

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Third Order of St. Francis has a membership of thousands in Chicago.

Canada has now a cardinal, six archbishops, twenty-seven bishops and nearly 2,350 priests.

You must try to be good and amiable to everybody, and do not think that Christianity consists in a melancholy and morose life.—Lacodaire.

A handsome altar to the memory of the late Archbishop James F. Wood will be built in a recess of the nave of the cathedral, Philadelphia.

Mr. A. Beckett, a distinguished scientist and linguist, formerly of Fordham College, N. Y., will take charge of the higher branches in the new Catholic College in Salt Lake City.

The Paulists will open a mission in the Immaculate Conception Church, this city, Sept. 19. Afterwards they will give missions in St. Paul, Winona, Stillwater and other points in the State.

Rev. Father Lorenza, of Belleville, Archdiocese of St. Louis, has left for Fort Totten, Dakota, where he will assume pastoral duties besides taking charge of the Indian Industrial school, situated in that vicinity.

A great Catholic mission closed at St. Patrick's Church, Touloua, Ill. Aug. 27. The meetings were conducted by Rev. Fathers Maurus and Hugolinus, two Franciscan friars from the Teutopolis college. There was a large attendance.

The Pope has requested Father Favere, chief of the Catholic missionaries in China, to forward to the Vatican a statement regarding the position of his own Church and the Catholic mission in China generally. It is believed that a Lazarist missionary will be appointed to represent the Vatican at Pekin.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, who has been travelling over the country raising funds for the Catholic American University at Washington, is reported as speaking thus: "I have found our people everywhere enthusiastic over the project. Catholics in all parts of the country are contributing their mites. I have collected quite a large amount of money, indeed, but the figures cannot be made public till the next meeting of the board of trustees. There is no doubt that building operations will be begun before another year has passed."

Bishop Ireland recently made the following clerical changes in his diocese: Rev. P. Dwyer, St. Mary's, St. Paul; Rev. Robert Hughes, St. Mary's, Waseca; Rev. Leopold Haas, Springfield; Rev. John Hanak, Wells; Rev. B. McCabe, Mapleton; Rev. Peter Jeram, Shakopee; Rev. E. Morris, St. Patrick's, St. Paul; Rev. J. J. Keane, St. Thomas' Seminary; Rev. Joseph Soumis, Beardley; Rev. P. Boland, Litchfield; Rev. L. Ryan, West Albany; Rev. Thomas Duane, Mendota; Rev. John Straetien, Ghent; Rev. Pocholski, Minneapolis.

There are sixty-three Roman Catholic parishes in New York city, divided as follows: Canadian, 1; Polish, 1; Bohemian, 1; French, 1; colored people, 1; Italian, 2; German, 1; English speaking people, 45. Fifty parishes are administered by the secular and 13 by the regular clergy. The latter are composed of one Dominican Father, one Paulist Father, one Father of Mercy, two Franciscan Fathers, two Redemptorist Fathers, four Jesuit Fathers. The Catholic population of the Archdiocese of New York is estimated to be about 700,000.

All the papers in the country, Catholic as well as secular, which have alluded to the arrival of the Rev. Augustus Tolton in this country, have erred in stating that he is the first colored priest ordained for the American missions. When the saintly Bishop England ruled the Church in Charleston, S. C., he ordained a colored man for that diocese; but race prejudice was then so strong that he (the first colored priest of the United States) went to France, where he labored in the ministry to the end of his life. Mention of this fact is made in the works of Bishop England.—Catholic Knight.

The Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, was killed, as may be remembered, by jumping from his carriage while the horses were running away. The fact was supernaturally revealed to a nun of the Carmelite convent at Tours, of which frequent mention is made in the life of the "Holy Man of Tours." She was told that the Prince was in purgatory, and asked for prayers. The superiors directed her to offer all her prayers, fasts, etc., for the unhappy soul. The broken-hearted Queen, who had almost dreaded that her son was lost for eternity, was greatly comforted on hearing of the revelation, and from that moment she redoubled her prayers and alms. Immediately after the vision, the Holy Carmelite's health broke down, and her sufferings became acute; but she never relaxed in fervor, and continued to macerate her body to appease the anger of God. At the end of sixteen years she had another vision; the glorified soul came to announce his release, and to thank the nun for her share in his deliverance. From that hour her health was completely restored.—Ave Maria.

A REMARKABLE TABLE.

A Piece of Furniture Made of Human Muscles, Hearts and Intestines. The Northwestern Lancet gives space to a remarkable story taken from L'Univers, relating to an attempt made to secure for the exhibition of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia a most remarkable table at present in the Patti palace in Florence. Of this table L'Univers says: "It was made by Giuseppe Sagatti, who spent many years in finishing it. So far as one can see, it appears to be a curious work of marble of various hues, for it looks like polished stone, and yet it is composed only of the muscles, hearts and intestines of human bodies. One hundred cadavers were required to make it."

"The table is round, one meter in diameter, with a pedestal and four clawed feet, the whole made of petrified human flesh. The author of this work died fifty years ago. After having passed through the hands of three owners, the last of whom committed suicide, and sprinkled the table with his blood, it reached the Patti palace."

"Sagatti succeeded in solidifying the bodies by plunging them into many mineral baths. He obtained the cadavers from a hospital. The intestines serve for ornaments of the pedestal; the claws are made of hearts, livers and lungs, and preserve the color of those tissues. The table is made of muscles artistically arranged; around it are a hundred eyes and ears, which produce the most strange effect. The eyes, it is said, seem to be alive, and they look at you at whatever point you place yourself. This was the most difficult work of the artist. He was satisfied with his achievement and communicated his methods to scientists."

"The last owner of this table, Giacomo Rittaboca, had placed it in the center of his salon, and took pleasure in showing it to guests, saying that it was the work of an original sculptor; then in the evening he would explain its real origin. One Christmas night he had gathered together some friends, and they were playing cards on this table. Rittaboca lost, and the eyes of the table fascinated him; he became pale, agitated; at last he rose and walked about with hurried steps, then came and sat down again and lost still, disconcerted by the fixity of the looks which followed him. It was proposed to change their place, and the unfortunate eyes were covered over. 'It is useless,' said he, and he told his friends the whole story of the table being made up of parts of human bodies. 'It is not marble,' said he, 'it is flesh, real eyes, real muscles, real hearts. See! they are still alive. The eyes speak to you. I can not endure them. They make me mad.' Then suddenly he seized a dagger, and before any one had time to stop his arm, he had stabbed himself to the heart, exclaiming to his friends: 'I am rid of them.' His blood poured over the table and his corpse rolled upon the floor. His heirs were glad to sell the piece of furniture to the Government, and if the guardian of the Pitti palace is willing to lend it to the exposition, Americans who are fond of strong emotions may be satisfied."—L'Union Medicale.

ASHAMED OF HER. A Good Woman Who Fails to Appreciate Current American Manners. Man (to wife who justly despises puns)—My dear, I saw something today that shocked me very much. Wife—Tell me about it. Husband—I was standing on the street when along came a well-known loafer, a regular free-lunch fiend. He stopped and would have doubtless spoken to me but just then a man rushed up, seized the loafer and threw him down. Immediately the man who had thrown the loafer was arrested and taken to the police court which happened to be in session, where he was charged with being an Anarchist. Wife—An Anarchist? Husband—Yes. Wife—Why, how could they bring such a charge against him? Husband—Because, you see, he had thrown a bum. Wife (indignantly)—You miserable thing, I've a great mind never to speak to you again. Husband—Yes, but don't you think it is a pretty good pun? Wife—I might have thought so when my grandfather told it to me as a reminiscence of his early life. If you want any supper you'll have to cook it yourself. Husband—(crestfallen)—There you go. Never saw the like. Why, your lack of appreciation of American humor makes me ashamed of you.—Arkansas Traveler.

Bacon Coming Up. At an evening party in Chicago a literary lady turned to her neighbor, a successful pork merchant, and said: "Don't you think this Shakespearean controversy, recently awakened by the cypher revelations of Mr. Donnelly, will result in a renewed interest in Bacon?" "Renewed interest in bacon?" "Yes; isn't Bacon rising?" "Oh, certainly, madam, certainly, bacon's coming up every day, but lard is way down."—Texas Sittings.

An innovation in minstrelsy has taken place in Montana, where a negro is playing an engagement in which he "whitens up."

WHEN ANIMALS ROAR.

Some Commonly Accepted Theories Which Are Altogether Erroneous. There is an almost universal belief that the lion roars when he is hungry, and in a wild state when in search of prey, but the writer ventures to say that, like the bear's hug and other almost proverbial expressions of the kind, the idea is altogether erroneous. Probably certain verses in the Bible, more especially in the Psalms, such as "The lions roaring after their prey," etc., and passages of a similar nature have given rise to this impression. But, let it be asked, would so cunning an animal as the lion, when hungry and in search of his dinner, betray his approach and put every living creature within miles of the spot thoroughly on the qui vive, by making the forest echo again with his roaring? Assuredly not; for a more certain method of scaring his prey he could not possibly adopt. All quadrupeds, more especially the deer tribe, well know and dread the voice of their natural enemy. Even domestic animals instinctively recognize and show fear on hearing the cry of a wild beast. In India the sportsman when out in camp during the hot weather months often finds himself far away from towns and villages, in some wild spot in the depths of the jungle. Here the stillness of the night is constantly broken by the calls of various creatures inhabiting the neighboring forest—the deep, solemn hoot of the horned owl, the sharp call of the spotted deer or the louder bellow of the sambar. But these familiar sounds attract no notice from the domestic animals included in the camp circle. But should a panther on the opposite hill call his mate, or a prowling tiger passing along the river bank mutter his complaining night moan, they one and all immediately show by their demeanor that they recognize the cry of a beast of prey. The old elephant chained up beneath the tamarind tree stays for a moment swaying his great body backward and forward, and listens attentively. His neighbor, a gray Arab horse, with pricked-up ears, gazes uneasily in the direction the sound appeared to come from, while the dogs, just before lying panting and motionless in the moonlight, spring to their feet with bristling back and lowered tail, and with growls of fear disappear under the tent fly.—Chambers' Journal.

SMALL-POX CONTAGION. How the Spread of This Lethal Disease May Be Avoided. 1. On the first appearance of the disease the patient should be placed in a separate apartment, as near the top of the house as possible, from which curtains, carpets, bed-hangings and other needless articles of furniture should be removed, and no person except the medical attendant and the nurse or mother should be permitted to enter the room. 2. A basin containing a solution of carbolic acid or chloride of lime should be placed near the bed for the patient to spit in. 3. Handkerchiefs should not be used, but pieces of soft rags instead, for wiping the nose of the patient. Each piece after being used should be immediately burned. 4. A plentiful supply of water and towels should be kept for the use of the nurse, whose hands, of necessity, will be soiled by the secretions of the patient. In one hand-basin the water should be impregnated with Platts' or Cody's chloride, by which the taint on the hands may at once be removed. 5. Outside the door of the sick a sheet should be suspended, so as to cover the entire door-way; this should be kept constantly wet with a solution of lime. The effect of this will be to keep every other part of the house free from infection. 6. The discharges of the bowels and kidneys of the patients should be received into vessels charged with disinfectants, such as the solution of carbolic acid or chloride of lime, and immediately removed. By these means the poison thrown off from internal surfaces may be rendered inert, and deprived of the power of propagating disease. 7. The garments and bed clothing of the sick should be placed in a disinfecting fluid until boiled in the wash. Such a fluid may be made thus: Dissolve together in water in the proportions of four ounces of the zinc sulphate and two ounces of salt to the gallon of water.—Phrenological Journal.

New Use for Old Bills. Every body at Madrid is talking about the mansion of the newly married Comtesse de Miranda, who the public know by the name of Christine Nilsson. The rooms are decorated in the most extraordinary and eccentric fashion. Thus the dining-room is papered with all her old hotel bills, while the walls of the boudoir are covered with the music and librettos of all the operas in which she has ever taken part. Lovely paintings of Swedish scenery hang in the bed-room, while the card-room is completely papered from floor to ceiling with cuttings from all the newspapers of the world concerning the cantatrice. The wood work and paneling of the two salons are completely hidden by all the faded wreaths, bouquets and ribbons presented to the prima donna on the various occasions on which she appeared in public.—N. Y. World.

TRANSPLANTING EYES.

Experiments on Rabbits That Have Proved Successful.

Exchanging the Eyes of Animals—Interesting Trial-Operations Performed by a New York Surgeon—Possibilities for the Future.

[N. Y. Tribune.] Dr. May began his experiments in transplanting eyes in January last. His attention was called to the subject by the efforts of Drs. Chihret, Tirrier and Rohmer, of Paris, and Dr. Bradford, of Boston, who reported in the latter part of 1885 that in five cases attempts were made to transplant the eye of a dog or a rabbit into the socket of a human being. Four of these cases were unsuccessful, the dog's eye turning out the worst of all, while the final report in the fifth case has not been made public. These failures were due to lack of experience, and as the field had never been trod before it was only natural to expect that mistakes would be made, and all of the surgeons recommended that before any further attempts were made on a human subject the most favorable conditions and mode of treatment should be definitely established by practical experiments with animals. Rabbits were selected by Dr. May as the animals best suited to use for the experiments. Twenty-four of them were operated upon, and careful and minute records were kept of every change and condition. The method of operating in each of the cases was the same, with the exception of a few trivial changes. Two rabbits of about equal size were always used, and selections were made at times so that after the operation one of the eyes would be blue and the other black. Either was always given. The rabbits took to it kindly, and though occasionally it would be necessary to practice artificial respiration and keep up the administration of the ether for three hours they speedily recovered, and there was no evil after-effect. After they had become unconscious, the eyelids were disinfected by a spring speculum. Fixation forceps were used to keep the eye in position, and then the conjunctiva and rectus superior muscles were cut into with a blunt pair of scissors. They were held together with a piece of thread, and the muscles were also cut with the scissors and located in position by threads. A knotted thread was run through the conjunctiva near the center to give the relation of the eye-ball after removal. The eye being drawn out of the socket as far as possible, the optic nerve was exposed, and it was severed with a pair of curved scissors about one-eighth of an inch from its entrance to the brain. This severed all the attachments, and the eye was taken out and wrapped up in cotton saturated with boric acid. One eye of each rabbit having been enucleated, the work of transplanting was in order. This could not be done until all hemorrhages had been stopped. Then an exceedingly delicate needle, curved at nearly a right angle, was run through the exposed optic nerve of one of the rabbits and a piece of the thread drawn after it. The needle then being attached to the excised nerve of one of the enucleated eyes, the thread was tightened and the points of the nerve were united. A suture was made to hold the nerve in position. The pieces of thread which had been attached to the rectus muscles and conjunctiva were then picked up and the conjunctival sac was drawn over the eye-ball. Eight stitches of black silk were used to unite the rectus muscles and the conjunctiva after the edges had been fitted together, and the strange eye was then an occupant of a strange place. To keep the transplanted eye fixed, two silk sutures were passed through the eyelids, which were gently drawn together. After the eye-ball had been washed out an antiseptic solution of the bichloride of mercury, a compress of borated cotton was applied to the eye, which was covered with a flannel bandage. Over all was placed a chamomile mask adapted to the head. The unoperated eye was not covered. As a matter of experimentation seven cases out of the twenty-five were left unbandaged, and sloughing of the cornea quickly followed. In seven other cases the animals, who kept up a constant endeavor to tear off the bandage, succeeded in displacing them so as to prevent the proper healing of the eyes. In four of the cases the bandages had been applied too tightly and interfered with the motion of the jaw. This set up an inflammation which caused the eyes to slough. In the remaining six cases where the bandages were held in position by the chamomile covering, the operation was entirely successful, and the transplanted eyes have a perfectly natural appearance. It was considered established that the cornea must be kept from atmospheric contact, as in every case where it was exposed particles of matter floating in the air lodged on the surface of the eye, and as there were no tears or movement of the lids to get rid of them they set up an irritation and inflammation which resulted in the speedy degeneration of the cornea. The union of the muscles was observed to have taken place as early as the third day after the operation, though usually it took seven. The optic nerve was perfectly united in every case, and the flow of blood was regularly established in about ten days. After the muscles had joined there was an associated movement of the eyes, and an object moved in front of the unoperated eye was followed by a concentrated movement of both of them. There was only one thing lacking; there was no sight in the transplanted eye. The retina in every instance had degenerated, and no nervous elements passed between the eye-ball and the brain. Whether this defect can be overcome is doubtful, but it is among the possibilities of the surgery of the future. Will the time come when the blind can be made to see by giving them a new pair of eyes? Every effort is to be made to determine this question. It is hardly possible that any person will be willing to give up a good eye, to be transplanted in the socket of some other fellow who has an unsightly one, and th will have to be taken from animals. A rabbit's eye is much smaller than a human eye, and can not be used for this purpose. Dr. May, however, believes that rabbits' eyes can be increased in size by a system of breeding, and is now trying the experiment in a private laboratory in his house, where all his work has been done. He thinks that they will be large enough to use in the human subject. The optic nerve and muscular attachments are all similar, the color is the same, and the size is the only trouble. When the right-sized eye has been obtained the work of experimentation will be transferred to the human being, and there is every promise of success.

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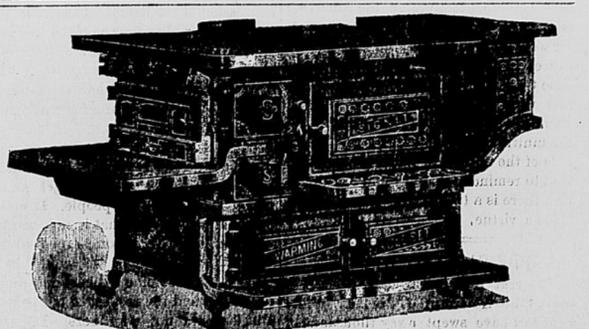
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