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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1885.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS.

Chicago, June 1.-Passenger train No. 6

on the Wabash Railroad arrived here yester-

day an hour and a half late, in charge of a

madman. Out of twelve or fifteen officers

BY JUSTIN H. McCARTHY, M.P.

Some months ago I was in Dublin, and walking through Trinity, when my compan-ion, a citizen eminent alike for science an l for scholarship, caught me by the arm and directed my attention to one of the many persons who were passing through the quad rangle. He who was thus brought under notice was an elderly man whose scholasdenic garb he wore. "That," said my friend, "is the author of 'Who Fears to Speak of Ninety-eight?" My gaze followed the departing figure of the Professor with eager interest and curiosity till he venished in one of the buildings, leaving behind him on my mind the burden of some melancholy meditations. There, I said to myself, goes a man who gave to a National movement one of its most powerful inspirations, who enriched the literature of Irish discontent with one of the best and bravest. of rebellions ballads. For well nigh forty year. "The Memory of the Dead" has been dear to the hearts of Irishmen in every part of the world. When it was written, when it drst appeared in the pages of the Nation, some of "the brave, the faithful, and the few," still lived and looked upon the sau. In foreign exile the hearts of Arthur O'Connor and Miles Byrne, of Wexford, still beat reaponsive to the aspirations of Irish liberty. In the long interval two efforts were made In the long interval two efforts were made for freedom, efforts which placed "Forty-eight" and "Sixty-seven" by the side of "Nincty-eight." Through all this great gap of time the author of the seditious ballad which has "played so brave a part" in animating and encouraging the ambition of Irishmen has lived his quiet, studious life, in self-chosen exile from the great world of politics, oblivious of the fierce emotions and strong passions which he did so much tostimulate. A Tyrticus for ten minutes, he gave Ireland an anthem and then retired for ever into scholastic obscurity. Rouget de Lisle, singing his one wild war song, which was destined to become the voice not of one, out of a hundred revolutions, and straightway sliding back again into nothingness, an idle writer of footish verses, known now only to the curious, finds his historical parallet in this Professor of Trinity who was once the poet of rebellion. "The Memory of the Dead" was only a tour de force to him : it was destined to become the hymn, the anthem and the dirge of millions of his coun-

The Government bided its time patiently antil it thought the moment had come for swooping upon the United Irishmen and forcing a futile insurrection. The country tury later, kindly messages of sympathy and was ripe for revolt. The infamies of Major encouragement to a subsequent body of revo-Sirr's gang had roused the anger and the indignation of others than revolutionary leaders. The words "Remember Orr" lingered on the lips of men who had never taken the sucret oath. Men who might have been supposed to be friendly to the English Government were forced into horrified protestations against the atrocities which were being committed in the Government's name. Lord Moira, an Irish nobleman, who afterwards rose to high distinction in the English colonial service, protested vehemently and earnestly against the way in which Ireland was being goaded into revolution. But his protest was met and answered by " Black Jack Fizzerald," the hated Lord Ciare, perhaps the basest of the many base tools which litt chose to employ against the Irish prople. Sir Ralph Abercrombie was sent over to take commend of the troops in Irehand, and was so disgusted with the disorder, the riot and the undisciplined ruffianism of the soldiers placed under him, that he made a strong effort to curb their brutal my; and when his action was not surported by the Home Government he promptly resigned his command. The Government tound a readier instrument in his successor, tion. Lake: and the picketing, the flogging. the torturing and the bloodshed went on merrily as before. A receipt to make a rebel, which was popular in these days among Nationalists, ran thus: "Take a loyal subject, uninfluenced by title, place or pension; burn his house over his head; let the soldiery exercise every species of insuit and barbarity towards his helpless family, and march away with the plunder of every part of his pro-perty they chose to save from the flames." The receipt was excellent, and effected the purpose of the Government in enforcing the

The Government now prepared to strike their final blow. Their favorite spy at the Kildare, of time was Thomas Reynolds of Kilkea, the surgents who had surrendered on the express brother-in-law of Touc's wife, a man deep in promise that their lives should be spared." ing on the information of Reynolds, made a descent upon Oliver Bond's house, got in by means of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the bound of Scullahogue itself another writer, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, has writter in his powerful novel, "My Lords of Strogue," after a fashion and with a temperance rare in those who write for an English and the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor. gates, with the most important papers of the was on his way to Bond's house when he re-ceived warning, and hid himself until he for the Isle which God had given to his keepcould head the general rising which was ing; who was pitiless for the professors of a spies were more than a match for the United Irishmen. Captain Armstrong, of Iroland, must be held accountable for the the King's County Militia, who efterwards tragedy which took place on that fifth of sent the birthers Sheares to the fallows, Jury within the barn of Scullabogue." was, like Reveolds, deep in the co noils of the United Irishmen; and faithfully trans. England like Mr. Lecky and Mr. Lewis to the Government all the plans of Wingfi d, and less like Mr. Froude, the peopled rising. Another tractor, Fran-quarrel between the two nations would not cia Higgins, the editor of the Preeman's Journal, sent word to the Castle that Fitz ger ld was hiding in a bone in Thomas sernet. Major Sirr and m budy of soldiers su maded the house and found their way into the bodroom in we Lord Edward was waiting, unsuspicio. of danger. Lord East Charles Dilke that a renewal of the Crimes ward knew well enor that there was small not in Ireland is necessary and the probable for a repulsion steader who tell into bility is that the Government will L comthe hands of the Government, and he offered pelled to back down and will get out of its a desperate fragilance. In the narrow room dilemna by the intro action of a harmless rene energylon with his associants till newal bill to remain in force about a year.

blood, and the blood of his enemies; and it was not until he had wounded one of his adversaries to the death, and was himself wounded in many places, that the soldiers were enabled to overpower him, and carry him to prison. In the prison Lord Edward Fitzgerald died of his wounds, and the revolutionary movement lost in him one of the bravest, the poblest, and the ablest of its leaders. To this day strangers in Dublin seek eagerly for the place where he met his death. Thomas Francis Meagher, in one of the finest of his speeches, speaks of "the ducal palace in this city, where the memory of the gallant and seditions Geraldine enhances more than royal favor the splendor of his race." The memory of Edward Fitzgerald, however, is more closely associated with that small, dismul room in Thomas street, in which the last Geraldine who played

any part in Irish history met his death.

The great insurrection which had been schemed out in the brain of Fitzgerald and his friends was destined to be dissipated in a series of untimely and unsuccessful local risings, the chief of which took place in Wexford. The rebels fought bravely, and in some parts, for a time, with something like success; but the olds against them were too heavy, and the revolution was crushed out with pitiless severity. The Catholic clergy played a conspicuous part in the rising. Many of them entered the rebel ranks, and led the rebel bands to action. Father John Murphy, Father Phillip Roche, and Father Michael Murphy were conspicu ous among the revolutionary priesthood. The men who followed Father Michael Murphy believed him to be invulnerable; but he was killed at last by a cannon ball at the fight of Arklow. Father Phillip Roche also fell in battle. Father John Murphy, more famous, perhaps, than either of the others, and less fortunate in his fate, was captured and hanged. The assistance which the revolutionary party had hoped for from France came to nothing. A few troops, in lead, under General Humbert, did land in Killala Bay: but they were surrounded by the English at Ballynamuck, and compelled to surrender at discretion. The French soldiers were made prisoners of war; the unhappy peasants who were with them were slaughtered without mercy. The rebellion of '98 was over. Many of its leaders died on the gallows. Bagenal Harvey, of Bargy Castle, and Anthony Perry, both Frotestant gentlemen of fortune and position, who had been forced into the rebellion by the persecution of the Government, were hanged. The two brothers Sheares were hanged. McCann was hanged. Of the other leaders, Oliver Bond died in Newgate, Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Addis Emmet and McNevin were banished. Arthur O'Connor entered the French service, and lived long enough to send, nearly half a cenlutionaries—the young Irelanders.

Great and unjust use has been made by the enemies of Ireland of some unhappy episodes in the history of the rising. It has surprised certain English historians beyond outrage, that torture, insult and oppression of every kind should, when their hour came, have attempted some reprisals. The marvel rather is that so few reprisals have to be recorded. The Irish historian would be indeed happy who could say that the rebel cause was unstained by other than the inevitable bloodshed of war. Unfortunately this cannot be said. "Blood will have blood," says Macbeth. It is not surprising that some fierce revenge was taken for the men who had been flogged, tortured and murdered, for the women who had been outraged by a licentious and brutal soldiery. Mr. Froude, who is at once the most famous and the most unfair of anti-Irish historians, seems almost paralyzed with amazement because ignorant and unhappy nien treated with merciless cruelty should have been cruel in their turn to their oppressors. Another historian, of a very different temper from Mr. Froude, has criticised Mr. Froude in language which it will be well to borrow. He sternly and justly condemns the atrocities that were committed by some of the rebels, but he goes ou-" An impartial historian would not have forgotten that they were perpetrated by undisciplined men, driven to mailness by a long course of savage cruelties, and in most cases without the knowledge or approval of their leaders, that from the beginning of the struggle the yeoman rarely gave quarters to the rebels; that with the one horrible exception of Scullabogue the rebels in their treatment of women contrasted most favorably and most remarkably with the troops, and that one of the earliest episodes of the struggle was the butchery, near Kildare, of three hundred and lifty inhad been consumed as a holocaust on the United Irishmen. Lord Edward Fitzgerald altar of his Majesty King George, who, large now resolved upon. But the Government faith which did Lot agree with his own fancy; who, by reason of his policy regarding tragedy which took place on that fifth of there were ziore thinkers and writers in

> be where it is to-day. (Concluded on lifth page.)

IRELAND ANI ITS AFFAIRS. Earl Spencer has failed to convince Sir THE DEAD POET.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENES ABOUT THE CATAFALQUE.

ROCHEFORT DECLARES THERE WILL BE NO ROW-HE CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN THE MEANS OF FERRY'S DOWNFALL-CATHO-LICS DISPLEASED AT THE CONFISCATION

OF THE PANTHEON. Paris, June 1.—Rochefort said yesterday there would be no trouble at Hugo's funeral. If anything serious were going to occur he would know it, even on the 24th of May there would have been no disturbances had not the police provoked it. "Now," continued Rochefore, "the only time when a revolution might have occurred was the day when Ferry fell. The night before I saw Clemenceau and told him I believed the ministry would be turned out the next afternoon. If they are not, said I, thirty thousand men will be outside the Chamber, and what will follow, it is impossible to foresee. Clemencean went straight to Brisson and repeated my words. Brisson no doubt communicated then to the Government. The Chamber was frightened and upset the Ministry, and but for my threat I am convened Ferry would still have been in office." At midnight two hundred thousand persons thronged all the approaches to Victor Puro's remains, that since 6 o'clock yesterday morning have been lying in state on a magnificent black and silver catafalque nearly filling the vast space beneath the Arc de Triomphe. There is a full moon to-night and it is every few moments covered by night and it is every few moments covered by rapidly flitting clouds, resembling huge crape veils, very impressive and thoroughly in keeping with the scene of the nation's mourning. About the try thousand cabs are packed in the Champs Elysee and avenues radiating at the Arc D'Oile. Hundreds of vans used for holiday tourists and race meetings are filled with reverse and children and here and filled with women and children, and here and there may be seen landers that enterprising concierges allow to be occupied at a tariff of a sou per minute. Small but n isy groups are sou per limite. Sinair out it is y groups asset to collected in front of the wine shops, passing the night in the open air, singing popular airs, set to couplets of the great pacts. Intense enthusiasmand good nature prevails everywhere. The coffin is of plain lead, lined with white satin, and is placed in a second coffin of carved with the satin, and six placed airs are are oak, covered with black velvet and silver, en broidered with stars. A plain silver plate bears the simple inscription "Victor Hugo" Hugo's head rests upon a red velvet cushion, under which are placed photographs of all the poet's children and grandchildren, with a bronze medallion f Augusto Vacquerie and of Hugo himself. Twelve schoolboys, who are relieved hunrly, form a picket in front of the Cenetaph Circle, while juvenile guards are placed around in a circle, the latter being children of the inti mate friends and relatives of the deceased. A Fermian who retained his hat on his head before the coffin yesterday was subjected to considerable hasting by indignant persons. Souvenir photographs and medals of the deceased with pamphlets giving his life are meeting with large sale. The funeral is being given a distinctly anti-Christian character. The Catholics, gooded by the attenues of chiral arguments are furious. by the utterances of clerical organs, are furious at what they call the confiscation of the Pantheen. The Papal Nuncic is less excited than pained by what is happening. He has long thought that a rupture between France and Rome was sooner or later mevitable till some gross violation of the Concordat had been committed. However, the Holy See will not break with France. The confiscation of the Pantheon, deplorable though it may be, is not, in the Nuncio's opinson, a plain violation of the Concordat. The whole garrison of Paris will be under arms throughout the day. Any dis-

turbance will be instantly suppressed. The funeral procession will be the largest and most imposing ever seen in France.
Parts, June 1-10 a m.-Although the rain fell during the night and there was indication of more to day, hundreds of thousands of people were abroad at daybreak crowding the streets and boulevard through which the procession will move. Thousands were compelled to bivouse in open air. The space around the Are de Triomphe is already filled with the chief officers of state. Members of the diplomatic corps, senators and deputies from all directions came in deputations with d aped banners and bearing flowers and gigantic wreaths. Never did Peris present such a scene. The chestant trees in the Champs Eysees are in full bloom and form a strange contrast to the veiled lights, draped banners and vast sea of spectators, all in habiliments of mourning, that line either side of the inchesse field, and the brilliant uniforms of the soldiers. Large bodies of cavalry occupy the streets leading to the Palace of Elysee, the residence of President Greyy. The minute guns are being fired from the Hotel des Invalidand Fort Valerien. The crowd is very orderly, and there is no signs of trouble. The societies are taking the places assigned them in the line. The trains are laden with visitors from the provinces and from about, and are constantly

arriving.

1.45 p.m.—The head of the procession escorting the body of Victor Hugo has just reach d the Pantheon. The immense crowd that fills the Eculevard Michel includes an engranus number of people who go to make up the dis-turbing or noisy element of the city's population. Now that the funeral is practically over, these roughs threaten to inaugurate a revolutionary demonstration, which has been expected since the death of Hugo.

WAR IS A NECESSITY

TO PREVENT A DECLINE OF BRITISH PRES-TIGE-FOREIGN OPINION OF ENG-LAND'S POLITICAL COURSE.

LONDON, May 29.—The feeling is becoming a solid conviction that England must fight Russia or drop at once into a second-rate power. This feeling is very different from the jingo excitement that premiled at an ourlier period. It is the outcome of reflection. Corression after concession has been made to Russia, promises have been given in return, but nover ulfilled; and now after months of waiting the Frontier Commission is no nearer its work of delimication than ever, and in the meantime England has suffered terribly from loss of prestige. Russia laughs at our statesmen. Germany holds the key of the situation, and through Acatria dictates to Italy and Turkey her wisnes, which she threatens to make commands.

A TURKISH OPINION. A Turkish gentamen of high stand ag sail tall from the holy be the canonisation of high stand ag sail tall from the holy be the canonisation of high stand ag sail tall from the holy be the canonisation of high stand ag sail tall from the holy be the canonisation of Russia has produce great effect. In the horic maid of Donaremy, We quo detect the Till as in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the horic maid of Donaremy. The horizontal ho

tion from using the same weapons which its antagonist feels no scruple in wielding. I am inclined to think that the loss of your prestice, which you have allowed to fall so low with the people of the East, will make the next move of the Russians against you a much easier task for them." And as representing another set of opinions, but tending in the same direction may be quoted

THE VIEWS OF JEMAL-U-DIN, the views of seman-c-dis, the Afghan exile in Paris. "The prestige of England," he said, "is ruined. Russia grows stronger every day. All the nezotiations which the timidity of Mr. Gladstone has invited only served the purpose of bringing Russian soldiers nearer to Herat. While the British troops are waiting idly at Quetta; while Lord Dufferin is chafing at Simla; while the Anglo-Indian settlers are straining their ears to hear the first tlers are straining their ears to hear the first bugle blast, Mr. Gladstone is blocking ques-tions in Parliament, and the Russians are silently making their way to the Afrhan frontier." In conversation with a prominent mem-ber of Parliament—last—night—at—the Reform. this gentlement last night at the Recomb-tics, said: "I am no Jingo, but at the present time I believe in war. If we are to maintain our position on the continent of Europe, and hold our own on the continent of Asia, we must fight Russia, even if we have to provoke war"

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

THE IRISH BISHOPS-LEO XIII. AND GER-MANY-SOCIALISM-JOAN OF ARC-ORIENTAL LANGUAGES-A BLESSING OF THE WATERS.

Rome, May 18 .- The correspondent of the iverpool Catholic Times writes : -

The decision of his Holiness in reference to the appointment of a successor to the late Cardinal McCabe has not yet been announced. Various rumors are adoat, regarding the nomination; but it is generally understood here that the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh has been selected. Last week his Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State to the Holy See, entertained their Lordships at dinner in his apartments at the Vatican. Places of honor were occupied by Cardinals Si-meoni, Franzelin, Rundi, and Augelo Jacobini. Many other distinguished Prelates were present on the occasion—Ascension Day—the Irish Bishops will be entertained at the Academia Polyglota, where fifty themes, on matters connected with Ireland's history, are to be recited in various languages, including, I believe, the grand old Gaelic.

THE HOLY FATHER AND GERMANY.

In a strong voice and with majestic gesture Leo XIII. delivered a most timely and interesting discourse in Latin to the German pilgrims on Sunday last at the audience granted to them in the Vatican. During his discourse he said that from the beginning of his Pontificate he applied his mind to seek suitable means for rendering liberty and tranquility to Catholicity Germany. He made the first step towards an approach, and the course of time has in no way lessened the ardor of his past desire. '*.Ve have," he said, "employed in the con-u:t of this affair the most perfect equity and an indulgence as great as our duty per We are ready to use the same mitted. good will, and may God grant that it may at length lead to a conclusion which established lishes concord on solid bases, and which leads to this peace which the wishes of Catholics appeal for during so long a time. In our judgment it is not only the interest of the Church, but also that o the Empire of Germany, which should profit by it greatly. Whilst we apply ourselves to this important case and this thought, we desire, dear children, that all who love the Christian name should ardently labor with us in another matter of public interest, namely. that you should resist perseveringly these who assail civil institutions and religion, but, above all, those societies contrary to conscience and condemned by the arthority of the Church. Their enterprises and their aims are known. And in a special manner is is necessary for you, as you have done here tofore, to render yourselves meritorious in public affairs by consecrating tology and with common accord your cares and efforts to

THE MARCH OF SO TALISM,

which sims at sapping the very bas of human society. It is from the Unitation religion that we must always expect the best remedies to so great an evil. Let Christians seek then at this source the arms they have need of to remove, according to the measure of their forces, such great and manifold perils." His Heliness recommended them to strive to ameliorate the condition of workmen who are more exposed to be led away, and to practise charity, and then be stowed his blessing on all present and on all the Catholics of Germany. In the Ducal Hall, where the audience was given, there were 1,200 persons present, amongst whom were the Prince Bishop there of Brixen, the Bishop of Basle, and the six teen Irish Bithops present in Rome. The Cardinals who assisted at the interesting spectacle were Cardinals Sacconi, Ledochowski, Mertel, Ludovico, Jacobini, Pecci, Hohenlobe, Oreglia, Bianchi, Randi, Laurenzi, Martinelli, Franzelin, Hergeuroe her, Masotti, and Zigliara. The entrance of the Holy Father was saluted by the Tu es Peirus, snug by the students of the German College. After the discourse of the Pontiff the whole assembly chanted the Te Deum. On Tuesday morning all the pilgrime assisted at the Alasa celebrated by the Holy Father in the Consistorial Hall, and were afterwards presented to him individually. JOAN OF ARC

in the presence of the Bishop of the diocene Laruse, and lady. and the Archishop of Rheims. They were, however, chiefly remarkable for the discourse of the latter Prelate, who, in solemn v orde alladed to the effort now enginede to obtail from the holy we the canonisation of

later on pay dearly for its sentimental abstent in the walls of the Church and before God's altar. To us Catholics Joan of Arc is not so much a female war, ior as a woman sent by God, and a mirror of heroic sanotity. The Church is already perusing the great cause of Joan of Arc, and you, Bishop, c'ergy and faithful of Orleans, are already rejoicing by anticipation at the thought that in your day the memory of Joan of Arc may not only be cleared from all aspersion but that the aureola of sanctity may be placed above her pure head. Rheims joins with Orleans in this great supplication and Catholic France also petitions the Vicar of Christ to give her the saint who died for God and her country, that in her hour of sorrow she may admire and imitate the fervent and singleminded heroism of Joan of Arc."

THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

The Sacred College of Propaganda, in a circular addressed to the Heads of Religious Orders, who have missions in foreign lands, and especially in the East, recalls to mind what the Sovereign Pontiffs, and especially Pius IX. and Leo XIII., have done for the study of the Oriental languages in Rome. Therefore it is an imperative duty for the heads of these Orders to require that their missionaries shall learn, before their departure, the language of the country they will be sent to civilise. An Academia of languages will be held in honor of the Irish Bishops in Rome, at the Propaganda College on Monday the 11th, when prose and poetical compositions, in from thirty to forty languages of East and West, will be recited by the authors of these compositions in the presence of the Bishops.

BLESSING THE WATER OF THE SERING.

In consequence of personal and reiterated requests made by the Syndic of Naples to the Cardinal-Archbishop of that city, inviting him, in the name of the municipality and people of Naples to bless the Water of Serine, which will be inaugurated on the 10th, he has consented to perform that solen:n function. King Humbert, Queen Margaret, and a host of Ministers, and other functionaries will assist at the ceremony. The Marquis de Molins, Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, has been received by the Cardinal, to whom he expressed, in the name of the King and Queen of Spain, their sense of admiration of his heroic conduct during the recent disastrous visitation of cholera to the city of Naples.

DEATH OF FATHER GARRUCCI, S. J.

ROME, May 18 .- The Rev. Father Raffacle Garrucci, of the Society of Jesus, died sud denly on the 5th, at his residence in the l'io-Latino American College. This is a very serious loss for the illustrious Order to which he belonged and for archaelogical science, of which he was one of the most brilliant luminaries. For nearly half a century the tame of Father (farrucci as a living oracle of antiquities was almost universal. His authority in archaeolate or the second of logical questions was indisputable, sovereign, absolute: his decisions in controversies regarding Hebrew, Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities were without appeal. Whenever some unknown ruin was discovered resource was had to Father Garracci to describe its crigin, history and vicissitudes; he was as familiar with antiquity as if he was born and had lived in it. Three days before his death he said to his companions that he thanked the Lord for having granted him life to see the completion of the three works to which he had, since his early youth, dedi cated his thoughts. These works will conscuute as it were a monument to his memory. They are: "The Monuments of Christian Art," a gigantic work in six large volumes, which contain the history and description of all Christian monuments down to the eighth century; the complete collection of all his "Archaeological Dissertations," in which there is an immense treasure of sacred and profane crudition; and the "Numismatica," in which Father Garrucci has given a description of all Italian coins beginning at the period of the as rule down to the present day. Although this last work is not vet published, it is, happily, complete, the Rev. Father having corrected the last sheets for the press a few hours before his death Father Garrucei was born at Naples of a rich and honorable family, on the 23rd of January, 1612, and in 1826, being then in his liftcenth year, he entered the Society of Jesus, to which he was most devotedly attached. He was one of the four honorary members in Europe of the French Academy. All his Archaeological science was surned to the benetic of the Church and of Catholic truth. Illustrious and learned, in erudition second to none, he always held high his citle of Jesuit. and the rare occasions on which his habitual

the lettern S. J.

patience forsook him were when anyone sent

him a letter without adding after his name

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY. Last week His Lordship Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinth, went to Belief to preside at the Benediction of the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary Convent, which has been but recently constructed. The edifice is situated on t e banks of the Richelieu, at the no thern extremity of Belail Village, and cost \$17,000. A Low Mass was celerated in the convent charel by His Lore hip Bishop Moreau, at which several erai nent members of the clergy, and all the notables of the village, assisted. It a choir was under the direction of Miss Bla hand. The rame day His Lordship Bishop Febre blessed a bell for the convert. The sponsors were a secs. A. Bernard, M.P.P., and hady; J. B. Brillon, N.P., and hady; P. A. Judein, The Joan of Are files, held at Orleans this and lady; Lt.-Col. V. Huot, and lady; H. year, were conducted with unusual splendour Bernard, and lady; N. Beron, and lady; O.

> RUSSIA TRIUMPL MT AND JOYFUL. VARNA, June 1 .- gland's surrender to for military service, either through constitu-Russ's into produce great effect in the tional debility or from not having an ined Russian party, which trium or m, at the the requisite stature.

WITH A MADMAN ABOARD. UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE OF A TRAIN BE-TWEEN KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO.

and citizens who finally secured him, one officer is dead, shot through the body, another probably fatally wounded, and several citizens are injured. The lunatic himself lies in the hospital mortally wounded, with three bullets in his body. Shortly before soon the station policeman at the Wabash lepot received a message from the conductor of the incoming train stating that a hundric lad possession of the train and that officers at all the stations along the line were afraid to take him. Nine officers in uniform and four in civilians' dress were started to meet the train. As the train approached the depot the whistle sounded a number of warning notes, and people hauging half way out of the car windows gesticulated widely. Before the train came to a standstill a dozen passengers jumped to the ground and fled. Officer Barrett was the first to observe the lunatic. Barrett was standing near the rear end of the smoking car and the madman with a levelled revolver glared at him from the front platform of the chair car, a car length distant. Barrett turned half round, and stopped instantly, but a ball from the lunatic's revolver struck him in the side and in five minutes he was dead. One look at the maniac satisfied the spectators that while his ammunitien lasted he would not be taken alive. Seeing this the officers, after removing their wounded comrade, began a fusilade through the windows of the smoking car where the madman had taken retuge. Shortly afterwards he rushed out to the plat-form, tired a couple of shots into the erowd, leaped from the train, and dashed down Fourth avenue. Officer Loughlin started in hot pursuit; the lunatic fired his last shot at him without effect, and awaited Loughlin's coming with gleaning eyes and frothing mouth. They clinched and fell, the madman meanwhile beating Loughlin un-mercifully on the head with his revolver. The officer was in citizen's clothes, and was set upon and terribly pounded by an excited negro who mistook the officer for the madman. The maniac was finally secured and taken to the hospital. When he realized that further resistance was useless the prisoner grew calm, and said quite rationally that his name was Leuis Reaume, that he was 33 years old, and was en route to his home near Detroit, from Denver. Trainmen tell a thrilling story of the trip from Kansas City. When the man boarded the train there he remarked that people were after him to lynch him, and that if let alone he would molest no one. At El Paso, Pl., he became violent, and with revolver in hand ordered the trainmen to cease making some changes in the make-up of the train. The passengers all left the chair car, which the madman made his headquarters. No one dared approach the lunatic, and after he had exchanged several shots with the city marshal he ordered the train to proceed, and from there to Chicago his will was the only law beyed. After his wounds had been dressed Reaume became more communicative. He says he is a French-Canadian by birth and a freeco painter by trade, and has a wife and three children in Detroit. The doctors think he will recover. Reaume boarded the train at Kansas city. He had a bottle of whiskey, was very noisy and wanted to beat everybody. It was not until the next morning that he began driving people out of the cars. In Dr. Hazelton's opinion Reaume was crazed by drink. Altogether he fired 150 shots. He was on his way to visit his mother, who is ill in Detroit. He hore a good reputation at Denver, where his wife

WHOLESALE WAR THREATENED.

BERLIN, May 29. - Several Berlin papers mye plannist articles over the trouble hetween the Sultan of Zanzibar and the German Eastern African Company. They bint that fermany may be compelled to declare war against Eugland and Italy for inciting the Sultan against peaceful German subjects.

PARNELL'S ELECTION SCHEME.

DUBLIN, May 29 .- Mr. Parnell is completing the list of candidates for those of the Irish counties and boroughs which he considers it worth while to contest at the general elections in November. He is making up the list with a view of capturing as many of the hitherto Tory constituencies as possible, by putting his strongest men in the doubtful places, where their personal popularity, aided by coalitions with the Liberals where these are practicable, may turn the scale against the Tories. The boroughs, mainly in the south of Ireland, which may be safely counted upon to return Nationalist members, are to be contested by the weaker candidates, whom it would not do to rely upon in Ulster. In carrying out this system Mr. Parnell has been compelled to change the candidates round with very little regard either for their present location as members or for the wishes of the constituencies to which they are as-

signed. BELFAST, May 29.—In a Parnellite campaigr meeting Mr. Healy, M.P., said the Nationalists would contest thirty-three seats in Ulater, of which they would win wentyore, and hey would decide the issue in the re naining twelve.

According to the Revue des Maludies de Enfance 60 per cent of the children horn in Russia die before the z of five years. Less than one-half of the miles reach the age of thirty-five, and a third of hear are unfit

Birmingham, Ala., Low make: 400 tons of iron daily.