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WEDNESDAY......JULY 31, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 31, St. Ignatius Loyela. THURSDAY, Aug. 1, St. Peter's chains. FRIDAY, Aug. 2, St. Aiphonsus Liguori. SATURDAY, Aug. 3, Finding of St. Stephen's

SUNDAY, Aug. 4, St. Dominic. Monday, Aug. 5, St. Oswald. Tuesday, Aug. 6, Transfiguration of Our WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, St. Cajetan.

Friendly Neighbors.

For those who remember the tone of the United States press, and the utterances of political declaimers, previous to the recent presidential election, when dealing with Canada and her affairs, the speeches and writings of leading Americans to-day cannot fail to have a pleasing effect. It seems but as yesterday since our country was denounced in every key, and now we are spoken of with something almost bending in respect. To read the distribes that were hurled against us for daring to protect our fishery rights, to reflect upon the charges of outrage laid at our doors, and then turn to the speech recently delivered by Ben Butler, and more recently by Senator Hoar, makes a in the country has been pointing out all along pleasant contrast. A change for the better has | that it requires two to make a treaty, Has the come over the spirit of our neighbors, at least of those who so assume to speak on their behalf; for we do not hold the people of the United States responsible for the attempts made in aute-election days by interested and reckless politicians arraigning our people on accusations for which there was not the slightest foundation. On the contrary, the best of feeling and good fellowship exist between the peoples of the two countries. There is no doubt, however, that Canada has been harshly used by her great and powerful neighbor. Anything that could be done to embarrass us was done, and now that we have survived the ordeal and go on our way prospering, and more especially as the presidential election is over, and there is no special reason why we should be abused, some of the best men in the United States have actually taken to praise us. It is only now that leading organs of public opinion have discovered that Canada covers more territory than the United States; that we have made gigantic gress. Our railway system is something marvellous. Our railway system! their commisin dealings with the Canadian people. Com- thunder if possible. mercial union had better be dropped, at least for the present, and it would be time enough to consider the question of absorbing Canada Tampering with Sexton's Letters. when her people knocked at the doors of the Republic and claimed admission. This is quite: satisfactory. The people of this country are prepared to work out their own salvation, and not above borrowing an idea occasionally from them as to the ways and means of assuring greater national prosperity. We are not at all averse to mutually advantageous trade relations, but desire to try the experiment of a Canadian nationality. The changed attitude of men of towards Canada augurs well for the future, and, if confederation smashers at home will only change their tactics, if the band of nobodies, who are now fanning the flame of discontent.

Arcades Ambo.

Canadians should not find ample realization,

The old adage of the pot calling the kertle black face, was never better exemplified than recently, in the attack of the Toronto Globe upon the Mail, its rival in anti-Jesuit bigotry. Everyone remembers how, one fine morning. during the last session of the Dominion Parliament, the readers of the Globe were startled by its sudden flop-over on the burning question of the day. All along, from the date of the passing of the Jesuite' Estate Act, that newspaper steadily, and with great force of argument. maintained, that the measure was clearly within the limits of provincial authority, and that the Dominion Government could not, without trampling on provincial rights, advise his Excellency to veto the measure passed by the Legislature of Quebec. Yet, without a moment's warning, the ci-devant exponent of provincial rights dectrines not only eat its own words, but threatened with annihilation any politician who for an instant would dare stand up for the doctrines it had been preaching for months before. It than simply became a question between the Mail and the Globe which could out bid the other in the competition for the support of anti-Catholic fanatics. Now. people would natually suppose that after such an exhibition of unprincipled journalism, the late provincial organ would be careful to avoid noting sudden changes of opinion in its neighbors. But not so; on the contrary, in a recent issue is proceeds to hold up its hands in horror because the Mail has found it convenient to swallow itself on the reciprocity question. All

WITNESS If the flop of the Globe was unexpected and even startling, that of the Mail is not less so. Ever since that journal abandoned the support of the National Policy, of which it had been the most ardent advocate, it has been the out-and-out organ of unrestricted reciprocity. In season and out of season, whenever it could spare space from its anti Catholic propaganda, it never ceased to combat its former theories on the fiscal policy of Canada, and to urge Canadians to fight the battle of Free Trade with the United States as their only salvation. The Hon. Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and their friends have had no more powerful ally than the Mail in their efforts to win over the people of Canada from their adherence to the N.P. to join the ranks of the Unrestricted Reciprocityits. A few days ago the Liberal leader delivered a speech to some of his followers in which he anunciated the doctrine of the most extensive trade relations with the United States. Imagine what the honorable gentleman's feelings must have been when he read the following statement in the Mail:

> "Mr. Laurier is 'booming' the question of "Mr. Laurier is "booming' the question of Free Trade wish the United States. Under Mr. Cleveland we had an excellent chance of obtaining Unrestricted Reciprocity, but Mr. Harrison was elected as a stiff Protectionist, and is believed to be opposed to it. The next "Congress will be Republican in both Houses, and before Mr. Laurier can take the stump he must be in a position to answer the elehe must be in a position to answer the ele-imentary question, 'Are the Americans will-ing to grant Reciprocity?' For it requires

At all events the Globe in its virtuous indignation at such a want of consistency, never having been guilty of anything of the kind itself, exclaims: "This is very rich coming from the Mail !" We agree with the Globe on the present occasion; it is rich. So was the Globe somersault on the provincial rights question; thus honors are easy. Under the circumstances it is a little difficult to surmise what the Mail is aiming at. Why this volte-face? The element ary question which it propounds to Hon. Mr. Laurier " Are the Americans willing to grant reciprocity?" is not new. Every N. P. erator Wimanite partnership come to an end? What cavil that this money was the property of is the secret of the new light that has dawned on our Toronto contemporary? Alas for human consistency! After having first taught the benighted Canadians that the N.P. was the best thing in the world, then sought to undo all its work in that direction for a number of years, it now tells us:

"We can only wait for a happier turn of events, and meanwhile endeavor to place the N.P. upon a more rational basis. Mr. Laurier is just now advocating unrestricted reciprocity with a great deal of force and eloquence, but unless he can obtain some assurance from Mr. Harrison and the Republican leaders in Congress that they are ready to meet us half way, what is the use of creating a favourable public

The Mail knows well that unrestricted reciprocity never had a ghost of a chance under Cleveland any more than it now has under Harrison. Commercial Union, which no Canadian who is not an Annexationist would touch with strides in every department of national pro- a forty-foot pole, is the only form of reciprocal trade that would have the best chance of being favorably considered by the U.S. Government; sion has done comething to bring it into and if our tariff is to be made at Washington prominence. It was to have been crushed, but why make two bites of a cherry? We rather lo! and behold! it turns out that our neigh- incline to the belief that the Mail has come to bors, and not we, would be the more injured in the conclusion that it cannot beat the "old the operation. Then we were to be drawn into man" at Ottawa, so long as he is the champion commercial union, as a preliminary step to being of the National Policy, and as anything and gobbled up politically. This, too, has to be everything must be done to defeat those who such wide-spreading influence cannot be one of abandoned, and so prominent a gentleman as advised the Governor General not to disallow Senator Hoar, speaking recently at the picnic | the Provincial Act of Quebec, relative to the of the Massachusetts Club, declared that it Jesuits' Estates, this change of base indicates would be a great mistake to force things at all | the Mail is going to steal some of the chieftain's

Mr. Sexton has just created a sensation in England by laying a serious charge against the British Post Office authorities, which it should only ask to be let alone. They wish to live in be their duty, in all justice, to investigate withpeace with their powerful neighbors, and are out delay. Things, indeed, have come to a pretty pass if the private mail matter addressed to the Irish subjects of the Queen are to be tampered with indiscriminately by the paid hirelings of the Tory Government. At the time of the terrible Conemaugh calamity the hearts of Church and courageous defense of her doctrines, the generous starving Irish went forth to the position and power in the neighboring republic sufferers from the flood, and while Her Gracious Majesty was sending her sympathy, they for warded through Lord Mayor Sexton substantial financial assistance to the unfortunate psople. It was in acknowledgment of this thoughtful act that President Harrison wrote to Lord will only cease their vaporings, there is no rea-Mayor Sexton. But the postal authorities son why the legitimate aspirations of patriotic thought such a letter must contain sentiments that would some day be of use to the government and so it was interrupted in its transit. When Mr. Sexton did receive it he found it to contain the following words of the President:-

> "I highly appreciate the exceedingly kind spirit that prompted your action. Please accept the warmest thanks of the President and the American people for the touching expressions of sympathy and generous gifts of the citizens of Dublin."

> Whether this is all the letter contained is not known. It is quite probable that it is. However, the official envelope in which it was enclosed bore unmistakeable traces of having been tampered with. The seal had been melted and the envelope refastened with another kind of gum, and the American crest on the envelope was defaced. No doubt those who were so ready to interfere in such a small matter will not be slow in manufacturing some unlikely story wherewith to squirm out of the difficulty -that is provided the satisfaction of an enquiry is afforded Mr. Sexton.

Boulanger's Defeat.

Boulangiam has just experienced a remarkable set-back, and an air of depression now pervades the quarters of the faithful followers of the Boulanger allowed himself to be nominated for 451 cantons, and the hopes of himself and his greater error, however, as a majority of electheir conduct, show that their preachings were tors in only 12 cantons could he obtained to have anything to do with him. To have been successful in even 60 out of the 451 cantons game going on between the two great Toronto dailies, whose occupation consists in marking at one another, when not smarking in unison, lagainst moffending people in the Province of Qrebes.

The good work has not been without effect, the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, for which he draw the property of the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been depth to the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been depth to the good work has not been depth to the good work has not been depth to

defeat comes the fact that a decree has been startling, that of the Mail is not less so. Ever read in front of the general's residence calling upon him to appear before the senate court and stand his trial, otherwise his property will be sequestered and he will be deprived of his civil rights. Whether he will return or not is doubtful, and there is every reason to believe that the downfall of Boulangiam will be as equally sudden as was its birth.

Sullivan and Cronin.

The interest in the Cronin case continues unabated, and the eyes of the Irish people are anxiously turned toward Chicago, waiting patiently the trial of the suspects there incarcerated. Burke's extradition from Winnipeg has not, up to the present, been obtained, but the other five suspects-Coughlin, Beggs, Woodon Monday in Chicago. They all pleaded not guilty, and in the case of Coughlan an application for a change of venue was made, while the four others, through their attorneys, moved to quash the indictments against them. Alexander Sullivan up to the present time has been placed in a rather unusual position in connection with the terrible murder. He is virtually a prisoner by reason of the finding of the coroner's jury, being under \$20,000 bail; but although accused of and held for the crime, he cannot be tried until the grand jury has indicted him. This they have so far failed to do, and we are at a loss to see how well they could, in the face of the decision of Judge Tuley, who held that it would be impossible for a petit jury so convict Sullivan solely on the evidence taker at the coroner's inquest. As regards Sullivan's demeanor, he takes things coolly, feeling quite confident that truth and innocence will triumph and that he will yet bave an opportunity of vindicating himself to the discomfiture of his enemies, He is reported as having said to a friend that he would be able to explain away every fact that seemed to condemn him. "The first of all the charges against me," he said, "is the loss of Clan-na-Gael money in speculation. When that time comes I will show beyond the possibility of private individuals, and that I speculated with it at their command and under their instructions. I will show my authority from them in such shape that it cannot be disputed. I will youch for every action of mine by men of so high reputation that their word cannot be questioned, and the people who now attack me will wonder how any one could have accused me. I refuse to account to certain people for the fact that I had acted as the agent of others in speculation, because those who made the demand had no right to the information. They had no interest in the money. This I will be able to prove beyond question."

Archbishop Walsh.

The new Archbishop of Toronto enters upon his high office amid the encomiums and good wishes of all classes and denominations. Catholics, even those who do not come immediately under his jurisdiction, cannot be otherwise than gratified that the vacancy left by the late revered Archbishop Lynch should have been filled by one in every respect sceminently qualified to perform the important duties which devolve upon the occupant of the Archi-episcopal throne. Even to our non-Catholic fellow countrymen the question of who is to be called to a position of indifference. From all sides the expressions of approval of the choice made by the Holy See have been most hearty. All agree in recognizing in Archbishop Walsh a man pre-eminently solely through private subscription, fitted to stand at the head of the Catholics of Ontario. His learning and piety have won for him the respect and esteem of Canadians of all creeds. His paternal solicitude for their welprovince.

At a moment when the bark of the Church in Ontario is surrounded by troubled waters and the roar of the storm is certainly loud, though its power for evil be but little, it is special subject for congratulation that her helm should be held by one no less distinguished for his wisdom and tact than for his steadfast devotion to the We are sure we but echo the general sentiment in expressing the hope that Archbishop Walsh's occupancy of the See of Toronto may be for many years, as we are confident it will be full of good works and marked by signal services to the Church in Canada. Ad multos annos.

A Subject of Congratulation.

Since Confederation all Canadians with the least spark of patriotism have been in different ways doing their utmost to weld together the different portions of our mixed population, a population different in nationality, different in creed-laymen have worked, clergymen have admonished, politicians have exhorted, the press has lent its powerful influence, all with the object of attaining that much desired consummation, union. And in this mission, among those who have been the most outspoken in the expression of their desires, those who have most loudly and continually asserted that no distinction of creed or nationality, that no prejudice of any kind, should be allowed to interfere with the great work of building up a great Canadian people, were our English-speaking fellowcitizens of the different Protestant denominations. Now, undoubtedly the object of all this exhortation was to meet any possible friction that might in time occur. Those who sincerely desired the prosperity of the Canadian people wished to be prepared for any emergency which might arise to strain the bonds which unite us, and to those it would indeed have been a satisfaction when a cause of disagreement did arise, as it has to some slight extent at the present moment arisen, had the effect of all their teachings and endeavors been more marked. But young general. In the elections just held shough at the very first difficulty which has occurred a certain number of those who when no trouble was apprehended preached peace, good followers were that in at least 60 of these he will and unity, or applauded that preaching, would prove successful. He never made a now on the very first shadow of disturbance, by insincere or that the seed was sown in barren soil-yet on the whole Canada has substantial grounds for self gratulation in the fact that

refused to be drawn into the agitation that now service correspondence during the vigorous prosdisturbs the tranquility of our country, and would fain subvert its constitution. In this fact is to be found strong ground for hope, in fact the justification of a firm belief, that when the glamor or rather the dust raised by the "agitation" which is being the college, and became skilled as a botanist factor his present in the case of his plant. This disturbs the tranquility of our country, and stirred up by the Davidsons, "et hoc genus omne," has had a little time to subside, people of all denominations will see how utterly without reasonable cause this agitation is, and will settle quietly down to working harmoniously for the advancement of our young country.

The Irish Fisheries.

The Irish fishing industry appears from an official report recently usued to have undergone in the first half of the present year an expansion ruff, Kunz and P. O'Sullivan-were arraigned of so remarkable a character as to call for something more than passing record. In May, for instance, the catch of fish of every description -coarse and prime, but including shelfish, was more than ten times that what it was in May, 1888, while the money value went up from £9,305 to over £63,000, an increase that may well be said to be without a precedent in the history of the fishing industries of Ireland. The great increase during May was in the mackerel take, which was 178. 216 cwt last month as against 9,786 cwt in the corresponding four weeks of 1888, with the value of £54,000 as compared with £5,159 last

If the returns for the rest of the season show such satisfactory results as those up to the end of May, the year will mark the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the Irish fisheries. For more than a quarter of a century they have been in a state of chronic decadence and their rehabilitation is naturally a matter of serious concern to all who desire to see the fisher folk as contented and prosperous as they might easily be were the fishing industry to attain anything like its former extent and importance.

THE reporter Sims, who had the Duke of Cambridge summoned for assault has, as we ex. pected, lost his case. In will be remembered that Sims while attending the firemen's demonstration at Whitehall, was jostled against the sacred person of the Duke, who seized him roughly by the throat, pushing him back and almost choking him. The reporter applied to a magistrate for a summons without success, and then sought from superior judges to secure a mandamus forcing the magistrate to allow a summons to issue. This higher court proved itself equally as good a respector of persons as the lowly magistrate, and the poor reporter's petition was rejected. Had Sims turned upon the Duke after being assaulted and inflicted a trashing upon his sacred person, the law would have to which they truckled. It was shameful to read differently. Sims would now be in jail; fawn upon a minority, but it was still more but the chance of whipping a noble and impudent duke does not often present itself and it would have been worth it, while the reporter would have become famous.

A LABGE party of Catholic immigrant boys, sent out by the Canadian Catholic Emigration Committee, with headquarters in the Archbishop's house, Westminster, and under the auspices of Cardinal Manning, arrived in Montreal last week in charge of Rev. Father Siddon. They ranged in age from eight to fourteen, were provided with certificates of good conduct and health and had the appear ance of being a smart, pushing lot of youths. They were all forwarded to their different destinations in places in Ontario and Quebec. The Government give no material aid to this class of immigrants, and they are sent out here

MONTREAL, besides being able to boast of the finest river front in the world except Liverpool. Paris and St. Peteraburg, will after to-morrow, fare and zeal in the service of Mother Church | if the expectation of the Electric light company have endeared him to the Catholics of the sister materialize, prove to be the best lighted city on the continent. Both systems of electric lighting are to be adopted and there will be over one thousand lamps in all. This is only one evidence of many that could be quoted indicative of the rapid strides which the great Canadian metropolis has made, particularly in recent years, commercially, socially and religiously.

THE OLDEST JESUIT.

Death of Rev. James Curley, S.J., An Old Land-mark of the Jesuit Church in

Rev. Father James Curley, S.J., who died at Georgetown College on the 24th inst, was the oldest Jesuit in America and was beloved and respected by a large and ever increasing circle of friends. He was buried on Friday last, the 26th inst, at 10 a.m. from old Trinity Church, Geo-getown, outside the college wall, interment taking place in the college cemetery. A large gathering of the friends of the deceased priest gathering of the friends of the deceased press assisted at the solemn requiem mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Wm. F. Clarke, of Gonzaga College, Washington, himself 73 years old, and 56 years a Jesuit. Cardinal Gibbons assisted at the solemn rites and also pronounced the absolution. The venerable deceased, who was in his ninety-third year, was one of the most interesting characters in the history of Georgetown college. He was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, October 25, 1796. His father was a builder and superintendent of mills, though Father Curley had but little memory of him, for he died when James was but four years of age. The education Father Curley received as a boy was confined to the simplest rudiments of English, but later a fine mathematician came to his town, and young Curley, whose tastes werein that direction, eagerly absorbed whatever instructions he could obtain from the new teacher. In 1817 Mr. Curley came to America, and for two years was a book. steeper and clerk in one of the few large grocery stores of that day on Market street in Phila-delphia. The friend with whom he had come over from Ireland having gone to Frederick, Md., Mr. Curley then went to that town, and ome years taught mathematics in the county academy there. He first came to Washington in April, 1826, and taught mathematics in a private school for about a year and a half. In the meantime he had resolved to become a priest, and to fit himself for the severe course of study upon which he knew he must enter, he studied Latin and French at night, under the guidance of two of the scholastics from Georgetown college. In September, 1827, he entered the college as a novitiate, and remained there for two years, when he was sent to Frederick to complete his theological studies, returning to Georgetown in 1861, after Here he entered upon his duties of professor

of philosophy and natural science, which he continued to teach for ferty-eight years. His work in the establishment of the observatory, for which he draw the plans, and which he con-

from his interest in the care of his plants. This work he attended to up to the time of his death, as much as his great age and physical infirmity would permit.

Although it was as an astronomer and botan-ist that Father Curley was known to the out-side world, to those who have sat under his teachings or who have enjoyed his friendship, he was recognized as a man of widespread in formation in almost every department of science. He was a man of singular simplicity and of thought and retiring in manner, and yet at his great age his intellect was still clear and vigorous, and his fund of reminiscences was in-exhaustible. He had been connected with the college for sixty-two years.

MORLEY DEFEATED.

His Amendment to the Award of the Royal Grants Rejected by a Large Majority.

LONDON, July 29.-The House of Commons in committee of the whole, resumed the debata on the Royal grants bill to day. John Morley moved an amendment, declaring that the House is unwilling to increase the burdens of the people without assurance that no further claims ple without assurance that no further claims will be made for younger members of the Royal family. He denied that he opposed the grants because he dare not openly attack the Crown. He opposed them, he said, because Parliament had in no degree failed to comply with any provision of the act of 1837. The with any provision of the act of 1837. Government had not made out their case even in the select committee or in the House. Parliament had already liberally provided for all the children of the Queen. It had not been shown that retrenchments might not be made in expenditures on royalty without causing the

Queen any anxiety.

He especially objected to the assertion of the claim to grants of the grandchildren of the Queen. Lord Hartington's speech on Friday learly indicated an intention to preserve that right for future use. It was proposed not to restrict there claims to the children of the beir apparent, but to open them to grandchildren of the sovereign generally. He moved the amend ment in order to prevent a reassertion and reaf-firmation of a claim the justice of which he denied.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Morley objected to the grants because no finality was promused, but as regarded the present reign the proposed grants were absolutely final. He did not think that after the Queen's promise any minister would advise any sovereign to ask further grants for other grandchildren of Her Majesty. It was argued that there was no security against such grants in the event of a new reign, but a general declaration against them was worthless, as the whole question must be decided when the civil list was discussed. Mr. Chamberlain denied that Mr. Labouchere

and his colleagues represented the people. They only represented a small minority. They did their utmost to stimulate the popular prejudices shameful to truckle to the multitude. The members who were doing so were nothing less than the Nihilists of English politics. (Loud Conservative cheers and Radical groans.)

Mr. Labouchere said he hailed Mr. Morley's amendment as a practical refusal of further grants during the present reign. With future reigns he would no: trouble himself. Sufficient for this reign were the grandchildren thereof. Public opinion was making strides towards a universal acceptance of the principle that the sovereign, like any other head of a family, ought to provide for her children. The Conservatives who, in and out of season, had vilified Mr. Gladstone, were now ready to fall down and worship him because on the question of the grants he had turned their way. They would worship the devil himself under similar circum-

lites and the bulk of the dissidents. again voted with the Government. with the Government.

The minority included Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir George Shaw-Lefevre, and A. J. Mundell. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he would vote against the grants because the accompanying declarations of principle were altogether unsound.

The Queen, according to

the Government's declarations, waived further claims for her grandchildren, yet the Govern-ment persisted in keeping alive those claims and tried to perpetuate them.

Three Emperors to Meet.

BERLIN, July 28th.—The greatest diplomatic triumph of Bismarck's life will be achieved if he succeeds in his latest project, which is to arrange a meeting between the Czar, Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William in Berlin, News of the Czar' assent to the proposal that he should visit the German court on August 23 was received at the Foreign Office Monday, causing the greatest satisfaction. Prince Bismarck immediately communicated with Count Kalnoky, calling his attention to the opportunity presented by the nearly coincident visits of the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, and proposing that an interview be held between the three monarchs as well as conferences be tween himself, Count Kalnoky and M. De Glers, the object being to dissipate all misunderstandings. Count Kalnoky, it is stated, has placed himself in Blamarck's hands, but refuses to make any overtures to the Czar regarding a meeting with Emperor Francis

If Bismark persuades the Czar to consent to the interview the Austrain Emperor will postpone his coming until the 18th. He will not be present when Emperor William receives the Czar, but will go to Kiel for the naval review, returning afterwards to Potsdam, where it is intended the Emperors shall meet. The Chancellor is supposed to be aiming, not at a definite treaty of alliance involving Russia in the Central European league, but oaly to re-establish better relations between the three empires and balk French negotiations for an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia.

OBITUARY.

REV. PETER DANAHAR. On the 23rd inst, at the priest's residence, St. Joseph's Halifax, Rev. Peter Danahar, priest of 54. Joseph's parish, passed away suddenly aged 54 years. The deceased had for some time been subject to illness, and his death, though expected, came very suddenly. In the morning Father Walsh, his assistant, heard him moaning and going to his bedside found him almost un-conscious, and shortly after death ensued. The deceased came to this country when quite a young man, and after his consecration was placed in charge of the mission station at Liverpool. He has since been stationed at Windsor, Cumberland, Elmsdale, Bedford, and for late years in Halifax. He was born in Croom, Limerick, Ireland, and was educated at All Hollow's College. The deceased was one of the kindest of men, and was loved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and the parishioners of St. Joseph's will miss him.

It ought to be recorded to the credit of the

ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

Rishop Walsh of London, Appointed to the High Office.

New York, July 25.—The Point correspondent of the Outholic News cables that Blahop Walsh, of London, Ont., was yester-day elected Archbishop of Torento, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Lynch on May 22, 1888.

THE NEWS IN TORONTO.

An Empire reporter called on Very Rev. Administrator Laurent at the Palace to ascertain if he had received any official confirmation of the report of the election of the letter would be let as Ambles. Bishop Walsh to succeed the late Archbishop Lynch

* I have received ne efficial come nication from Rome," says he, " but I have every reason to believe that the report is correct. It is just what we have been expecting. The official notification will not arrive for about a month, as it will come by mail. The cable will not be made use of to advise us of the slevation of Bishop Walsh." When the new Archbishop receives the

official notification of his appointment he will take possession of the see, and the event will be celebrated with an appropriate ceremony.

The pallium, the insignia of the archbishop. ric, will not arrive from Rome for about

The news of the election of Bishop Walsh to the Archbishopric of Toronto was received with joy by the Roman Catholic clergy of the city. They are unanimous in the be-lief that a better selection from among the ecclesiastics of the province could not be

nade. Bishop Walsh is not at present in London, having left a week ago to spend his vacation in Montreal and the Province of Quebec. Scores of telegrams were yesterday sent to him from all parts of the country congratulating him on his elevation.

A CONFIRMATION FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Ont., July 25 .- Bishop Walsh is not at present in the city, loaving left about a week ago for the East. Private telegrams received in the city this afternoon confirm the news of his appointment to the Archbishopric of Toronto.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Bishep Walsh was born in the parish of Mooncoin, County Kilkenny, on the 24th of May, 1830. From an early age he felt a great desire to enter the ministry. Accordingly, after having completed an extensive preliminary course of solence and classics, he entered St. John's College, Waterford, where he studied philosophy and a portion of his theology with success and distinction. In the fall of 1852 Bishop Walsh carried out his intention of serving God on a foreign mission, and left home and friends and native land. Arriving in Canada he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, and, together with the late Father Synnott, Father Hibben, of Toronto, and several other ecclesiastics of Irish birth, finished his divinity course with credit to himself and satisfaction to his anperiors.

He received tonsure at the hands of Archbishop Balllargeon, who also consecrated him bishep. Un the 1st of November, 1854, he was ordained priest by Bishop de Charbonnel. Brook was his first mission, in which he spent nearly two years. In 1857 he was appointed to the pastoral charge of St. Mary's parish. For a short time he discharged the same duty at St. Paul's. After the consecration of Bishep Lynch he was appointed rector of the cathedral, and was again reinstated as paster of St. Mary's, where he remained until November, 1867, when he surrendered up his charge to enter

upon his retreat for consecration. worship the devil himself under similar circumstances. (Cries of "order.")

In conclusion he saidthat he and his colleagues would be beaten on the division, but he intended to oppose the grants at every stage as a moral protest against the Crown's claim.

Mr. Morley's amendment was defeated by a vote of 355 to 134. Mr. Gladatone, the ParnelVivo and the late of the dividence of the Holy See, removed the Episcopal residence o dence to London, and since the following year has maintained the title of Bishon of

London.

Father Walsh enjoyed the reputation among the clergy of being a sound and deeply and theologian, well versed in the sacred scriptures and canon law, au elequent and ficwery speaker, and an courant in general literature. His amiable character, polished manners and great force and decision of character, won him general esteem. He was very much beloved by his confreres in the vincinity and gained the respect and good will of all with whom he came in contact. His priestly life and character ratified the choice of the hierarcy of Canada, and its confirmation by the Holy See. During his twenty-two years' administration of the diocese of London the number of clergy has been trebled, the number of churches quadrupled, and more than 1,000,000 spent for ecolesastical purposes. In November, 1879, Bishop Walsh calebrated the silver jubiles of his elevation to the priesthood, which was attended by leading ecclesiastics from all parts of the Dominion. On 23rd May, 1881, was laid the corner stone of the magnificent new cathedral of London, the ceremony being attended by all the bishops of the prosince. On the 29th June, 1885, that stately edifice was solemnly consecrated in the presence of ten bishops and one hundred priests from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Poulanger Meets his Waterloo.

PARIS, July 28.-Elections for members of the Council-General were held throughout France to-day, General Boulanger contested 451 cantons. He has been successful in Bordeaux, where he polled 3,316 votes against 2691 for his opponent. He was defeated in Montpellier and Rouen. Returns from 550 cantons show that General Boulanger has been successful in only 12. Returns are still awalted from 903 cantons. The hopes of the Boulangists have fallen to zero. The police raided the office of the $L\alpha$ Presse to-day, and seized a number of letters addressed to Boulanger. It is rumored that Michael Morphy, an active Beulangist, has been arrested. The police last night searched the offices of the Cocards and the residence of the editor, who was subsequently arrested. The time granted to General Boulanger, Count Dillen and M. Rochefort to answer the summons of the Senats court having expired, an official to-day publicly read before their residences a decree giving the accused ten days in which to appear before the court. Failing in this their property will be sequestered and they will be deprived of all civil rights.

A Child to Love.

Wheever takes a little child into his love may have a very roomy heart, but that child will fill it all. The children that are in the will nil it all. The children that are in the world keep us from growing old and cold; they cling to our garments with their little hands, and impede our progress to petrification. tion; with their pleading eyes they win us back from cruel care; they never encumber us at all. A peor old couple with ne one to love them is a most pitiful picture; but & hevel with a small face in it is rebbed of I devolation: