Keene I per cent. on the amount of atock he wants to deal in. A hundred shares is usual, and I per cent is \$100. He receives in return a slip of paper signed by either one or the other of there gentlemen. Then if Western Union goes below 66 within sixty days, he may buy it for whatever it is selling for below that price and "put" it to the maker of the privilege at the price agreed on-66-and receive a check for \$6,600; the holder makes the difference. If Western Union does not go below 66, the holder of the written allps ex 'put" is out his \$100.

The "call" business overates in exactly the

other way. You buy the privilege of calling Western Union at 75 when it is selling at 70 If it cells above 75 you can call or the maker of the privilege for a hundred shares at 75 and the hundred shares are thus bought by the holder for \$7,500, and he turns around and sells it at 80, if the stock is selling at that price, and pockets the difference.
A "straddle" is a "put" and "call" combined.
The holder of one may "put" stock to the maker of the privilege or "call" for it. That class of privilege comes high because there is money in it whichever way the market may go. If the market does not go at all, but stands still, the maker is in the money he has been paid for the privilege, usually about three per cent. A "spreau" is also a "put" and "call" combined, but there is this difference : A "straddle" is made at the marketthat is to say, the maker of the privilege takes the risk that the stock in question does not move to any extent from the price at which it is selling when the privilege is sold. In a "spread" the maker has more leeway. If Western Union is selling at 70, the maker of the privilege sells a "moread," say at 67 and 80. If it goes below 67 the bolder of the privilege can put the stock to the maker and corral the difference, and if it goes above 80 the holder of the privilege can call the stock from the maker at that price and reap the profits. But so long as the price of the stock keepswithin those points the maker of the privilege is safe. To put it in another way, the helder of a "straddle" will make if the market for the stock he is dealing in moves at all, where-as the holder of a "spread" doesn't make anything until the market moves past certain limits. In the spring of 1884 the holders of privileges written by Mr. Sage teck nearly \$5,000,000 out of him, but Mr. McCann said there was a heap of money for all cautious and shrewd makers of privileges in the long run. The seedy looking men who peddle-privileges on New street nowadays say that business is slow at the moment, as the makers of privileges ask too high a price for them .-

N. Y. Freeman's Journal, Dr. HARVEY'S RED DINE

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable

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URIEL:

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane.)

CHAPTER XVIII .- Continued. Geoffrey gladly amented to se generous a proposal, and having been speedily transferred from his hotel to the residence of his illustrious friend, the latter set about in good carpest to secure the legal acknowledgment

of Uriel's innecence. "Now, that is good as far as it goes," said Paxton, as they sat together, after the labors of the day were over; but one half of the business remains yet to be done."

"And what is that?" said Geoffrey; "it seems to me things are in a lair way of being settled, and that far quicker than I had

hoped."
"Well, now," said Paxton, "if we let the matter rest here, what, think you, would ceme of it? You'd get your papers and your legal documents, reversal of sentence and what not, sure enough; and there might chance to appear a paragraph in the corner of a paper certifying as much. But, the public would never hear of it, and out of twenty men who have known of the disgrace of the restoration of their good name. No, my dear sir, this is a matter which has to do with the world and its ways, and we must take it after a worldly fashion. We must advertise you a little."

"Advertise me!" said Geoffrey; "why, God bless my soul, what have I to do with the matter !-- and how will you set about of disappointment. As soon as he had re

"You will see," replied Paxton. "In the first place, the singular narrative, put in a that Uriel's fair fame was entirely vindicated, telling sort of way, in one or two of the most popular papers, including the discovery of the real criminal, and wonderful eagacity and presence of mind displayed throughout the difficult business by Geoffrey Houghton, Esq., of Leventor, a country gentleman of the good eld English stamp. Then, a leader or two, with a good shake of pepper and spice; and, perhaps, an article in the forthcoming number of The Present Century, on 'Our Modera Causes Celebres,' in which the fortunes of the Pendragons shall be handled picturesquely, and the blood of King Arthur made the most of. Stop a bit, I haven't half finished," he continued, seeing an insurrectionary move-ment threatening in Geoffrey's countenance and gestures; "we must run you through a drawing-room or two. Let me see, there's Lady Annabel Abbott's reception to-morrow evening; you're a friend of the family, I knew; we'll begin with her."

"Thank heaven," oried Geoffrey, "that is impossible; I didn't bring a fit out of that sort with me; and, I presume, you wouldn't have me attend her ladyship's reception pre-

clasly in the costume in which I walk over my fields at Laventor?"
"Didn's bring anything with you!" said Parton; "why, so much the better." I'll take you to Tiglath, Pileser & Co., first-rate artists, or what in the vulgate would be called feebleness of her father, whose shattered tailors; and one magic word from me will strength had been severely tried by the exsecure you their best cut, and a suit fit for an citement of the last few weeks, seemed to render it impossible for her to leave him. empress's drawing room, delivered at your door by half-past seven to morrow evening."

Geoffrey gasped and attemped remonstrance; but he was in the grasp of a more powerful will than his own. Paxton kept his word, and so did Tiglath,

Pileser & Co.; and at a suitable hour the master of Laventor, arrayed as he, at least, had never been arrayed before, found himself ascending the brilliantly-lighted staircase of Holmes Abbott's London mansion, in which the magnificent state apartments were that evening thrown open to an illustrious as-

semblage.
Under some circametances to have found himself in such a position would have proved to our hero nothing short of scute mental, one might almost say physical suffer-The paper of mauvais house wou selzed him like a viper, and he would have shuffled himself away in a corner, and awaited in slow auguish the moment of deliverance. But guarded and led on by his distinguished friend the case was different.

Wherever Paxton appeared he secured a listened to; those whem Paxton delighted to honor were at once credited by the indisoriminating world as being somehow or other "remarkable persons;" and so the unknown individual introduced that evening the Dake of Windermere and the Marchioness of Brighton, and a dozen lesser stars of fashion, by another star of indisputably the first magnitude, was received with respect, considera-tion, and no small curlosity. The whole thing suited Paxton's whim, and pleased his sense of humor. He had taken good care that the morning papers should that very day have contained a powerful resume of the Remarkable Case" in process of investigation, and a word from him, dropped here and there, was enough to send a whisper through the room that the grave, square-headed man standing at Paxton's side, was no other than the Mr. Houghton, therein spoken of so favor-

ably.

Lady Annabel was charmed and delighted at the favorable reception given to "my old Cornish friend, Mr. Houghton," as she called him. "I am so grateful to you for bringing him," she said to Paxton; "there is semething piquant about him; he is having

quite a success."
"Yes," replied Paxton; "he is doing well I think. You must help the good cause, Lady Annabel; no one could do it better." "What is the last cause you have taken up, Mr. Paxton!" said Lady Annabel;—" is it the Poles, or the Albanians, or the Bul-

garians? And how is it you want me to help?" Nothing of the sort, my dear madam," said Paxton; "It is simply this affair of Pendragon's. We must set him on his feet We've got the main business settled easily enough, and now we must work it inte

the public mind."
, Well, I think you are doing that," said
Lady Annabel. "I hear everybody talking of it; and Mr. Houghton is an advertisement

in himself." "Yes," said Paxton, "I think he'll do it. I intend to get him presented before he leaves London, and then, if he makes his appearance in some half dezen places, judiciously chosen, the intellect of the metropolis will gradually take in the bearings of the great Pendragon

case. "And you want me to aid and abet you in your designs?" said Lady Annabel; "there will fortunately be no difficulty in that. Any one who makes his first appearance under

Mr. Paxton's introduction—"
"Ah!—sh!—I understand," said that gentleman, "that is the voice of the syren, which forces a man to close his ears with wax. But you see what I want ; just give him a first-

rate fertnight." So a first-rate fortnight Geoffrey had, and if he did not greatly enjoy it his hespitable entertainer did. To a man who, all the year through; was thrown among the rounded pebbles of conventional scolety, all pretty much the same shape and color, and differing only in their size, this bit of orginal rock,

heard, his simplicity and shrewdness, and above all, the clear ringing note of truth, which ran through all he said and did, were which the intrough at he said and did, were to his companious sources of genuine delight. When the formight was happily over, Geof-frey found himself provided with all he wanted, and rejulced with exceeding great joy that his London season had come to an

end, and the day of deliverance had dawned. "Yes, ald Paxton, "I believe I must let you go now; and I think I may say we've dene your business pretty fairly. Perhaps I may find my way down to Swinburne again in the course of the winter, and if so prepare for an invasion. I should like to see the heir of the Pendragons, and inspect that wonderful cartoon of which you speak. And your sisters, too, and Julian, I should like hugely to see them all again. But what is it I hear about Julian? is there any truth in the report of his appreaching marriage with the young French countess ?"

"None that I know of," said Gerffrey; "Lady Annabel quoted you as her author-

1ty."

"Pahaw, man," said Paxten, "he only be two about drepped a sentimental word or two about looking forward to the fulfilment of his foudest hopes; but that, you know, is a cap that might it any head. I confess I thought his faucy had elsewhere alighted."

"I believe you are right," said Geoffrey "but men spuzzle one, and women, too, for of the Pendragons, not pineteen would learn the matter of that. I suppose, however, time log more to do with it; dead and buried will show."

Meanwhile, he had waited day by day, with no small impatience, for a reply from Julian. It came at last, having been delayed by its trausmission through Laventor. But it centained, together with Julian's expressions of congratulation and delight, one drop ceived the letter which announced the tidings that the truth was known at last, and he had rushed off to St. Florian, to com-municate the glad intelligence, and insist on the young man's instant preparation to return with him to his family.

"Alas !" wrote Julian, "I found him stretched on a bed of sickness, nursed by a soeur grise, and auffering much. There had been a storm and many wrecks off the coast, and one fearful night the life-boat was ordered out to rescue the crew of a foundering vessel. They succeeded in doing so, but with great difficulty; and some of the brave fellows were sadiy knocked about. Among the rest, who, as usual, distinguished himself by his daring courage, received a blow on the chest from a falling spar, which they fear has burt one of the lungs. It would be a serious matter to some men; but he has the strength of a giant, and, in a week or so, would battle through it, and be on his feet again. Meantime, I stay here, till he is fit to move, and then we ateer straight for Falmouth."

This was the news wich Geoffrey brought to the little home circle on his return to Laventer. For a moment Aurelia debated whether she would not hasten to her brother's bedaide, but at Geoffrey's carnest entreaty There was nothing for it but to wait in patience, and leave the care of the sick man in Julian's hands; and, meanwhile, to prepare at Merylin to give a joyful reception to the long-lest heir, and instal him with loving welcome in the home that had been left for years so sad and desolate.

In the meantime, Geoffrey had to stand sovere cross examination from the home authorities, as to all particulars of his "London Season." Mary wanted to know what he had eaten at the great dinners; Gertrude was curious to know if he had danced, and was answered by a decided negative. Mrs. Houghton wondered how the late hours had agreed with him ; one and all were lost in adreturned with renewed vigor to the old habit of putting his hands in his pookets, and talk-ing in his own domestic language. "Oh,it's ing in his own domestic language. "Oh,it's all fiddle-sticks," he said, in reply to some very urgent questions regarding his appearance at St. James. Den't see the meaning moon, as you may call it, and your name's called out, and before you know where you are you are out again, and the thing is over, and the rig-out for that piece of folly would have put a new roof upon the mill; 'pon my

life, I believe it would !" "It's my belief," said Gertrude, "that when Geoffrey dies the mill will be found written on his heart. Rodolph once said that he believed Geoffrey's affections were equally divided between the mill and the Pendra-

To this sally Geoffrey only answered by a growl, but it was one expressive of supreme content, and seemed to say that he, the growler, was at home once more, and that for Rodolph and all the world beside he cared not a single farthing.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE RESTORATION.

The weeks sped by, and at length, towards the end of September, the welcome letter arrived announcing that Uriel was now sufficiently recovered to travel, and that in a couple of days from the receipt of that dispatch he and his little son, under Julian's escort, might be expected at Falmouth. Geoffrey resolved on hastening thither to meet them on the landing, that the poor exile might receive one hearty greeting as he set foot again on his native shore. Moreover, it was Sir Michael's wish that Uriel, on his first return home, should be accompanied by the two devoted friends to whose exertions he owed his restoration to his family and his good name.

An interest deeper than curiosity, though. doubtless, not unmingled with it, stirred the neighborhood when they learned the day that ness is invaluable, for every one knows the the yeung helr was expected. At his own earnest desire, supported by the plea of his state of health, no public reception was provided; but this did not prevent a numerous assemblage of tenants and neighbors from welcoming him at the Tremadoc station with vocitorous cheers; and as the carriage which bore him to the castle drove swiftly by, the road was lined with bystanders, who renewed the same acclamations.

Mary and Gertrude took part in the general excitement. A convenient spot in their own demesne was found to command a glimpse of the public road; where, safely establishing themselves, they had the satisfaction of witnessing the pass of the carriage. What was it they beheld? Three black figures, one of whom bowed as he passed to the way side groups; and appearing for a moment at the carriage, a little face, all smiles and golden hair, a vision of childish beauty and innocence, "as it were the face of an angel."

This was the report which they brought back to their mother; and there was nothing for it but to wait in patience till Geoffrey should come back from the castle, and tell them all about it.

there's no denying it, there's always a kind of ge in the old blood, which nothing will ex-

"O, Geoffrey, I den't think I could have borne it."
"No," said Geoffrey; "Aurella took her brother straight to Sir Michael's room, and they were alone together for a good hit. We waited in the drawing-room, Julian, and Father Segrave, and Marmaduke-yes, he's there—and one or two others; and presently Sir Michael came in, with Uriel on one side, and Aurelia on the other, holding the little boy by the hand. You would have thought the old man had had twenty years given back to him; he looked like a grand old prophet, with his flowing white hair, as he presented his son to his friends, and they all welcomed him : and Urtel himself-well, I don's know what to think of him."

"Don't you like him well, Geoffrey ?"asked Gertrude; "I hoped he would be nice." "Ob, I like him well enough ; it's not that;

but I don't know if he is exactly what you wemen call nice; he's well-" and Geoffrey's descriptive powers seemed to fall him.
"Unpolished, perhaps," said Mrs. Hough-

ton; "you know, my dear, he has a rough life of it." "No, not that either," said Geoffrey; is like a man who does not belong to this world, who does not-uars for it, and has not-

and come to life again : that sort of thing,

you see."

"A ourlous description," said Gertrude "but we must judge for ourselves by-and-by.

And the child i "Ah, little . Uriel, so they call him; a roal picture, no is, with his glittering hair and his French toggery. Imagen, it seems,

has taken upon her to get up his wardrobe, and had tricked him out like a fairy."

"And Imogen," said Gertrude, "have you heard, can out make out, if there was anything in that report !" "No, nothing," said Geoffrey, with a strange expression for a moment passing over

his features. "I asked Julian point blank, and

he looked gravely at me, and only said : "I don't change with the wind, Geoffrey; I thought you would have known me better." "He stays at the castle, as a matter of course," sold Gertrude. "I suppose the next thing we hear will be that the cartoons are

finished." "Ab, I forgot," said Geoffrey: "the cartoons are finished, and the chapel will be erened on the 29th. It is one of the Julian's secrets; he is a strange fellow. When he found he should be detained at St. Florian, he gave orders to Glues to get them finished by some first rate artist, provided only it was one who would execute his designs. So it is done, and no one knew it; and the chapel will be opened on the 29th, that is next Wednesday, you know, as a solemn thankegiveng for Uriel's return."

It was decided by the family conclave that It was decided by the family conclave substitute they would wait till Wednesday's solemnity 'He hastily replied: 'Ah, now I see the castle to offer their congratulations, Every one felt, by a common instinct, that those who had been so sadly separated, and wonderfully reunited, needed to be left alone for a while, and that on the first days of restored happiness none even of their best friends could intrude. Nor in the interval did they see anything of Julian, whose entire time from daybreak to sunset was spent in the chapel

preparing for the opening ceremony.

His plans for the restoration had been skilfully and faithfully executed by Gules, but he felt pardonable pleasure in the thought that their conception had been his own. Equally his own were the arrangements for the coming festival; it had all been planned and thought of as he sat by Uriel's sick-bed at St. Florian, and the result of his cogitations had been communicated to Father Segrave, with directions how they might be carried out with the least possible amount of premonitory bustle.

miration at his having been presented at constant was filled with an expectant crowd, and the eyes will give a sum to one or more charitable it is more true that energetic will is the soul Court. Poor Geoffrey felt very much ashamed of some among them, used in old time to the objects for the repose of her soul. Your in- of success. The best temporal advice a famely walls and crumbling stone work it tentions are good, and you are only fellowing ther can give his son is "aspire." had displayed in its runious condition, wond. | your line of duty as a priest; therefore, I can ered to behold it all not changed or replaced | not blame you, but to me, as I said before, by carvings and adornments of a new design, there is no necessity. I feel certain she is but touched and restored, as it were, by some long since in heaven. Some further converbut touched and restored, as it were, by some magic finger, which had only perfected and sation ensued, after which I came away, more brought back the beauty which by time had than ever impressed with the fact that of all decayed. Angels looked down from the carved bosses, and the flash of their gleaming wings might be caught on the walls of the sanctuary; while on the spot where the old some days in the same city. defaced paintings had crumbled away appeared the Seven Spirits, executed by a master's hand from the cartoons which had filled so important a place in the family story. They were there; and there, conspicuous amongst them, was St. Urlel, with his golden hair and flashing aword, "the Light and Strength of God." None who had seen the beir of Merylin could fail to recognize his likeness; only a few knew how that likeness had been obtained, and that, in very truth, it was that painting which had furnished the first clue to the discovery that he was still alive.

(To be Continued.)

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION. Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region o Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich sell, 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, Mipp.

A Ugeful Art.

Politeness is an accomplishment which everybody should possess. It is the very essence of sociability, for without it society would be nothing but a commingling of barbarians. One of refined taste always welcomes a polite man, but turns in disgust from a boor. In commerical affairs politepersuasive power of politeness allied to commen sense. Accordingly all business letters are written as politely as possible. In other business transactions, the man of polithess is universally esteemed whilst his sour, ill-man-nered rival is religiously avoided. Politeness is no expense to its possessor, but, on the contrary, proves a valuable acquisition. The polite boy will gain new friends and retain the old. He will succeed better in his undertakings than his rude companion, and yet not put himself to as much trouble. He is always a favorite, and knows how to maintain his position. His ill-bred companion is continually assuming the air of the streets, and imagines that he is doing something clever. The boy to-day, to-morrow the man. If a youth is ill-mannered he must receive careful training and correction, otherwise the traits of a rude character will appear in him when he has reached the years of maturity. STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-

ING.
Stock raising and grain raising are equally successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty them all about it.

He came at last. "Well, it is over," he Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and

WHAT HE DONE FOR HIS WIFE.

tingulah."
1. Did you see their meeting?" said Mary. He had her Portrait Painted and Monument Erected to her Memory.

> A famous missionary priest now dead, once related the following accodate:-

46 During the course of my ministrations," said he, "I once visited the city of B., and was invited to dine on Sanday at the house of a wealthy Catholic, whose wife had recently died. From what I had previously learned, the family were not distinguished for piety, though they might be called practical Catholics. After dinner the host introduced me into his library, where hung a beautiful, full-length ell painting of a woman, magnificently dressed, in the prime of life, with a countenance of great aweetness and beauty. ' This,' he said, with tears in his eyes, 'is a portrait of my wife, painted by M-, the most fa-mous arcist in the country, as you may know, and particularly distinguished for his skill in catching likenesses. It is as nearly perfect as a painting can possibly be. When I retire here after the day, I feel as though she were actually before me, and I assure you it affords me the greatest consolation.'

" 'It is truly a fine ploture,' I replied, your wife must have been a very lovely woman. Then, presuming on my age and the prive-legs of a priest, I continued, 'Excuse me, but no doubt you paid a great deal of money for this portrait? He flushed slightly as he acswered, 'Your question is a little strange, Father, but I do not object to telling you that it cost 'me \$5,000.' 'A large sum.' I replied, and after a short pause resumed, 'Yesterday afterneon, my dear sir, between my two sermons I was taken for a drive by one of our Fathers. We drove through the cemetery, and he showed me the most beautiful, and I doubt not the most costly, monument I have ever seen, saying that it had just been erected by you to the memory of your deceased wife. Once more, excuse me, but that also involved, I feel confident, even a larger

expenditure of money?' expenditure of money:

"Yes, Father,' he replied, with a puzzled expression, as if woundering whither my remarks tended, "that monument, when completed, will have cost me \$10,000. But twice that sum would have been nothing if neces-sary to the erection of a suitable memorial to my dead wife, whom I loved with all my heart, and for whom I can now do nothing but testify in this poor way my undying sor row and regret.'

"For the third and last time, excuse me, I replied, 'but, tell me, how long has your wife been dead?"

'Six months, Father, he answered, sadly, but it has seemed like six years to me. " And during that time how many Masses you said to hasten her release from Purga-

drift of your questions. Frankly, I will say that I have not thought it necessary. My wife was an angel. Her life was blameless, 1sr lives. My wife thought likewise. To be sure, I believe we must all undergo a period of probation, but with spirits such as here it can only be a mereglance; as it were, a hurrying through. Nothing could convince me

otherwise.'
"But, my dear sir, you are a Christian, a Cathello, and the Scriptures not only teach that nothing defiled can enter heaven, but that the just man falls seven times a day. You cannot believe, therefore, that, dear as she may have been to you pure as her life tinguished of our statesmen earned their may have been, your deceased wife was utter- bread in early life by the sweat of their brows.

ly without stain of sin.'

"By the way,' I inquired of my friend, the Rector, as we sat at supper one evening.
'What of Mr. D?' 'He died three months

ago, was the reply. 'And his large fortune?
Did he leave any portion of it in charity?'
'Not any. It all went to his wife and children and a couple of nieces, his only surviving relatives.'
"' Wife and ohlldren?' I exclaimed, 'I had thought him a widower.'

"Not fer long,' answered the Rector. 'He married a giddy, young Protestant girl about a year after his wife's death. There are two children.'

" Was he faithful to his religious duties to the end ?' "Well, yes, in a measure. He attend-

ed mass on Sundays and went to the Sacraments at Easter. That was about

"I said no more, but reflected much on the evanescence of human love, wondering at the same time if there might not be at that moment two desolate shades roaming through Purgatorial darkness, clinging to each other and calling vainly for the prayers that might shorten their probation, prayers they had seldom given to others in like need. Christians, riends, here bofere me, say with me, May the Lord have mercy on them.'"
-Mary E. Mannix in the Poor Souls' Advocate.

The Black Robe's Influence.

[Washington Cor. of the N.Y. Sur.] Two examples have just been furnished of the practical influence exerted over the red men of the West by the Roman Catholic missionaries wherever they have established schools or churches upon Government reserva-

Under the legislation of last winter President Harrison appointed three Commissioners to visit the Chippewas of Minnesota and procure their consent to gather upon two re-servations, one at White Earth and the other at Red Lake, selling to the Gevernment the abandoned reservations and such portions also of the two retained as should not be required for allotments in severalty. Among the Commissioners selected was the Right Rev. Martin Marty, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Dakota, That the choice of Bishop Marty was judicious is apparent, since Minnesota is one of the regions in which the Catholic Church has taken pains to extend its missions among the red men; and, as a fact, these Chippewa negotiations, which have been dragging along for several years, have at last been successful, and there is now practically no doubt that the surplus land at Red Lake will be secured by the Government

enty in their size, this pix of orginal rook, and contain nothing injurious. As struck sharp and fresh from its Cornish said; "wonderful how the old men bore it churches. For further information, maps, termine the success or failure of the errand of an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled, the Commissioners. When they arrived there all. One would have said for the last year or rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & the Commissioners. When they arrived there all. One would have said for the last year or rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & the Commissioners. When they arrived there is all. One would have said for the last year or rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & the Commissioners. When they arrived there is all. One would have said for the last year or rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & the Commissioners. When they arrived there is an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

To A, St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn. they found the outleak most uppremising.

and Gall hadarrayed their followers almost as a unit against the scheme of purchase. The visit of last year's Commission to this agency had secured, after a month's labor, only had secured, after a month's labor, only twenty-two favorable votes. Threats were day, 4th September.

5.3 made to kill any ladian who should sign.
The first cheering indications came from the converted Indians of the Roman Cathelic Mission at Standing Rock, The pricet took ground in favor of the plan of the Commis sioners, and his Sioux converts affixed their

signatures to the agreement in spite of

threats and ridicule. Afterward came the

break of John Grass, and that of Gall, and

then success was assured.

The famous chief, Sitting Bull, John Grass,

To the last of the second

There is a Bureau of Catholic Indian Missiens which takes general charge of religious and educational work smong the red men. This year's annual meeting, presided over by Bishop Marty, showed that the bureau had contracts with the Government am unting to \$344,545 during the current year alone for the education of Indian children. The Government, besides maintaining its own schools on the reservations and elsewhere, pays large sums for the right to place children in the religious schools established by the various Protestant denominations and by the Oatholic Church. This it can do at a cost per head less than that of its own day schools and boarding schools, because the religious institutions nave their contributions to rely upon, and can afford to take Government pupils at a low rate. The Catholic schools alone number fifty-four, and no fewer than thirty-eight of them are boarding schools, having an attendance of 2,787 pupils. These pupils receive board and clothing, as well as tuition, and the Government gives from \$100 to \$150 a year for each pupil, according to the and boarding schools, because the religious institutions have their contributions to rely tuition, and the Government gives from \$100 to \$150 a year for each pupil, according to the location of the school and other circumstances. The day schools add 650 pupile, making 3,437 in all. The contracts for the coming year contemplate the education of many more children, and the receipt of \$431,930 from the Gevernment.

The election of Bishop Marty for Government's successful work among the Chippewas and the conduct of the Catholic Sloux at Standing Rock are well worthy of

Tre disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S Butternut Pille.

Advice to Little Men.

Much prosy advice is bestowed on boys and young men that never gets beyond the drums of their ears. One of the most useful ideas you can introduce in a young head is that its owner is bound to make his mark in the world have you had said for her soul, how many if he chooses to try. Teach him that it de-Communions have you offered, how many pends solely upon himself whether he soars acms have you given, how many prayers have above the dead level of mediocrity or not, whether he crawls or files. Give him, as far as possible, confidence in his own inherent capabilities. Argue that he has the same faculties by which others have risen to distinction, and that he has only to cultivate them and apply in their exercise that mighty I am not one of those who place people in propulsive agent, a determined will, in order Purgatorial fires unless they have led irregutorial fires unless the firest fires unless the firest fires unless the firest horizon, but the zenith. A boy who sets out in life with the Presidency in his eye, although he may fall short of the mark, will be pretty sure to reach a higher position than if his ambitien had been limited to the office of town constable or a tide-waiter's berth in the Custom House.

This is a land where poverty is no serious impediment to advancement. Very few of our millionaires were born with gold spoons in their mouths, and several of the most dis-Fortune's gifts are wrung from her in this country by the heads and hearts that know "He remained silent a moment, then he country by the heads and hearts that know said: "Father, you may be right, though I no such words as fail, and fame has no special oremonitory bustle.

Can not agree with you. I promise to have favors for the silk-stocking class. Action,
On St. Micheal's day, then, the little chapel some Masses said at once, and, moreover, I says Aristotle, is the essence of oratory, but

"Boy, let the eagle's flight ever be thine, Onward and upward and true to the line. -N. Y. Ledger.

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Crime Must Be Stopped,—"There are a great many suicides now," remarked Mr. Faugle. "Yes replied his wife, "an example ought to be made of some of them."

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Equal to Oll Painting (in 18 colors) The only correct Likeness of the Irish Leader. Mailed in tubes on receipt

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

of \$1.00. Size, 20x24. Agents Wanted. Address OALLAHAN & CO., 743 Craig Street, Montreal. 49 12 CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY'CO.

Church, School and Fire Alarm Kells.
Catalogue with over \$200 testimonials. No Duty on Church Bells. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.





EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the Again, in the recent Sieux negotiations the conversations the conversations and the success or failure of the errand of an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

The Irish Christian Brothers

St. Bonaventure's College, St. John's, N. F. (under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Power) is conducted by the Irish Christian Power) is conducted by the Irish Uhristian Brothers, who aim at giving the pupils a complete and thorough education, Elementary, Commercial and Classical. At this College boys may advance from the Elementary stage to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation and the Arts and Science Examinations of the London University. don University.

Boarders \$160 per annum. Prospectus on application to J. L. SLATTERY.

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

REV. L. GEOFFRION. C.S.C., Sup.

DOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q. (Near the Ottawa River) CLASSICAL and ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments. The best authors and most approved system of teaching are dopted and taught by competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business Training of young men. Pisno, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-writing are optional. Board, inition, Red, Washing, etc., \$170 a year. Studies will be resumed on Wednosday, September 4th, 1889. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

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

[Enjoys the Privileges of a University].

JESUIT FATHERS.

Situated 12 miles from City Hall, between Harsituated 12 miles from City Hair, detween Hair-iem River and Long Island Sound. Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special training for Army, Navy and Civil Service. ST. JOHN'S HALL, for boys from 10 to 14, under same direction. Students received at any time. Apply to 50-10 REV. JOHN SOULLY, S.J., Pres.

WANTED,

For the St. Sophie (Co. Terrebonne) Catholic School, four Female Teachers, capable of teaching French and English. Address, JOHN JOSEPH CAREY, Secy. Trees. 526

 \mathbf{WANTED} .

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No 1444. DAME MARIE LOUISE BOUTHILLIER, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintift, vs. CYRLL E LAFORTUNE, of the same place, Defendant.

An action in stituted.

stituted.

Montreal, Sth August, 1889.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 2280. DAME NATHALIE LALONDE, wife of
JOSEPH LAMARCHE, a contractor, of Montreal, gives
notice that to-day, under judicial authorization, she
brought an action against her husband to be sepa ated

brought an action again.
as to property.
Montreal, August 29th, 1989.
DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS,
Att, s. for Plaintin.

TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. OODEBRE'S INFANTS' STRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

SALESMEN

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

"Besteure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," Cutler Bres. &Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepara-

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR

-AND-AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION

1889, TORONTO SEPT. 9th to 21st.

Increased Prizes, Greater Attractions and Grander Display than ever before. Newest and Best Special Features that Money can procure. The Greatest Annual Entertainment on the American Continent. CHEAP, EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS.

last year. ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 17th. for Prize Lists and Forms, Programmes, etc., drop a post card to H. J. HILL, J. J. WITHROW, Pres. Manager, Toronto.

Over 250,000 visitors attended the Exhibition

to 88 a day. Samples and duty FREE.

Lines not under the horse's feet. Write
BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER

OO. Holly, Mich

The state of the s

A Weman Discusses the Nagging Wife-Hew the Education of Young Women is Reglested-Sait of the Earth-Daughters of Eve.

Ben't Nag. BY MATE THORN.

Whatever else you do, young wife, don't 'mag" the man you have married. Burn his bread, give him pies and oake that you learned to make at the cooking school, allow his heels and toes the inestimable privilege of free ventilation, spend his meney, if you can get it to spend; but, for sweet charity's sake, don't

"nag" him.
A husband is a fellow-oreature. He has rights which ought to be respected. And a fault-finding woman is worse than a smoking chimney in a perpetual northeast rain-

The nagging woman will meet her husband in the hall and open fire on him before he gets off his overcoat.

on his overcome.

"James, did you get that braid I sent for?
No! Well, I hardly expected you would. This is the third time you have forgotten it. Why didn't I write it down ? Write it down! Dear me! if I was a man, and managed a business like yours, I'd see if I could'nt remember such a little thing as ten cent's worth of braid without having it down in black and whits.

"Now, James, I must speak to you about that sink pipe before I forget it. It leaks into the cellar. We shall all die of diptheria and typhoid fever if that pipe is not attended to. I had the headache all night and it must have been the gas from that pipe. No, James, it was not the cold cabbage I ate just before going to bed. Indeed it was not. How absurd you are !

" And there is Mary Ann so put out with the coal at the bettom of the bin that she declares she will give notice to-morrow. And dear mother just coming to make her annual

"And the man that painted the front door was here yesterday with his bill. Such a bill! Ten dollars for painting a door! Why, I could have painted is myself for falf that

"And oh, James, I do wish we could have stained glass in our hall, as the Joneses have got in theirs ! I'm sure Jones doesn't make any more meney than you do, and stained glass has such an aristocratic look. It impresses one, when one goes into a house, to meet it. Can't afford it? Well, I am not at all disappointed. I expected that was what you would say. That's what you always say when I have particularly set my heart on anything. It does seem, James, as if you sat up nights to study out how to vex and thwart me! Oh, dear! how much better off a woman is not to marry! If I had only known as much before marriage as I know now—But there i it's no use to wish!

James, if we can't have anything else like
ether folks, I should like for you to wipe your bosts before you step into the parlor. Of course, I don't expect that you will do so, now that you know that I want you to; but I thought I would speak of it. Some men are so careless ! But, then, others are not. Now, there is Mr. Roberts. He never carries in a grain of dirt, I've heard his wife say, time and again, and he puts on his slip-

pers in the hall.

"James, the close-wringer handle is bro Mary Ann declared yesterday that she'd never try to wring another rag of clothes with it. And I declare. James, you must speak to the milkman. The milk this morning was blue as the sky. Oh, dear, I wish you would put down that newspaper long enough for me to tell you about it. Reading juice. about Harrison's new appointments, are you? Well, do let them wait. There's been too of Marlborough, who was the widow Hammuch fuss about them already. I hate meraley, of New York, the handsomest woman politics! A man is always reading politics in England. when his wife wants to talk to him househo'd matters."

And then she goes out of the room in a pet, and slams the door behind her. Don't be like her.

Marketing.

"The education of the young women of today," said a matronly boarding-house keeper of this city, whose table is celebrated for its superiority, 'is sadly neglected in many respects, but in one sepecially. How many young married ladies know how to do their marketing successfully and judiciously? I venture to say not four out of ten. Just think how many little quarrels between man and wife avoided, if mothers would only train their daughters in the science of domestic economy. Now, I was a country girl, and have kept house for a good many years and if you like I will tell you some things which may help the younger generation of married ladies of Breoklyn. First, in selecting meat there are some rules which if followed, will almost invariably give good results. Suppose we start with beef for instance. Generally speaking the young housekeeper will do well to remember that young beef should have a fine, smooth, open grain, feel tender to the touch, while the fat should be white rather than yellow, and firm. If beef is over fresh, and there is nothing tougher than very fresh beef, there is a peculiar smell suggestive of blood and the abattoir which betrays it. Of all steaks, the superior for economy, juiciness, flavour, and nutriment is that out from the flank. In some cities this steak commands the highest price, even being more expensive than porterhouse or tenderloin, but here it is comparatively unknown, and mederate in price. In selecting veal the whitest is generally the best. The best mut ten should be judged from its rich colour, fine grain, and white fat. For stews the best part of mutton is the breast. It is cheap and nutritions. Young pork can be told by the thin, springy Many people are deceived by the size which is no sure sign of the age of the animal When pork is fresh the meat should be smooth and cool; if clamy, let it alone, it isn't fit to eat. In chocsing ham, if you are particular, atick a sharp knife into it, and if it comes out smelling fresh and sweet, buy the ham. If not, don't. Poultry is what de-ceives most people. Take a turkey for in-stance. The old bird is the fattest and most attractive looking, but he's tougher than lather. The young long-legged sorawny birds are enes to choose every time. An eld bird, too, will have sunken eyes and dry feet, while the young bird's eyes will be lively and its feet smooth and shiny. Onickens should be selected by the softness of their bones and the small size of their combs. In general old iowls may be told by their hard, horny feet. The skin of the best geese is as white as milk. Hares and rabbits, if young, will be white and stiff, and the ears will tear easily. In selecting fish, most people have an idea that the gills must be red if the fish is fresh. This is so, to a great extent, but I have known perfeetly fresh fish to have one red gill and one

business, and many that are found in the markets to-day could not have been precured a few years ago, at any cost, so far from their native waters.—Brooklyn Engle.

Solt of the Barth.

Salt and water cleans willow farniture. Salt in whitewash will make it stick better.

Wesh the mice of the steve doors with salt and vinegar.

Brasswerk can be kept beautifully bright by occasionally rubbing with sait and Vinagar. Damp sait will remove the discoleration of

cups and saucers caused by ten and careless washing. When broiling a steak throw a little salt on the coals and the blaze frem dripping fat will

not annoy. To clean willow furniture use salt and water. Apply it with a nail breah, scrub well, and dry thoroughly.

If, after having a tooth pulled, the meuth is filled with salt and water, it will allay the

danger of having a hemorrhage. Salt as a tooth pewder is better than almost anything that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brilliantly white and the gums hard and rosy.

Carpets may be greatly brightened by first awsoping thoroughly and then going over them with a clean cloth and clear salt and water. Use a cupful of coarse salt to a large basin of water.

If the feet are tender or nainful after standing or walking, great relief can be had by bathing them in salt and water. A handful of salt to a galion of water is the right propertion. Have the water as hot as can comfortably be borne.

Daughte a of Eve.

Dubuque has a woman street car driver. The first woman pharmacist has made her appearance in Norway.

Miliais is to paint a portrait of Mrs. Chamberlain for her husband.

Mme. Blavatsky, the theosophist, has been visiting the Paris exposition.

Clara Barton is the only American entitled to wear the Iron Cross of Prussia.

Mrs. George W. Childs is considered one of the best dressed women in Philadelphia. The prize for shorthand writing at the

Vienna competition was taken by a woman. Miss C. W. Bruce has given \$5,000 to the astronomical observatory of Havard college. As "twice a candidate for the presidency," Belva Lockwood receives much attention in

Enrope. An appeal has been made to British chees players to aid Miss Rudge, a very well known

Woman player. The Rev. Pheebe Hanaford, who is nearly 65 years of age, is said to have " the elastic step of a girl of 20."

Rose Hawthorns Lathrop is a very small weman with a tiny, childish face, surrounded

by floffy auburn hair. Emma Abbott has purchased a new gown in Parls for \$4,000, "the largest sum ever

paid for a stage costume." Anita McCormick, who is engaged to Emmone Blaine, is described as one of the prettiest girls in Chicago society.

One of the most cherished of Mrs. Ole Bull's possessions is a Gasper di Salo violin, which cost her husband nearly \$2,500.

A small town near Morgantown, W. Va., has an eccentric woman who wears a different colored wig such day in the week.

When Carmen Sylva is engaged upon any thing imaginative she writes by night and drinks strong black coffee flavored with lemon The Shah of Persia considers the Duchess

Mrs. Kendal, the famous English actress, is

the youngest of twenty two children, and comes of a family that has furnished seven generations to the stage. The trophy which Mary Anderson is said

to most value in her collection is a dagger given her by Lady Martin (Helen Faucit) which the latter always used when she played Juliet.

Mme Zampini Salazaro, who delivered lacture in London recently on "Women in is capable of undergoing alcoholic fermenta-Italy," has been sent by the Italian govern; tion by means of yeast, just like ordinary ment to report on the state of female education in England.

A visitor at Santa Crux, Cal stried to awim in the surf. A huge roller was carrying him out to sea, when three charming girls went to his rescue. He was gallant as well as grateful and presented a slik dress to each of the girls.

The queen is so tired of sitting for por traits that she has refused to have her picture taken for the Victoria Art gallery at Melbourne, but she is willing to allow a replica of her jubilee pertrait by Augeli to be made for the colony which bears her name.

St. Louis, Mo., March 28, 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 cailing 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

Very respectfully,
J. H. HOLMES,
Chn. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church (Letter from the Pastor.)

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

rightness. Very sincerely yours,
G. H. Grannis,
Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

Sworn to Oppose Catholic Politicians.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The work of securing a july in the Oronin case was resumed this merning. The only matter of interest developed thus far was a ruling by Judge McConnell excusing talesmen W. P. Turner for cause. Mr. Turner testified that he was a member of the American League, or Independent order of Deputies, whose object is to prevent members of the Roman Catholic church from holding or controlling political offices in this country. The talesman thought this would not influence his action and that he could give the defendants a fair trial, even if it were shown that they were members of the Clan-na-Gael. The defence chal-

lenged him. FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to Harvest Excursion Titkets at Half Rates to white. The general appearance must guide points in the Farming Regions of the West, you. If the fish is firm and has a bright, shiny appearance, it can't be stale. A good, fresh cod, for instance, will have, generally speaking, red gills, white, firm flesh, and the eyes will not be noticeably sunker. The refrigerator cars have revolutionized the fish J17,24,31—A7,28—311,25 eyes will not be noticeably sunken. The re-frigerator cars have revolutionized the fish

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Paper Pulp in the Manufacture of Lead Pou-cils-Chemical Sugar-The Output of Seapelene.

PURL GAS IN LIEU OF COAL,

Few persons are aware of the enermons

waste of heat incurred in burning coal. By the very best method known to selence it is estimated that only 8 to 10 per cent is utilized. The remainder is wasted by imperfect combustion, as well as carried off through the chimney. When it is turned into gas, and that havened in a recognition continued at a rethat burned in a properly constructed steve nearly 50 per cent, can be utilized. Nething can give better promise than the use of gas fuel. Not only has the price been reduced of making hydrogen gas, but in the last two er three years the method of producing what is called gas has been far in advance of all pre-

ceding inventions. A GREAT ELEVATOR.

The great elevator built an the quey at Lulea, by the Swedish Norwegian Railway company, for loading iron ere direct into ships, has now been finished, and its operation is reported to be a success, the clavator raising three trucks simultaneously in two minutes, the same being then moved along the rails to shoets leading into the hold of the ships and emptied. The whole arrangement is said to be so perfect that a ship of some 2,500 tons may be loaded in a day. In the engine room are two engines of 60 horse power each, steam being supplied by three boilers. The engines pump water into two accumulators, whence it flows through underground pipes to the slevator, which it will raise with a load of 120 tons on it—the hydraulic pressure being equal to 20 atmospheres, or at the rate of 300 pounds per square

PAPER PENCITS

One of the difficulties which have steed in the way of the substitution of paper pulp for wood in the manufacture of pencils has been the toughness of the paper covering, and its consequent resistance to the action of a knife. By a new process, which has recently been patented, the molecular cohesien of the paper is modified in such a manner that it can be them placed in a frame at the lower end of a cylinder. The substance which is to be used as a marking material is placed in the cylinder while in a plastic condition, and sufficient pressure is then applied to force it into the hollow centre of the paper tubes. After the completion of the process the pencils are gradually dried at increasing temperatures during a period of eix days, and they are plunged then into a vessel ef meiten paraffine wax, which has the effect of medifying the texture of paper pulp as described.

A VALUABLE MINERAL. One of the valuable minerals of this country of which the outfit is largely increasing is tale, or sespetone. It is used for dressing skins, leather, gloves and similar purposes, but its greatest use is as an adulterant. For this it is peculiarly fitted on account of its lightness, being employed as a filler chiefly in the manufacture of scap paper, and rubber, and to a certain extent as a lebricant with other substances. It is also used for making siste-pencils, crayons, stoves, ovens, limekiln linings and hearths, and also, being acid proof, for sizing rollers in cotton factories. In Alabama it is used for headstones. The American aborigines used it for culinary articles, and the Chinese for the carving of idols. Its lightness and its fibrous character admit of its almost entire incorporation (90 per cent.) with paper stock, while clays and other materials which it replaces are only available to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. It is known to commerce by such names as pulp, mineral pulp, agalite, asbestine pulp, and others of the same character.

CREMICAL SUGAR.

known that chemists can same sweetening property. The Germans, are, however, hard at work trying to produce artificial augar on a large scale, and although its production for practical purposes has not yet been realized considerable advance has been made, and a step has been made toward successful results. Herr Emil Fischer has succeeded in obtaining a true sugar, which sugar. There is only one thing wanting in this new chemical augar which causes it to differ from natural sugar, and that is that it is ep-tically inactive, it will not rotate a beam of polarized light either to the right or left. They call this new sugar "acrose." Glycerine, that sheet anchor of so many recent investigations, is the starting point in the preparation of acrose which must not be confounded with "saccharine," which is not a augar and can never take its place as an article of diet. The discoverers of acrose are sanguine of making a perfect sugar at no distant day, and their work is watched with interest by the scientific as well as the industrial and commercial world.

Customs Decisions.

OTTAWA, September 4 .- The following decisions were arrived at by the Board of oustoms during June, July and August :Paper stucco, for decerated ceilings, 25 per

Paper flour sacks, illustrated and printed. 15 cents per lb. and 25 per cent. ad volorem. Barrel head linings, 25 per cent.

Sweet spirits of nitre, \$2 per gallon and 30

Hay rakes made of wood, 35 per cent.
"Ridges food," 30 per cent.
Broken rice, 1½ cents per lb.

Silk circulars, fined with fur, 30 per cent., with fur 10 cents per lb. and 25 per cent. Far jackets, etc., lined with satin, 35 per

Felt slippers 10 cents per lb. and 25 per

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

Solatium for a Broken Heart.

HALIFAX. September 4.-- A few days ago a young man formerly resident in this city, returned from the United States to marry a young weman. After his arrival he changed his matrimonial intention, and on informing the girl she promptly leoked the door of the room in which they were and demanded \$50 as a balm to her wounded feelings. The young man at first declined to pay any money, but the girl persisted, and finally forced \$50 out of him before she allowed him to depart.

Poulanger Wants a Court Martial

PARIS. September 5.—General Boulanger has written to the Prim Minister, Tirard. claiming the right to be tried by court mar. Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Paul, Minn.

tiel, and piedging himself to appear before such a tribunal. The refusal of a trial by court martial, the General says, will be an equiva-lent to an admission on the part of the Gov-erament that it fears the impartiality of a military court. In the event of a releast the General save he will exhault himself to the

judgment of the people at the polls. General Boulanger also expresses General Boulanger also expresses his wil-lingness to be tried by the first chamber of

the Court of Appeal.

The Soir caye that, in the event of the re turn of General Boulanger to France, the Geverament will order the arrest of MM. Laguerre, Loisant and Derculede as accomplices of Boulanger and include them in new trial.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

London Strikers and Wharfingers from t an Inderstanding-Fired on by the Police,

LONDON, September 5.—The strike committee as until 2 e'clock this morning. It was agreed that the committee would con to the men resuming work at any wharf pay-ing sixpence an hear ordinary time and eight-pence overtime, the "plus" in piece-work te be equally divided between jeurneymen and foremen

Mr. Lufose, a large wharfinger, has con-ceded an advance to his employees, and they will resume work to morrow. Mr. Lafene employs 700 men. It is expected a number of other wharingers and the Millward and Albert Dock companies will agree upon terms to-day.

LONDON, September 4.- John Burns, dur ing the course of an address to the strikers at now taking up the quarrel. A few days ago Tower Hill, denounced arbitration and denied they assembled to the number of 5,000 the reports that the dockmen were going to at Neustadt and resolved to continue the He said it was expected that strakes would be inaugurated in Glasgow and South ampton.

LONDON, September 5.—The Southampton dockmen are not disposed to strike, work being plentiful.

LONDON, September 4 -The steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Nevigation company" were being loaded by Lascars to-day, assisted by the captains and other efficers of the vessels, when an attempt was made by the crowd of strikers to obstruct the work. cut as easily as cedar wood. The paper is first of all made into tubes, and a quantity of replied with stones and sticks. The policy for replied with stones and sticks. The policy, who yesterday were armed with revolverthen upon fired on the rioters, fatally wound

ed one of them. One hundred thousand strikers' relief tickets, of the value of one shilling each were issued yesterday. It is suggested that the Lord Mayor, the Governor of the Bank of Eugland and the president of the Chamber of Commerce might succeed in settling the dispute between the men and the employers. The dock directors have again issued a statement of the terms they are willing to concede. The strikers contemplate issuing a manifeste setting forth the conditions on which they

will permit the dockmen to resume work. The strike at Liverpool is ended, the employers having conceded the advance de-

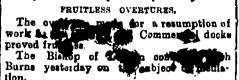
DUNDER, September 4.—At the session of the Trades' Union congress to day the cen-sus report on the eight hour movement was presented, showing 39,629 for and 62,883 against it.

The congress adopted a resolution in favor of increased representation of labor in Parliament Several delegates denounced the Socialists as enemies to labor representation and advised trade unionists to follow their old leaders.

MORE DEMANDS TO BE MADE.

LONDON, September 5 -The dock companies have again called upon the police to pro-tect the men at work. The shipowners made another appeal for permission to unload ships themselves, but met with a refusal. It is estimated that 2,000 men are now at work on the wharves,

produce in their laboratory from rage a sub. that the demands now made were by no means | habit of always recommending to my childstance very similar to sugar and having the | final, and that when the dock companies were beaten it would not be a question of sixpence an hour for ordinary day work and twenty, and whose marriage I had blessed eightpence an hour for overtime, but of the year before, had been faithful to this sevenpence and ninepence respectively.



An attempt which was made to organize general strike of builders, engineers and other mechanics in south London has collapsed.

Sir Donald Currie has aunounced his intention to ask Parliament to deal with the privi leges of dock proprietors and shipowners and settle disputed rights regarding the unloading of vessels.

Five thousand steel workers in Wales threaten to strike. They demand an advance of 10 percent, in wages.

READY TO MAKE TERMS.

There was a slight break in the ranks of the employers this morning. Five wharfingers agreed to the men's terms and upon their wharves work is now going on to thefull capacity. At the other wharves men have con-gregated in large numbers ready to go to work at a moment's notice. The wharfingers are also, it is reported, ready to make terms

with strikers.

The aspect of affairs along the Thames is much better than for weeks past. The men who have obtained work contribute one day's pay to the relief fund. John Burns declares that the dockmen have given the dock companies a crushing blow between wind and

Australia has sent £4,000 to aid the strikers, THE STRIKE BREAKING UP.

LONDON, September 6.—As a result of the conference held to-day the dock directors have agreed to consider a proposal for a sixpenny rate to begin in January next. This time is fixed in order to allow a readjustment of charges to meet the added outlay. The strikers' committee consented to advise the men to accept this proposal.

It is confidently expected that the dock directors will concede the terms of the ship owners to-morrow. Burns has consented t allow men to goal steamers in the West India

The corn merchants have notified the dock companies that they will be held answerable for damages to corn resulting from delay in the dooks.

The Commercial Dook company yesterday offered to concede the demands of 3,000 deal porters. The men were willing to resume work, but late at night the atrike committee forhade them to do so. The strike committee will issue another manifesto to-day. Burns declares his belief that the strike will be over by Menday. It is estimated the strike has aiready entailed a loss of over £1,500,000.

A gang of deckman yester lay attacked the third officer of the steamer Clan Graham,

kicked him until he was insensible and the raffians then rifled his peckets. The outrage was committed out of revenge, the vessel having been loaded by lascars.

The Steam Navigation Company has con-stand the circum terms, An interested number of wharf laborers are at work today,
The Shipwrights in the employ of the Williamsees at Workington, Camberland, have struck for an advance of four chillings a

Nowtown, said that the strke was the natural outcome of the excesses into which em-ployers had fallow in the effort to extract an under amount of labor at an inadequate rate

MAXCHERTER, September 6.—The United Cotton Spinners' society to-day resolved to work on half time for a menth from September 9.

DUXDER, Sentember 6 .- At the se the Trades Union Congress to-day a vote was taken upon the adoption of the eight hour day and it was rejected, 85 to 63.

Oatholicism in Bavaria.

The Catholics of Bavaria are still suffering under serious grievances, thanks to the Kul-turkampf pertinaciously conducted by Herr Lutz. They complain chiefly of the Gevera-ment's insisting on the Royal phaset in consection with the premulgation of Ecclesisational Acts; of the exclusion of the religious Orders, especially the Jesuits and Redemp torists, from the kingdom; of the military service imposed on ecclesiastics; and of the favor shown to the Old Catholice, who are allowed to held services in the Catholic churches. Against these unjust regulations of the State remonstrances have been addressed to the Government again and again by the Holy Father and the Bishops, but so far without desired the result. The laity are struggle with this device : ', With the Pope and the Bishops for the rights of the Church and the welfare of the State.

Southern Negro Superacitions.

Women in the North have trouble enough over the servant girl question, but their ways are paths of picasentness compared with those of Southern women-except that the Southern weman is less disturbed over the more serious altuation. When a Virginia woman wants to charge girls she is compelled to go at least three days without any girl at all. The kitchen help is black, of course, and superatitious. No colored girl will go into house until three days after the retiring help has vanished, for fear of being "tricked"— in other words, boodcoded, placed under a spell—by the dismissed help. Whatever the colored person desen't understand he fears. He is full of superstitions, believes in good luck from the rabbit foot when in his posses. slop, and in bad luck when it is put on him Not long ago a large number of negroes were on a Virginia ratiroad platform, waiting for a train to take them to a picnic ground. A Boston drummer, with a face as serious as a parson's, took a piece of chalk and a rabult foot, and in the most business like way, began to make crosses on the backs of the negroes and touch them with the rabbit foot. The crewd broke for the woods in a panic, and there was ne pionic that day.

The Blessing the "Hail Mary Brought.

We have taken pains to transfer to ou columns the following incident, related in the "Life of Monseigneur Dupanioup," a deeply interesting and edifying book, by the way, which we would earnestly recommend to al our readers. The incident is given in the words of the saintly prelate himself. It was published in the Ave Maria during his life.

time, but the story is well worth repeating. " There are moments in a priest's life when a certain grace lights up the soul, and leaves an inficite sweetness which one can never forget. One day I had one of these revelations; it was at the death-bed of a child who Burns, in a speech to the dockmen to day was very dear to me—a young girl to whom predicting auccess of the strike, announced I had given her First Communion. I had the ren fidelity in one powerful prayer-the Are Maria ; and this child, who was then only practice and said her beads daily. The daughter of one of the most eminent marshalls of the Empire, adored by her father, mother, and husband; rich, young, beautiful, enchanted at having just given birth to a son-well, in the midst of all this happiness she was to die, and it was I who was to break to her

the terrible news.

"I went in. Her mother was weeping, her husband in despair, her father brokenhearted-even more than the mother; for have often remarked in great sorrows that a really Christian woman bears her anoulah better than the bravest warriors. I scarcely knew how to begin to speak to the poor little dying wife and mother. To my utter surprise she met me with a bright smile on her lips ! Death was hastening on. She knew and felt it. And yet she smiled, though with a certain sadness after a moment, although joy floated above it. I could not help exclaim ing, 'O my child, what a terrible blew !' But the with an accent which moves me even now when I think of it, replied: 'Do you not believe that I shall go to heaven ?' 'Yes

I replied, 'I have the firmest hope that you will.' 'And I,' she answered quickly, 'am quite sure of it.' 'What gives you this certainty? I exclaimed. 'The advice you gave me formerly. When I made my First Com-munion you advised us to say the Ave Maria every day, and to say it well. I have obeyed you; and for the last four years I have said the Rosary every day of my life, and that makes me sure of going to heaven. 'Why?' I could not help adding. 'Because I can net believe,' she said gravely-'and the thought has been present to me ever since I knew I was to die—that I have for four years said fifty times each day, 'Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now, and at the hour of our death, and that she will abandon me at the last. I feel sure that she is near me at this moment : that she will pray for me and conduct me to heaven !"

"These were her words; and then I saw what I can never describe—a really heavenly death. I saw this frail and tender creature anddenly carried off in the flower of her youth from all that makes life dear to one-leaving father, mother, husband, whom she adored and who equally adored her, her poor little baby boy, so dear and so earnestly wished for-all this, I say, she left, not without tears, but with a kind of serenity; consoling her parents, encouraging her poor husband, blessing her little child, and in the midst of em-braces which valuey strove to keep her on earth, seeing nothing but heaven, speaking only of heaven, while her last sigh was a smile, as if she already beheld the eternal beatitude."

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

The thriving town of Langdon, county sea el Cavalier County, Daketa, 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.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

DOTUS—CCLLINS—Angues 13, as Greystones,
Edmund a coupt con of James Doyle, NewBurn Verny, Hray, to Mary, cally daughter
of Morris C. Illins, Main ets, Bray.
Harr—Radins—August 7, at Dublin, Vinorus
Nicholes, som of Mr. James Hars, 27 Calura
para to, Dublin, to Bara, daughter of Mr.
John Reddy, Rabses, county Wexford.
JOHN—Gordon—August 14, at Irishtown,
Surgeon-Major Francis Jones, late of the
Induan Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, to Margares, third daughter of John
Gordon, Esq., Sligo.
KRLT—Fitzainoxs—August 7, at Baldoyle,
Pawick Kelly Rush, county Dublin, to Sarah,
daughter of Mr. John Fitzainons, Stapolion,
Baldoyle, county Dublin.
KELLY—KENERIT—August 4, at Roscommon,
William Kennedy, Carranure, Kiltoom, Asbloom.
McGRATH—Walsh—August 13 at Walsarad

McGrain-Walsh-August 13, as Waterford,

McGrath—Walsh—August 13, at Waterford,
John McGrath, Clonnel, son of Michael McGrath. Parkmore, to Ellen, daughter of Edmond Walsh, Cabir.

McLatonian—Dillon—August 7, at Kingstown, Patrick McLaughlin, youngeas aug of
Mr. James McLaughlin, Castleres, to Delia,
third daughter of the lass Mr. Patrick Dillon, of Creeve, Roscommon.
Moon-Fauan-August 3, at Dublin, Striben

Patrick Moor, 65 South Circular road, fourth son of the late Mr. William Moore, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mathew Fagan, 29 Upper Clanbrasul street. Dublin. NEVIN-PAILY-August 13, at Public, Thomas

Nevin eldest son of Jeremiah Nevin, of Som-erset, Wexford, to Mary Josephine eldest daughter of the late Patrick Dely, Claren-

daughter of the late l'attick Dail, Claren-bridge, ecunty Gallway.

O'REILLY-O'REILLY-August 12, at Street,
Westmeath, l'atrick T. O'Reilly, son of the
late Mr. Eugene O'Reilly, of Tullyallen,
county Caven, to Mary, second daughter.

DIED.

BRENNAN-August 10, as his father's residence 14 Howee Sherrard street, Publin, Bernard, second eldest son of Owen Brennan. BOURNE - August 11, as his residence, Bour Tree Lodge, Newbridge, county Kultare, William Hawker, Bourne, in his

Kird year. BYRNE-August 11, at his residence, Eallinacloe STRE-Auguss II, at his residence, cammackee, county Wicklow, Joseph Byrne.
Bruke-May 27, at Prince Alfred Hospital, Sidney, New Sout Wales, of pleurist, James Byrne, late of Athgarrett, Nass, county Kildere, aged 50 years.

BYRKE-August 16, at the Hospice for the Dying, Haroldscross, Dublin, Mary, relict of the late Lawrence Byrne, of 22 and 23 Lower Kevin street.

Conser—August 12, at her residence, 31 Stoneybatter, Mrs. Bridget Cooney, at an advanced age.

Cassiir—August 13, at Jervis street, Hospital, Dublin, Michael Cassidy, for many years an employe of M. Murphy, V.S., Parkgate

CULLEN—August 14, at Liscarton Castle, Navan. Kate, relict of the late James Cullen, Eq. COONERTY-August 5, at her residence, Sixmile Bridge, County Clare, Margaret, aged 70 years, wife of James Coonerty, Cullane, county Clare.

Dunne-August 11, at his residence, 18 York atreet, Dublie, Mathew Dunne, formerly of the Custom Margaret Duble.

the Custom House Docks.

Dalt—August 15, at No 2 Rockgrove terrace,
Cork, Helena, wife of Charles Daly.

Doclin—August 16, at his residence, 38 Upper
Derset street, Dublin, Edward Doolin, aged

27 years. Douglas -August 15, at Joselyn, atreet, Dun-dalk, auddenly, of heart disease, Henry Doug-

las, aged 71. Davis—August 13, at his residence, 3 Peter's row, Dublin, Patrick Davis, eldest son of the late Patrick and Celia Davis. Inte Patrick and Celia Davis.

FORSTER—August 9, as her residence, 63 Fitz-william square, Dublin, Charlotte, Lady Forster, relict of the late Sir George Ferster, Bart. of Coolderry, county Monaghan, and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Hoare Hume, of Humewood, co. Wicklow.

Girnons—August 6, as her residence, Derga

clough, Leonane, Bridget, reliet of the late Austin Gibbons, aged 65 years.
HOGAN—August 10, at his father's residence,
St. Michael street, Tipperary, Denis Joseph,
second son of Michael Hogan.

HART-Angust 16, at the residence of her son, 25 Elizabeth street, Drumcondra, Mrs. Agnes Anna Hart, formerly of Kingstown.
HAUGHTON—August 16. at Maynooth, Eliza-

beth Haughton, aged 78 years.

HAYDEN—August 15, at 19 Ranelagh road,
Dublin, Mary, wife of Michael Hayden.

HORY—August 16, at 9 Lower Gloucester street, Dublin, Julia, widow of the late Peter Hooy,

of Gregg's lane. JOHNSTONE—August 13, at his mother's residence, 4 Cullenswood place, Dublin, Patrick Johnstone, aged 36 years.

Keogn—At his residence, Downdenstown,
Ballymore-Estace, John, only son of the late James Keogh. Kelly-August 11, at Steven's Hospital, Dublin, Thos. Kelly, 4 Bow Bridge, car owner, son of the late John Kelly. Red Bog.

KANE-August 16, at 3 Dalymount terrace.
Phibsborough road, Dublin, Mary, reliet of the late Michael Kane.

Lynch—August 16, at the Mater Misericordico
Hospital, Dublin, Kathleen, E. Lynch, aged
24 years, daughter of the late Patrick Lynch.

24 years, daughter of the late Patrick Lynch, McEnroz—August 16, at Market atreet, Kells, James McEnroe, eldeat son of Philip McEnroe, aged 33 years.

McGuican—August 13, at her residence, No. 49 Leighton road, Kentish Town, London, to the great grief of her family and friends, Emily, wife of Patrick McGuigan, late of Patrick Mc

Emily, wife of Patrick McGuigan, late of Dublin, aged 25 years.

Mahre—August 16, at No. 52 Dublin street, Carlow, Mary Clare, sixth daughter of the late Thomas Maher, of Carlow.

Mahrin—August 15, at his residence, 3 Avondale ave., Dublin, Mr. Joseph Martin, member of the Dublin Typographical Society, aged 69 years.

Morningsy—August 15, at the residence of her MORRISSEY-August 15, at the residence of her

grandmother, Ballybrusa, Youghal, Helena, youngest child of the late Michael Morrissey, ironmonger, Youghal, aged 11 years.

ironmonger, Youghal, aged 11 years.
REGAN—August 15, at Lower Douglas, Cork,
Michael Regan.
McDebmott—August 9, at Belfast, Edward,
son of Mr. Edward McDermott, late of
Monkstown and Bray, aged 26 years.
McGeath—August 9, at the residence of her
aunt, Mrs. Quirk, Ballyfrints, Ballylanders,
county Limerick, Madge, daughter of Thomas
McGrath, merchant, Tipperary, aged 14
years.

years.

MUBBAY—At her residence, 87 Lower Clan.

brassil street, Dublin, Mary Murray, daugh-

ter of Patrick Murray.

MURPHY—August 12, at his residence, 38 Upper
Dorset street, Dublin, Thomas Murphy, aged

Dorset street, Dublin, Thomas Murphy, aged 76 years.

Owss—Angust 14, at 18 Saint Andrew street, Dublin, Mary, sister of Joseph Owen.

O'Neill—August 10, at his residence, Randalstown, Stratford on Slaney, county Wicklow, Francis O'Neill, aged 68 years.

PHELAN—August 15, at his residence, Derryduff, Mountrath, Queen's County, Mr. Michael Phelan aged 83 years.

POWER—August 11, at her residence, Patrick street, Trampre, Mrs. Ellen Power, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Walsh, Kacurly, county Kilkenny.

daughter of Mr. J. Waish, Paguriy, County Kilkenny.

SHEA—August 14, at his residence, Union street, Bligo, Stephen Shea, aged 68 years.

Tight—August 10, Catherine Tighe, the eldest-daughter of Patrick and Mary Green of Eadestown, Nasa, county Kildare, and wife of Nicholas Tighe, Gae Works, Wicklow.

WALSH—August 6, at the residence of his son-

in-law, 5 George's quey, Dublin, William Walsh, formerly of Freshford, county Kil-kenny.



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity trength and wholesomeness. More econon...cal important documents. Four of Barry's te who have been baycotted for paying rent anometition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N Y.

AMERICAN.

EUBOPEAN.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from inflammation of the veins.

Turkish troops have occupied Selinus, in Crete, without resistance.

The famous Vienna firm of upholsterers, Dubell & Sons, have failed. Crete is becoming quiet. There are now only 300 insurgents under arms.

The Germans have blockaded Saadam, in East Africa, and fighting is expected. A rumor is current that an alliance between

Russia and France will be formally announced next apring. The coming German budget will propose the creation of a colonial department attached to the

Right Hon. Henry Chaplin has been ap

pointed secretary for agriculture, with a seat in the British Cabinet. The Bulgarian Government has placed at Liege orders for 33,000 Berdan rifles and

2,000,000 cartridges. The Temps says the French Government will not reply to General Boulanger's demand for a

trial by court martial. Yellow fever is raging at Vigo, a seaport town on the Atlantic coast in the province of

Pointe Vedra, Spain. Mrs. Maybrick has been removed from the infirmary in the Woking prison and now

occupies a solitary cell. Er. Peters has been recalled from West Africa. The expedition for the relief of Emin

Bey has been abandoned. An inspired article in Vaterland announces

that Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany has joined the Catholic Church. The Dervishes defeated a force of "Friennear Suskim on Thursday last. The

losses on both sides were very heavy. The Turkish Ministry of War has ordered 100,000 Mauser repeating rifles, to be ready in a

month for distribution among the troops. The Neue Freie Presse says that should the Czarewitch visit Paris the whole world would believe Europe was on the eve of a general war.

The regents have warned ex Queen Nathelie not to attempt to carry out her scheme of es-tablishing a residence in Belgrade as a private

The editor of the Cocarde, of Paris, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and fined 500 francs for purloining court docu-

Three French citizens have been expelled from Alsace-Lorraine. They were accused of crossing the frontier to foment an anti-German

The rumor that the Irish Conservatives have laid their views before Lord Salisbury on the question of Irish local government is denied by the members concerned.

Preparations have been nearly completed for the construction of a telegraph line from Pau Ting Foo, near Pekin, through Shansi to connect with the Russian telegraph system.

The Paily News correspondent telegraphs from Odessa that it is reported there that a Russo-French alliance really exists and that it will be made public in the coming spring.

The director of the Danube Shipping Company asserts that Austrian arms are being largely imported into Bulgaria, and that the Austrian army instructors are also arriving.

The attempt to cust Smith Barry from the management of the Ponsonby estate, Dublin, by a refusal to pay rents, has failed, most of the tenants paying upon threats being made to sell their holdings at auction.

It is reported there is a hitch in the negotiations for the proposed loan to the Bulgarian Government by an American syndicate, and that the Government is receiving offers from German and Austrian financiers.

A despatch from Rome says: "The Pope has abandoned the idea of leaving Rome, the German Government having mediated in his behalf and assured him that in the event of war

Italy would strictly respect his position." Messrs Kier, Hardy and Cunningham Graham, MP, are at the head of the movement to run Burns as a Parliamentary candidate for Dundee. The Liberal Association want Mr. Plimoll, and may make a strong fight for his

At the army veterans' fete at Weberlingen, Germany, the Grand Duke of Baden exhorted the military to be vigilant against Socialists and Anarchists. The National Liberal organs com-ment on the speech as important, coming as it does, from the uncle of the Emperor.

An explosion occurred on Thursday last in the iron scone pit of the Maurice Wood colliery, Midlothian, Scotland, which threatens dis-astrous consequences. Four dead bodies have already been recovered. Sixty-two miners are entombed. It is believed they are all dead.

The Bishop of Marseilles has issued a formal protest against the circular in which the Minister of Justice reminded the clergy that they are prohibited by law from taking part in elections. The Bishop affirms the right of priests to intervene in elections and other political

The news from Zanzibar that the Sultan has given an important concession to the British has East African Company has raised a howl among the newspapers of Berlin, who complain that Bismarck is sacrificing the most important colonial interests of Germany. One paper says: Germany may as well quit Africa if this policy is to continue

While Her Majesty's turret ship Ajax was below the Mull of Galloway on Monday and her new were at practice a thirty-eight too gun exploded. The crew had run out the gun to fire it when a shell exploded inside the gun, shattering it a few feet from the muzzle. Parts of the gun flew outwards to sea, only a small portion going inside the turret. One blue jacket was alightly wounded on the forehead. The Ajax is

hemmed herself about, and substitute a system of practical free trade. Mr. and Mrs. Gladatone returned to England

on Monday from Paris. The Sultan has ordered a special meeting of อมใช้ สสยาญี่บุทธ บน โยยามลสยาว ยอโงยนิ บน ส่อนมีบัลจั อินัส disorders in Armenia.

Semi-official newspapers in Athens assert that the mediation of the powers has resulted in the Porte granting the demands of the Oretans. Capt. Wissmann, with 400 men, has started

for Upwapwa to punish Bushin for killing Officer Neilson, of the East Africa company. The Marquis de Molins, leader of the Con-servatives in the Spanish Senate and a well known literateur, died suddenly on Monday

While a christening party were emplying a sail on Lake Killarney Sunday evening their boat was captized, and before assistance could reach them five of the party were drowned.

The famine-stricken peasantry of Albania are raiding villages in search of food. Thus far they have refrained from any further voilenc-than has been necessary to render their victims as themselves. Similar conditions of affairs exist in some parts of Montenegro and a fund is being raised in Russia for their relief.

A bomo was exploded on Smith Barry's estates in Dublin Monday last, demolshing the offices and destroying all the private papers and important documents. Four of Barry's tenauts, who have been beycotted for paying rent contrary to compact, expressed contrition at a pub-lic meeting and offered large compensation, but

The week closed without a single juror being elected in the Cronin trial at Chicago. Contagi us pleuro-pneumonia has been discov

red in dairy stables just outside Newark, N J. in Clinton township. The widow of ex President James K. Polk.

of the United States celebrated her 86th birthday on Thursday last.

The mammoth sugar plant of Dick, Meyer & Co., at Williamsburg, N. Y., was burned on Saturday; loss, over \$2,000,000. A number of

men were injured. John L. Sullivan publishes a letter announce ing that he will be a candidate for nomication to Congress on the Democratic ticket in Buston, at the next election.

Mrs. Kate Fetter, of New York city, committed suicide Thursday evening. She drank a pint of oil, then saturated her clothing with the fluid and set herself on fire.

Mrs. George Coons, of Little Sanduky, died on Tussday of what the doctors prenounce genume Asiatic cholera. The people there are excited and many are leaving. A general strike of all the miners in the dis-

trict about Brockwayville, Dubeis, Reynoldsville and Pureatowny, Pa., is threatened and liable to take place this week. It is expected at the Navy Department that

Secretary Tracey will recommend in his report to Congress an appropriation of \$500,600 for putting shipbuilding plants into the navy yards. C. Staley, president of the Staley Woollen Mills Company, of South Bend, Ind., was poisoned Tuesday night by morphine given him by a druggist for quinine. He will probably

Wrightsville, a small town on the Susque-hanns river, opposite Columbia, P., was a scene of terror on Friday night, the police station and five baras being destroyed by in cendiary fires. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

Mr. Faithorn surprised the Western Freight Association on Wednesday by announcing that the trunk lines would consider the proposition to pro-rate with Chicago-St. Paul lines on Northwestern business. A decided refusal to pro-rate had been expected.

A Chicago despatch says: Michael McNulty, who gave important information regarding "Coney the Fox" and other matters of importance in the Oronin case, has been threatened with murder. He is guarded by the police as are also State Attorney Longnecker and

thought such a coalition might be desirable at some future time. He referred to American safeguards against a change of constitution as an example for England in dealing with Ireland and urged the Government to adopt an active constructive policy.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech at Machynlleth, Wales, expressed himself as strongly opposed to Welsh home rule and to the disestablishment of the church in Wales. He was confident there was no universal de-mand for either the one or the other. He believed the Conservative and church party could easily regain the ascendancy in Wales by respecting and administering to the Welsh national feeling.

Ernest Legitime, ex-President of Hayti, arrived in New York Thursday with his suite. He is en route to Paris. In an interview he said:—"My people called me and I came. They deposed me and I left, not because I was compelled to, but to avoid further bloodshed. On Saturday I shall go to France, where I will remain a short time. I may return to Hayti as a private citizen or I may go to Cienfuegos and establish myself in business."

A species of typhoid-malaria epidemic has Reported or typholo-mainta epidemic has broken out among the employees of the New York Central Railroad at their car shops at West Albany. Over 160 men have been obliged to quit, virtually closing the shops, and many of the men are in a dangerous condition. The disease developed into typhoid fever in many cases. It is thought the epidemic was generated by a spring near the works, which has become infected with sewage matter.

The crews of the German men-of-war "Adler" and "Eber," which were wrecked in the Samoan hurricane in March last, have arrived at Kiel. Prince Henry, in an address, told them they had nobly performed their duty in Samos, showing themselves brave sons of the Fatherland. He welcomed them in the name of the Emperor who, he said, loved every truly brave man as his own son. The Prince afterwards gave a dinner to honor of the men

On Saturday night a race riot broke out in the lower part of Newcastle between gangs of Irishmen, Poles and Slavs employed in the Tasker Iron Works, Wilmington, Del. Francis R. Jankovisky, a Hungarian, was shot in the heart and killed by one of the Irish rioters, and Owen Kavanagh, an Irishman, was stabbed in ten or eleven places by an unknown Hungerian. Kavanagh will recover. The rioting was the outcome of bad feeling that had existed between the different nationalities ever since the entrance of Poles and Slave into the mills nearly two

years ago. President Adams, of the Union Pacific, and other officials arrived at Fort Worth on Saturday evening. At a banquet given by the Board of Trade Mr. Adams, in response to a toast, said the Union Pacific wanted to send the products of the North-West to the markets of Europe. The operation of the Interstate Commerce law so hampers all the rail lines to and from the great markets of the country that he had come to see if the business of the Union Pacific could not be done more satisfactorily by a line through Texas to the Gulf than by Chicago and Duluth. It was more than probable that the old route of traffic would give way to a new.

Sir John Ross, accompanied by a large party will leave Halifax soon for Vancouver. mutes.

his electoral struggle in France. The most re-cent bais he offers to John Bull to nibble at, is a promise that in the event of his success he will level the traff wall with which France has hermined harrelf should and started off on Thursday last for Portland, Oregon, taking the money with him.

The body of O. Claremont, of Mcntreal, drowned near the Chaudiero Falls, Ottawa, has seen found in the river near Hull.

The building used as a stable for the Mounted Police at Edimonton, was burned Toursday night with fourteen horses. Loss, \$4,000. Ship nents of cattle from the North-West for England will actively commence in a couple of weeks. One team has already been started.

The shingle mills of Means. Gilmour & Oa, Trenton, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, of which \$13,000 is covered by insurance.

The Governor-General's private secretary has telegraphed to Mayor Grant, of Victoria, B.C., that His Excellency and party will be unable to arrive at Victoria before October 12, ur The Danish Government has replied to Mr C. Meyer, president of the Danish club, Ostawa, stating that it cannot see its way at present to

granting a consul for the city, the Danish population being too small. A despatch from Calgary says that a Stony Indian was fired upon by Blood Indians who, it was supposed, were stealing horses and fired the place to cover their tracks. The Mounted

Police, with a number of Indians, are in pursuis. A number of Nova Scotia schooners are engaged in the Pacific seal fisheries. The schooner "Annie C. Moore" has done a fine business seal hunting in Behring sea. She has netted over \$16,000 since February last. She is owned at North Sydney.

The Dominion Government have refunded the duty, amounting to about \$4000, to Barnum and Bailey which was paid on the horses killed three weeks ago at Postdam. The duty was paid in advance for the greater facility of the entrance of the large amount of stock into this

country. The 15-year old daughter of Mr. Justice Ferguson, of Toronto, has dissippeared and the police are looking for her. Miss Ferguson made her debut in society last winter and is a very clever girl. She lately has become stagestruck, so it is thought that she has run away to become an actrees. It was reported that a girl answering to her description had purchased a ticket for Buffalo. Mr. Justice Forguson has gone to that city hoping to find his daughter.

A telegram from West Selkirk, Man, says: "An Iquian arrived from Lake Winnipeg reports that he found two bodies that had been washed ashore. One of the bodies he recog-nized as James Burkett, who had been working at Cowes mill, on the Fisher river. About two weeks ago several of the mill hands started for here in sail boats, accompanied by Rev. Mr. McHaffle, but up to the present have not arrived, and it is feared they were caught in the

torm on Sunday night.' While the Thousand Island Steamboat Company's finest steamer, the St. Lawrence, was approaching the dock at Kingston, Ont., on Sayurday evening with about 600 excursionists on board, her working beam broke and one of the driving rods was forced through the cylinder and steam chest, complete ruin resulting to all this portion of the motive power. Another book towed the St. Lawrence to shore and the passengers were landed, no person being injured. The damage is great and the boat caunot be used again this season.

THE LONDON LABORERS' STRIKE

[Continued from seventh page.]

LONDON, September 8 -The Lord Mayor of Lindon, Bishop Temple and Cardinal Mancing have written a joint letter in which they recount the negotiations conducted by them with the dock companies with a view to the sattlement of the strike. They express surprise at the strikers' repudiation of the terms agreed to by the dock companies and declare their opinion that if the men continue the strike they will forfelt the sympathy hitherto accorded them.

The strikers held another large meeting in Hyde Park to day. The proceedings were Lord Hartington, speaking at Bradford on Saturday night, said that while he did not favor a fusion of Unionists and Conservatives, he it was a mistake to suppose that he had own folly now or noreafter ought to divide it was a mistake to suppose that he had agreed to the proposal of the abitrators. He invited the strikers to declare whether or not they would accept the proposal. A loud shout of "No" went up from the crowd.

Mr. Burns, continuing, said the strike com-mittee were prepared to hold out for three weeks more, but he believed the directors of the dock companies would concede the strikers' terms before another week had passed.

Mr. Tillet visited the Lord Mayor this evening and proposed new terms, to commence in October. The Lord Mayor demurred, but promised to use his best endeavors to persuade the dock directors to agree to the terms. It is probable a compromise will soon be arranged on the basis of increased wages

beginning in November.
The Lord Mayor told Mr. Tillet that he and Mr. Burns ought to accept a compromise. Tillet explained the compromise was rejected because it would have created difficulty with the wharfingers, who had already conceded

sixpence. The strike committee issued yesterday a manifesto stating that the strikers will not accept the dock companies' terms, namely, an increase of wages from January 1,1889, on condition that the men return to work to morrow.

The President of the Wesleyan Conference. addressing some strikers yesterday, assured them of the sympathy of the whole Methodist body. The president daily superintende the giving of free breakfasts to nearly 1,000

John Burns has accepted an invitation to contest Dandee for Parliament in the ad-

vanced labor interest. The trades union congress unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of a day of eight

hours for miners.

BLACKS SLAIN BY WHITES.

L Band of Mississippi "Regulators" Shoot Down 28 Rioters.

GREENWOOD, Miss., September 6 -Twentywe negroes and possibly more, who were working on a Cotton plantation on Monday morning, rest beneath the sod in Leffore county to-day riddled by builets. The names of those killed, so far as ascertained, are John Boyker, Dol Wharton, Munroe Jones, Scott Marsh, Warren Snell, Theyton Look, Ben Leek and Warren Beckworth. They were killed for resisting arrest. One was killed on Monday or Tuesday and the others Wednesday and yesterday.

THE LEADERS ESCAPE.

The leaders of the insurrection, Jos. Allen and Oliver Cromwell, have both escaped, though it is thought that Allen was captured last evening. Oromwell was caught in Jackson Wednesday, but for some reason was turned loose. He is an ex-convict, having will leave Halifax soon for Vancouver.

Legislation will be initiated in Manitoba burglary. He was a leader in the Clinton next year to compel the education of deaf (Miss.) riet in 1875, in which a number of white people were massacred. The trouble white people were massacred. The trouble did not originate from any political difference, but it is the out-come of labor troubles. Or the diagram of the cars.

In the country of the cars of the secure some sort of English countrenance for the secure of the did not originate from any political diff. The trouble did not originate from any political diff. Scott the secure of the did not originate from any political diff. Scott the secure of the did not originate from any political diff. Scott the secure of the did not originate from any political diff. Scott the secure of the did not originate from any political diff. Scott the secure of the did not originate from any political diff. Scott the secure of the secure Mrs. Mason, of Winnipeg, while en route to Omemee, Ontario, Thursday morning, died in ference, but it is the out-come of labor troubles. Uromwell was the organizer of the troubles. Uromwell was the organizer of the troubles.



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

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

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion: is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic.

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

Sold by Druggists, 50 cts, per bottle.

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

of August and was ordered to leave. alliance friends replied that they were a thou-sand strong and were ready for fight.

THE WAR COMMENCES.

The haughty message alarmed the whites and their families were sent to this place for protection. Then the war commenced. The militia came on Sunday, but were sent back. Hundreds of white cli'zine began to arrive on Sunday, armed with Winchester riflee. The negroes were routed and fied to the woods. They were surrounded. Several were killed and others were wounded. This was on Tuesday. On Wednesday a black skin could ecarcely be found in the northern

part of Laflore county.

M jor General Leddell, who led in the killing of the thirteen blacks in Carrollton in 1886, has command of the white regulars. lie is cool and brave. State Senator Southworth is bie lieutenant. Both are young men and are at Minter City in command of a equad. They captured fifty guns to-day. The possessor, A. D. Bird, was spared because he had just lost his wife and had seven little children.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

The negroes are in a frightful state of fear, and two have gone crazy over the excitement. The negroes have threatened to burn every house in Leflore county, and every house is being closely guarded. D. D. James' store and house were burned, and he was killed Tuesday night because he refused to sell the pegroes cartridges. His loss was \$10,000. More than two thousand laborers have quit the fields and the cotton and corn needs gathering badly.

Mr. Gladstone on America.

Paris, Stember S -In his speech at the banquet yesterday Mr. Gladstone, referring to the rapid increase of population in Ameri-ca, said . "I wish to recognize America's right to be considered, prospectively at least, and even now to some extent, the great or gan of the powerful English tongue. I wish also to indulge in feelings of satisfaction on us from one another or revive those causes of honorable or less honorable contention that have therefore prevailed among us."

The French newspapers express them-arives as delighted with Mr. Glaistone's

Mr. Gladetone said to-day : " I have come over to Paris for a special purpose. I am too old to travel merely for the sake of the pleasure, travel affords. I have come in order to show good will and respect to France.'

The Pope and Bismarck.

LONDON, Sapt. 9.—The Pope has sent a telegram to Herr Windthorst, the leader of the elerical party in the German Reichstag, thanking him for convening the Catholic Congress at Batchum, and another to Bis-marck, conveying his thanks for permitting the congress to assemble. Bismarck replied that notwithstanding he had sanctioned the convening of the congress, he was not at all in accord with the work it had done.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTBEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

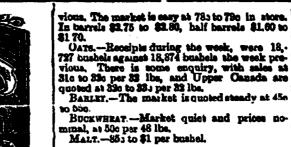
FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 13,4758 bbls, against 16,417 bbls for the week previous. There has been some demand during the week from the lower provinces, but dealers say it is impossible to fill orders, as Western millers are filling orders direct at much lower figures than they can be filled at from this point Further enquiries have been received from Liverpool and Glasgow and it is believed that further business has been put through within the past day or two. St. Louis millers appear to be doing all the Newfoundland trade at pra-sent, whilst Minnesota millers are doing a fair share of the local trade in bakers. Here there have been sales of strong bakers at \$5.10 to \$5.15, city strong selling at \$5.20 to \$5.25, and choice at higher figures. Advices from Winnipeg report a decline of 10c per 100 lbs on high grades, and 15c to 20c on low grades. A report of the Halifax market received to day, says:—
"Flour market firm. Choice pastry, \$6 to \$6 50;
family patent, \$5 60 to \$.75; atrong bakers
patent, \$5 75 to \$5.85; superior extra, \$5 to
\$5.10; extra spring, \$4.00; superfine, \$4.25."
In this market we reduce prices all round as follows :-

Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.65 to \$5.75; Straight roller, \$4.65 to \$4.90; Extra, \$4.25 to \$4.45; Superfine, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Out down Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.40; City Strong Bakers, \$5.20 to \$5.40; Strong Bakers, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.10 to \$2.85; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

OATMEAL, &c.—We quote standard in bhls \$3.85 to \$3.90, and granulated \$4.05 to \$4.10. In

bags, granulated \$2, and standard \$1.85 to \$1 90, Rolled cass \$4.25 to \$4.50; moullie \$21 to \$23. · Bran. - This market is quiet at \$12.50 to \$13 per ton on track for car loads. Shorts \$14 bushels. Spot business almost nil, and prices are more or less nominal at 980 to \$1

for No. 1 Manitobs hard and 94c to 97c for



DAIRY PRODUCK.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 8,(55 pkgs, against 3,687 pkgs for the week previous. There is a decidedly easier feeling in creamery, sales being reported as 19c to 19 c as the factories for August make, although about three weeks since it is said the same creameries with the same creameries. three weeks since it is said the same creameries were held at 20c to 20 c. In dairy butter the only feature of any importance is the firmer feeling in Western owing to continued drought in the west, but as there is no demand of any consequence for either the lower ports or Newfoundland business is very limited. The sale is reported of a lot of selected at 15 c. Creamery, 190 to 20c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 191; Morrisburg, 17c to 192; Brockville, 15c to 18c; Western, 15c to 16c; Rolls, 14c to 16c. For selections of single packages ic additional is obtained.

For selections of single packages ic additional is obtained.

CHECK.—Receipts during the week were 15,409 bexes, against 30,905 boxes for week previous. The exports for this week are 18,334 boxes against 31,373 boxes for the same week last year, making the total exports to date 713,234 boxes. The market is purely a waiting one, as holders are not offering and buyers are wanting goods, so that affairs are at a stand still, so far as spot trading is concerned. The nominal prices to day for linest colored August are 9½c and for finest white 9c, notwithsanding that much higher figures were paid in Peterboro on Wednesday for finest August. The Brockville market went higher than was expected today, 4,300 boxes being sold at 9c to 9½c. day, 4,300 boxes being sold at 90 to 9gc.

Finest colored......91c to 91c Medium to fine......81c — Low grade......7‡c - 8c

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 1,830 bbls, against 1,560 bbls for the week previous. A very fair trade has been done in pork during the week, sales of Western short cut clear having been reported at \$13.25 to \$15.75, and of western at \$13.00 to \$13.75, although rook could not be laid down at them. though pork could not be laid down at these prices from Chicago to day, as higher prices will have to rule here, if the market in the west is sustained. Uanada short cut is scarce and quoted firm at \$16.00. Lard is about steady with sales at \$1.75 to \$1.772 per 20 lb pair. about 2,000 pails changing hands to-day at these

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.50 to \$14.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.00 to \$13.25; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, \$\frac{1}{2}\)c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, \$\frac{1}{2}\)c to \$\frac{1}{2}\]c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, \$\frac{1}{2}\)c to 00; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

COUNTRY PRODUCK. Eggs.-The market during the past week has EGGS.—The market during the past week has been quiet but steady up to yesterday, when more liberal receipts cauced a somewhat easier feeling, combined with continued high temperature. Sales have been made at 13½c to 13½c for candled stock, with a few single cases at 14c, but it is said to be difficult to get the outside figure to-day. Receipts during the week were

763 packages.

HONEY.—The market is quiet with sales of

HONEY.—The market is quiet with sales of new extracted at 10th to 11c per lb, and sales of prize comb honey have taken place at 16c, with sales down to 13c for fairly good quality.

HOPS.—The representative of a German house was in the city to-day offering prime new Havarian at 26c laid down here duty paid Sales have been made of new Cazaville hops at 22c to 25c in small lots during the week. Last year's crop is difficult to sell, and is quoted at 10c to 16c as to quality. at 100 to 160 as to quality.

BEANS, -Market dull, prices range from \$1.80

HAY.—Good enquiry for old pressed hay; \$10 to \$11 for No. 2, and \$12 to \$14 for No. 1, as to quantity. New \$10 to \$11.

Ashes.—The market quiet at \$3.70 for first pots and \$3.40 for seconds.

FRIJITS. &n.

APPLES. - Receipts are fair, but with a good demand all stock is pretty readily disposed of at \$2 to \$3.25 per bbl for fair to choice qualities. A few inferlir lots have sold as low as \$1.50 to \$1.75, but the best fruit go off at \$2.50 to \$3.00 without any difficulty. without any difficulty. Contracts of winter fruit in the West have been made at \$2.25 to

LEMONS.—The recent hot spall has brought on a better consumption and sales have been larger at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per box for Messina.

ORANGES.—There has been a little more doing, with Rodi selling at \$5.00 to \$5.50 per box, and Jamaica at \$8.00 per bbl.

CALTERDAM FRANKE—Barblet page have been

CALIFORNIA FRUIT —Bartlett pears have been in better tupply and prices have dropped \$1 per box. The arrivals of grapes have been free, and under a good demand. Tokaya have sold and under a good demand. Tokays have sold well at \$7 per case and Muscats at \$6 do. Plums have sold at \$2.50 per half case.

Proms — Canadian plums are more plentiful and selling at \$1 00 per large basket, and at 40c to 70c for small do as to quality.

PEARS.—Hudson River pears are in good sup-

ply and too much on the ripe side. Sales are reported of kegs all the way from \$1.50 to \$3, and oble at from \$3 to \$7, as to condition.

GRAPES.—Almeria grapes are slightly easier with sales at \$4.75 to \$5. Concord grapes have sold at 75c per basket of 10 lbs.

BANANAS.—This fruit was scarce at the begin hing of the week, but it is now more plentiful with sales at \$1 to \$1.50 for yellows, and 60c, 90 c and \$1 for yellows. and \$1 for red.
PEACHES,—New York peaches in crates \$3.50

and Canadian in basket \$1.25 to \$1.50

Coconuts.—Market steady at \$5 per 100.

Onions.—Spanish onions are selling at \$1.25 per crate and \$4 per case.

POTATORS —Sales of new potatoes in lots of from 50 to 75 bags have been made at 72c to 86: per bag. They were shipped from back of Prescott, and the quality was good.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—There has been a little more doing in granulated sugar at a decline of to to to, sales being made at \$2c to \$5c although refiners' still quote \$1c. Yellows 65c to 73c, molasses quiet at 42c to 45c.

PIGELED FISH—Labrador herring of splendid quality are offered at \$6.25 per bbl. Cape Breton herring are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6. Dry cod is scarce and prices are steady at \$4.40 to \$5. FISH OILS.—The market for cod oil is steady with the barbador herring are quoted at \$3.20 and with last sales of round lots reported at 38c and with 1450 84128 of round loss reported at 36c and we quote 38c to 40c as to quantity. Halifax is steady at 36c to 37c. In sceam refued seal oil there is a very firm feeling with prices quoted at 47½ to 50c. Cod liver oil is quite at 65c to 70c for Newfoundland and 95½ to 95c for

REDMOND.

Information wanted of next of kin of ELLEN SMITH, maiden pame REDMOND, who was born somewhere in County Wexford, February 12th, 1826, her parents being Patrick and Anne Redmond. She is supposed to have had a brother Thomas, a coppersmith, last heard of in Buffalo, twelve years ago, but whose home was in Capada. ın Canada.

R. J. MORRISSON, 42 New Street, New York,

SALESMEN WANTED

For the best value and best oboice in meet's sweed Suitings, Trowerings and fall over-coat-ing no doubt S. Oarsley's taken the lead,

S for 25c, 3 for 45c, 3 for 75c, are the prices seked for the best and Handsomes Silk Ties both for Men's and Boys' wear, at S. Care-

Seramo Pant at S. Canaley's, ladies' sets collars and ouffe as 192 the set.

A New Lot or Men's Kid Gloves can be seen at S. Caroley's. All the newest fall thades are represented.

BARGAINS

Let No. 1, \$1.90 \$4.00 BLACK Stockinatte JACKETS for \$1.90
4.00 BLACK Stockinatte JACKETS for 1.90
4.00 BLACK Stockinatte JACKETS for 1.90
4.00 BLACK Stockinatte JACKETS for 1.90 4. 00 BLACK Stockineste JACKETS for 193 Lot No. 2, \$2-10

\$4.50 FANCY CLOTH SACQUES for \$2.10 4.50 FANCY CLOTH SACQUES for \$2.10

Lot No. 3, 82,23. \$5.00 SHORT BEADED WRAPS for \$2.25 5.00 SHORT BEADED WRAPS for \$2.25

NEW EXCLISH CLOAKINGS Below Wholesale Price.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

Lot No. 4, \$2.75. \$6.00 ALL WOOL Paletots offered at \$2.75 \$6.00 ALL WOOL Paletots offered at \$2.75 \$6.00 ALL WOOL Paletots offered at \$2.75 \$6.00 ALL WOOL Paletots offered at \$2.75

Lot No 5, \$3.50.

87 00 ULSTERS, With Capes offered at 83 50 87 00 ULSTERS, With Capes offered at 83 50 87.60 ULSTERS, With Capes offered at 83 50 87.00 ULSTERS, With Capes offered at 83 50

Lot No. 6, 84.59. \$9 00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS offered at \$4.50 \$9 00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS offered at \$4.50 \$9.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS offered at \$4.50 \$9.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS offered at \$4.50

NEW MOUAIR SEALETTES. Lo: No. 1, 84 75

89 50 Fancy CLOTH SACQUES for 84 75 89 50 Fancy CLOTH SACQUES for \$4 75 89 50 Fancy CLOTH SACQUES for 84 75 \$9.50 Fancy CLOTH SACQUES for \$4.75

\$11.00 Ulaters Trimmed Moire Silk for \$6.00 11.00 Ulaters Trimmed Moire Silk for 6.00 11.00 Ulaters Trimmed Moire Silk for 6.00 11.00 Ulaters Trimmed Moire Silk for 6.00

Lot No. 8. 86.00.

813.00 BLACK SILK WRAPS for 88.00 13.00 BLACK SILK WRAPS for 8.00 13.00 BLACK SILK WRAPS for 8.00 WRAPS for 8.00 WRAPS for 8.00

13.00 BLACK SILK

S. CARSLEY. NEW GERMAN CLOAKINGS,

Lot No. 16, \$8.20.

815.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS for \$8.20.

15.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS for \$2.0.

15.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS for \$2.0.

15.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS for \$2.0.

15.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS for 8 20 Lot No. 11. 812.00.

\$22.00 ELEGANT SILK WRAPS for \$12.00 22.00 ELEGANT SILK WRAPS for 12.00 22.00 ELEGANT SILK WRAPS for 12.00 22.00 ELEGANT SILK WRAPS for 12.00

825.00 FANCY SILK MANTLES for \$15.00 825.00 FANCY SILK MANTLES for \$15.00 \$25.00 FANCY SILK MANTLES for \$15.00 Call early Monday. Sale commences at 8 30

Lot No 12, \$15.00. 25.00 FANCY SILK MANTLES for \$15.00

S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS Now showing the largest and handsomest assortment of Carpets at the lowest prices, Wide Reversible Carpets from 10c per yard, a beautiful line of 4.4 Broche Carpets reduced beautiful full of 4.4 Broome Carpets reduced to 250 per yard, Tapestry Carpets at extra low prices, Brussels Carpets from 50c, lines of best quality 5-frame goods at 97c, Royal Wiltons reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

CANNOT BE EQUALLED CANNOT BE EQUALLED CANNOT BE EQUALLED

Just opened a new line of Hearthrugs, 35 in. wide and 72 in. long, with beautiful fringed ends, to sell at the very low price of

53c EACH 530 EACH 530 EACH

These rugs are of heavy make, and the de-signs and colors are of the latest taste and carnot be equalled anywhere at twice the money. S. CARSLEY.

ONLY 38c PER YARD ONLY 38c PER YARD ONLY 38c PER YARD

For a real English Oilcloth, well seasoned and

warranted to wear better than any other cloth sold. Also a magnificent line of Linoleums at 40c per yard. An inspection will prove these goods to be the best value over offered. S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SEWING COTTON Is shead of all other makes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished and the thread all in one length on each spool. None can equal it for hand or machine sewing.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK. The Corticelli Sewing Silk which has lately appeared in the Canadian market is highly appeared by all who have tried it and will shortly be the leading sewing silk of the day.

Also Florence Knitting Silk for its superior-

ity is unequalled. S. CARSLEY.

Dressmakers who wish to make money give

EVER READY DRESS STAY.

satisfaction to their customers and are pleased with their work, and will use no other. The easiest adjustable stay ever produced. They are strong, soft and pliable, and made of the best materials. EVER READY DRESS STAY.

S. CARSLEY, , 1765, 1767, 1769; 1771 1778, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

COLUMNA ICARSLEY'S

TO LOS INC. WE WELL BANK AND AND THE