

THE CRONIN MURDER.

Weaving the Net Around Martin Burke - Private Telegrams Ordered to be Forwarded.

WINNIPEG, June 18.—Martin Burke in custody here for the murder of Dr. Cronin was remanded by the Police Magistrate to-day until Saturday, the Chicago officials being expected here on Thursday to identify him. Burke will admit nothing except that he was a day laborer in Chicago and that he knew Cronin by sight. He intended visiting Ireland and wanted to see the Northwest before he left. He is very uncommunicative and, excepting officials, sees no one but his counsel. When arrested he had with him a valise in which there was a change of clothes. In it was a dark felt hat, evidently not his own, for it is a couple sizes too large for him. On the lining a name had been written, but it was carefully blotted with indelible ink, and although it was taken to a chemist it has been found impossible to decipher it. All the marks on his clothes had also been carefully blotted out by the same means, and no papers were found on him that will give evidence identifying him.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Chief of Police Hubbard, speaking to-day of the arrest of Martin Burke in Winnipeg, said: "We have a good deal more evidence against Burke than has been published. The identification of his photograph is not nearly so strong as it was heard to say in Cronin ought to be removed. There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that Burke helped to kill Cronin, but whether the Winnipeg man is his co-conspirator or not, but there is not much doubt about it." It is stated that a friend of Burke has "squealed," and will accompany the officers with the requisition to Winnipeg.

A RECALIBRANT WITNESS.

The sensation incident of the Cronin grand jury proceedings this morning was the refusal of Wm. S. Bell, of the Western Union Telegraph company, to obey an order of the jury to produce messages passing between Alexander Sullivan, Dan Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan, John J. Maroney G. W. McMillin, Bell maintained that it was against the rules of the company to produce such messages, and that the statutes of the state imposed a fine of \$5,000 upon a telegraph company for divulging the contents of any personal or business message passing over its lines. After all attempts to induce the witness to obey had failed, the jury, headed by State Attorney L'Ancre, repaired to Judge Shepherd's room and appealed to His Honor to issue an order directing the witness to answer under pain of contempt and commitment. After argument the court ordered Bell to produce the telegrams.

STILL HUNTING FOR FACTS.

Maurice Morris, a friend of Dr. Cronin, was before the jury and told how the doctor had frequently stated that he had incurred the enmity of certain persons high in authority in Irish societies, and that he had fears for his life. Wm. Mulcahey, the suspect, was closeted with the jury for nearly an hour, and those who heard his story became convinced he had no connection with the crime. Fifteen or twenty witnesses were before the jury during the afternoon, but the greater number were singularly devoid of information. Several employes of loeman O'Sullivan knew nothing of Sullivan's intimacy with Coughlin and Woodruff. Other witnesses testified to the intimacy between Coughlin and O'Sullivan.

BURKE'S COMPLIANT.

The Carlsons were given another chance to identify in the picture of Burke, the man Williams, who rented the cottage. They did not appear any more certain of his identity than yesterday, and the jury was loth to return an indictment against Burke without additional evidence. Chief Hubbard appeared before the jury and urged the prompt indictment of Burke. Henry Stottenburg, Alexander Sullivan's clerk, knew nothing of Coughlin's calls at the lawyer's office. Thomas Given testified that he knew Burke during the latter's residence here, but had no recollection of his intimacy with O'Sullivan, Coughlin or any other of the suspected persons. Miss McCormick stated that she was at O'Sullivan's house the night of the murder. The loeman got up about 10 o'clock or later to admit a couple of employees who had spent the evening in Lake View. This is corroborated by the testimony of two of the loemen. Frank T. Johnson, formerly confidential clerk of J. T. Lester & Co., brokers, testified regarding fortunate speculations of Alexander Sullivan and is alleged to have substantiated the story that Sullivan made him a munificent present. Father Dorney gave particulars of P. W. Dunne's charge of embezzlement against Sullivan, and Dorney's investigation of this charge. Father Dorney stated that after a full investigation of Sullivan's affairs he pronounced Dunne's charge groundless. Attempts to get information about Clan-na-Gael affairs from Father Dorney and others were futile.

INDICTMENTS POUND AGAINST BURKE.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The special grand jury in the Cronin case gave its first indication of results at noon to-day, in the shape of an indictment against Martin Burke on two counts. Burke, alias Martin Dalaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, is indicted, first, for murder, and secondly, for conspiracy with Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan and Woodruff for the purpose of committing murder.

A NEW SUSPECT.

CHICAGO, June 19.—An entirely new Cronin suspect is being looked for to-night. His name is Michael Conroy, known as "The Fox" because of a song he used to sing. Conroy and Burke, it is claimed, actually killed Cronin. Both are Clan-na-Gael men. Conroy is a bricklayer and came from Ireland only a few years ago. Little hope is entertained of the immediate arrest of Conroy. States Attorney Longnecker allowed it to be inferred that he has two wives who will swear Conroy and Burke slept in the Carlson cottage several days prior to the tragedy, and were seen leaving the cottage on the fatal night. Both are said to have gone to a saloon and drunk heavily.

ARRIVED AT THE PROSPECT OF GOING TO CHICAGO.

WINNIPEG, June 19.—Burke persists in declaring his absolute innocence, but the prospect of his going to Chicago convinced the police here that he was a remarkable man, and was very and very nervous.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE

Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.

The annual general meeting of the share holders was held at 8 o'clock on Wednesday, 15th June, 1889, at the Bank, in the chair, when the following report was submitted:—

Report of the Directors to the Shareholders. Gentlemen, The Directors have the honor to submit the following report, showing the result of the operations of the year ending the 31st May, 1889:

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st May, 1889. Balance forward from last year, 2,600 00 Making a total of, \$51,510 31

Approximated as follows: Dividend 5 per cent the 1st Decr. 1888, 116,745 00 Dividend 3 1/2 per cent the 1st Decr. 1887, 16,745 00 Total Dividend, 133,490 00

The Directors have again to report a large increase in the business of the Bank and also a substantial increase in the net profits, which have exceeded those of last year by about ten thousand dollars. This increase of profits has arisen largely from the expansion of business and to some extent from the small amount of losses from bad debts. In view, however, of the unfortunate loss at Hull, and the final settlement of a number of old accounts now in course of adjustment, the directors have not thought it advisable to add to the reserve account, but have carried the surplus to the contingent and profits account.

No addition has been made to the number of agencies during the year, but the St. Jerome agency has been removed to St. Therese, a change which promises satisfactory results. The agencies have as usual been visited and inspected from time to time, and have contributed their share to the general increase in the business of the Bank.

The Directors have again to express their entire satisfaction with the faithful and intelligent manner in which the various officers have discharged their respective duties. The whole respectfully submitted. W. WEIR, President.

Montreal, 19th June, 1889. General Statement. ASSETS. Specie, 24,886 66 Dominion notes, 57,828 00 Bills on hand, 4,803 27

Capital paid up, \$500,000. Reserve fund, 250,000. Profit, 5,747 21. Circulation, 564,177 21. Federal Government, 410,200 00

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MANROSE, Ont., June 18.—About midnight last night the members of the family of Richard Wilson of Gloucestre, consisting of himself, his wife and five children, were sleeping in the house.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Mr. Winstanley, a Protestant Home Ruler, was being privately selected for nomination as the next Lord Mayor of Dublin. The nomination is equivalent to his election.

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JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, procured by the clergy of all orders, and by a host of people, who have gathered in the city of Jerusalem, to witness the solemnity of the Holy Land, is now on the point of being published. It is a magnificent work, and will be a valuable addition to the library of every student of the Bible. It is now on the point of being published, and will be a valuable addition to the library of every student of the Bible.

M. V. Lubon's Specific No. 8. THE GREAT HEALTH REGENERATOR, MARVEL OF HEALING AND REQUIBUT OF MEDICINE. CURES YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED & OLD MEN. Who are Broken Down from the Effects of Abuse, will find No. 8. Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, General Weakness, etc. Send your Address and 10c. in Stamp for Treatise in Book Form, on Diseases of Man.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of La Banque Jacques Cartier was held on Wednesday, 15th inst., at the Bank. Mr. A. Desjardins, vice-president, having been called to the chair and Mr. A. de Martigny requested to act as secretary, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Although there were not during the past year any serious business troubles, we have had to note, however, the failure of a certain number of houses, some of which had received advances from the Bank. These failures have entailed some losses which have had to be written off the realized profits during the last business year.

The Pope Prays for Ireland.

After the audience granted recently to the bishops, says the P'iot's correspondent, several lay persons were received by His Holiness. Among these was a young Irish lady, who, when the Holy Father had received her in the ordinary form and when it was expected that she would ask for the blessings of the Pope, with a look of earnest sympathy on her face, said: "I always pray for Ireland; it is very near to my heart!"

A Foe to the Jesuits.

The death is announced of Hermann Wagener, the framer of the Act of 4th July, 1872, by which the Jesuits were expelled from Germany. Wagener, however, was the tool of Bismarck in this matter. The Jesuits had done no injury, but they were successful teachers of religion and science, and as the Caneoller had made up his mind to persecute the Catholic Church, he naturally made his attack upon that order which was one of the strongest bulwarks of the Church.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., has the honor of the smallest death rate last month among the 28 leading Canadian cities and towns, its ratio per thousand of population being, 36; Toronto's percentage was 1.19; Montreal, 2.51; Ottawa, 1.83; Quebec, 2.43; Halifax, 1.87; St. John, 1.28; London, 1.21; Kingston, 1.61; Hull, St. Hyacinthe and St. Johns, P. Q., have the doubtful honor of the highest percentages, being respectively 2.33, 3.28 and 3.28.

WINNIPEG, Ont., June 18.—W. E. Lyman and Henry Williams, the latter colored, were piling lumber yesterday in McKee's lumber yard when Lyman accidentally struck Williams. The latter flew into a rage, and while Lyman was stopping seized a heavy iron spike and struck him a terrible blow on the head, falling him to the floor and inflicting a wound 3 inches long. Williams ran away as soon as he committed the assault and cannot be found. Lyman's skull is fractured and his recovery is considered impossible.

IRELAND OF TO-DAY.

James Redpath of Parnell's Wonderful Success.

Under this position, James Redpath writes in a current number of the New York Independent of the marvellous accomplishment of Parnell's programme of Constitutional agitation within the past decade. These excerpts will be very interesting.

There is still here and there a few English good fellows who are still here and there in the British House of Commons, whom even the failure of their prophetic "rebel had faith" has failed to convince of the wisdom of the policy of good will—Ireland to-day is heartily in accord with the political programme that has led, or rather is leading to a union of the English and Irish masses against the English and Irish privileged classes; of the latter democracies against their twin relics of feudal barbarism—aristocracy and royalty.

At present the alliance is only between the Parnellites in Ireland, and the Gladstones in England, rather than between the two races; but this first step will surely result, at an early day, in an alliance of the two democracies against both aristocracy and royalty. In the coming contest the Irish, I think, will lead the way which the people of the Old World are sure to tread before the wrongs of the million can be redressed. England to-day—even the radical reaction of England—is no longer in the vanguard of human freedom.

I place no great reliance on English friendship for Ireland. If the self-interest of the English Liberals did not make it imperative that they should extend Home Rule to Ireland, I should regard Parnellism as pronounced to failure. But the followers of Gladstone know that without the Irish vote and support they can never regain power, or if by some unforeseen upheaval they should regain power, yet, without Irish support they could not hold it, and that the price of that support is Home Rule. Self-interest is a more powerful factor than sentiment; and as the existing conditions place Gladstone as much in Parnell's power as the Irish leader is in the power of the English leader, there is no reasonable cause to doubt that what the English Premier promised will be granted, even if the old man should die before that pledge is redeemed. Gladstone's party is irrevocably committed to grant Home Rule, not by pledge only, but by political necessity.

Fortunately for Ireland, English necessity is strengthened by the solemn sanction of the great god of the English intellect—precedent. The English race is the most cowardly race, intellectually, of all the great races that have ever ruled mankind. Its traits are ideas as the Romans treated foreigners, and are barbarians until they are slowly assimilated, and can be claimed as "English" or "British." Even the virtues common to all men—the love of fair play, for example—have to be branded as "British" before they are regarded with entire good will.

English precedent favors the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. Indeed the Tory opposition to Home Rule will soon be denounced as "opposed to English traditions" not to the dreaded "Americanization," but to the well-established British policy; for Ireland to-day is the only distinct section of the British Empire inhabited by English-speaking people to which Home Rule has been persistently refused.

Ireland's Parliament existed for centuries, and was only abolished at the beginning of the present century. It was seduced to suicide by metallic corruption, and against the united opposition of the Grattan words, "of the whole civilized world of Ireland. It was only a Parliament of a small section of the people, not of the nation; but its abolition has been and is sincerely mourned by all classes of the Irish race.

It is certain, I think, that the Irish will be disappointed in many ways when they do secure a Parliament of their own. Unless the Act creating it shall give the power of regulating commerce—unless it gives them the right to protect Irish manufactures against the foreign free trade, home trade destruction competition of England, the Irish will still be dependent for subsistence on the soil alone. It will be impossible to establish diversified industries, and the social condition of the peasants will be but slightly improved. Unless the Parliament shall have the right to exercise the power of eminent domain, and to abolish landlordism as utterly as we abolished slavery Home Rule will be only a sentimental victory—fair to see, but turning to ashes in the eager mouth of hunger.

But until Home Rule is established, under existing conditions, no other remedy for admitted evils can be applied, for the heart of the Irish people is fixed on Home Rule, and whatever benefits it is able to bestow must first be felt and their inadequacy acknowledged before the people can be urged on any other or more radical issue. Meanwhile, although it is 1,500 years since St. Patrick landed in Ireland, the population has barely doubled in all that long period—for there are only a little over four millions in Ireland to-day—and, within the memory of men not yet old, the population of Ireland has decreased one half; and again 80,000 young men and women, the flower of the Irish race, are leaving her shores every year. South America, the Canada, and the Australasia colonies, are all competing, either actively or passively, for her young and robust workers. Home Rule will check this for a time, but if it fails to do so, or unless some other means be found to stop the movement, the future of the Irish race will be found in America or Australia, and not in the old home of the race.

And therefore the interests of the Irish race will be influenced for good by the result of the next English Parliamentary election. No wonder that it is eagerly looked forward to by every friend of the Irish people.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it free to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.