**VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 47.** 

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886.

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS

## ELECTION FORECASTS.

CHURCHILL DEFIES THE DYNA-MITERS.

GLADSTONE DEFIES BRIGHT-PARNELL'S SPEECH IN ENGLAND-AN ULSTER LIBERAL UNIONIST ADDRESS-FROUDE HAS HIS SAY.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A London special to the Mail and Express says:—The present aspect of the election campaign is decidedly in favor of the Unionists. It is impossible, while nominations are still being made, to give any figures that are reliable. In some boroughs a Conservative and anti-Home Rule Liberal are to stand against each other and are without any opponent of Mr. Gladstone's party. In some a Gladstone candidate is opposed by either a Conservative or a Unionist-Liberal. In others three candidates are in the field. There are even instances in which the battle is yielded to a single candidate without opposition. This confused state of things, the uncertainty which still exists in a tew boroughs as to the sentiment of a majority of the Liberals and the probab lity of new candidates being put up at the last moment, render an absolute calculation out of the question. The reports of the Glad-stone election agents in the provinces are stone election agents in the provinces anything but satisfactory to the party managers. They do not express confidence in the result of an election, but simply state facts within their observation. The Torics and Unionists, on the other hand, are certain of victory, and all the news of their general standing is en couraging. Much depends on whether Mr. Giadatone will make a more definite statement than he has yet made of his platform of fresh legislation on the affairs of Ireland. If he should announce his decisive abandonment of his land purchase bill, and should promise Imperial protection to Ulster in the event of a parliament being established in College Green, he would secure the adhesion of the Scotch Liberals who are now against him. Their defection is the greatest peril which he has to encounter, and is almost absolutely certain to defeat him unless they are conciliated. The Unionists already cal-culate that the election will result in the seating of 390 of their faith against 280 Home Rulers. Mr. Parnell's reception at

Portsmouth was an unexpected surprise. It was the first time he had ever addressed an English political meeting, and the result justified the step. All his points were cheered, and he was personally liked. CHURCHILL'S CAMPAIGN OPENED.

LONDON, June 29 .- Lord Randolph Churchill opened the campaign at Paddington tonight in a two hours' speech. The meeting hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. Lord Randolph defended his election electors of Leeds, says:—"The essence of address, which has been much criticised. Every word he said was Gospel truth. He sat down to write it with the resolution to tell the truth and shame the devil. Mr. Glad-Celtic peasantry under the control of American adventurers and an unscrupulous fanatical priesthood. He had nothing to say to the American dynamics and dagger faction but to offer the old English challenge: "Come on. Our prisons are large and rope is cheap." "We have plenty of amateur hangmen," he declared, "and for the first victim of dynamite or the dagger we have scores of avengers. When the first Englishman falls the lives and persons of the dyna miters and their allies will be placed at the mercy of an angry and outraged people. Lord Randelph concluded by comparing Mr. Gladstone with Nebuchadnezzar. PARNELL AT PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, June 26.—Mr. Parnell spoke to-night at Plymouth. He said the present struggle was a struggle of the British and Trish democracies against class. The landlords saved the many compunctions of conscience by idiotically refusing Mr. Gladstone's liberal terms. Voting money to the Irish landlords was not out of the question. It had not been and could not be denied that Lord Carnarvon agreed with him as to the main lines on which autonomy should be granted to Ireland. Alithat Lord Carnarvon said was that he could not agree to the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's bill, which nobody denied. Mr. Parnell did not desire to make further disclosures, but he thought it very probable that Lord Caroarvon's scheme included the retention of Irish members in the House of Commons. Lord Carnarven for six months had urged the adoption of his views and the Cabinet had not opposed him seriously.

GLADSTONE LEAVES MANCHESTER. MANCHESTER, June 26. -Mr. Gladstone this morning appeared to be much exhausted. as a result of yesterday's strain upon his powers. His voice was hoarse, but his spirit seemed as strong as ever. He received a delegation of Liberals from Salford, and made a speech in response to their address. In this he said : "There is to-day but one discontented province in the whole British Empire, and that province is Ireland. It is time for Euclishmen to end this disgrace.' After this Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to the mayor of Manchester, and subsequently took the train for Liverpool. Thousands collected at the railway station. Mr. Gladstone will stay at the residence of his nephew, seven miles from Liverpool, until Monday.

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

LONDON, June 27 .- In Ireland seventyseven Parnellite candidates will meet with no opposition, and seven seats will be contested. In London nine Tory seats will not be contested. In Scotland Unionists and Conservatives will contest sixty out of seventy-two seats.

## FROUDE'S RAVINGS.

LONDON, June 27.—Froude, the historian, writes: "The Irish will be loyal and obedient little capable of governing themselves as a Who dares to a ship's crew or an English public school. and thriftless?

There is in Ireland a discontented and miserable population, among whom the desire for separation and hatred of England are universal. Another part of the population is neither discontented, miserable, nor dialoyal. The proposed legislation would place the loyal and worthy minority at the mercy of the mutinous and worthless. It is the least promising expedient ever proposed to least promising expedient ever proposed to recover a shaken allegiance. In one shape or another home rule has been tried a hundred times. The proposals of Mr. Gladstone are a repetition of these attempts under varying forms which have always headed toward disaster. A firm, just administration with a distinct assurance that separation would never be taleated awould have the same effect in be tolerated, would have the same effect in Ireland as in other countries wisely and resointely controlled."

GLADSTONE AND BRIGHT.

LONDON, June 28.-Mr. Gladstone has written as follows to John Bright: "I regret to read your letter to Peter Rylands. Without losing a moment I beg of you either to publicly except me from your assertion that one year ago all Liberals held Mr. Rylands' opinion or to give proof of what you say. Never since the home Rule atruggle was started, fifteen years ago, have I cace condemned it in principle or held in any way the opinions of Mr. Rylands, which, to speak frankly, I think absurd."

AN APPEAL FROM ULSTER, LONDON, June 28.—The Liberal Unionists

of Ulater have issued this address :--To the People of the United Kingdom:

As Irishmen we regret that we find our selves in opposition to so meny of our seives in opposition to so many of our countrymen. As Liberals we are compelled to reject the proposals of our long trusted leader. We are driven to this attitude through simple adherence to the principles of Liberalism. For us the maintenance of the union means the assurance of our future. Under the union Ulster, once the bleakest and most sterile, has become the most cultivated, prosperous has become the most cultivated, prosperous and law abiding province of Ireland, second to none in loyalty to the Queen. We protest against Mr. Gladstone's policy. It is ruinous to the beat interests of the country. It is already breaking up mercantile confidence, deprecating Irish securities and driving capital by wholesale out of the country. The Ulater Liberals believe that there is an alternative policy. At its root lies such a thorough comprehensive set-

root lies such a thorough comprehensive set-tlement of the land question as will lead naturally and gradually to a widespread sys-tem of occupying ownership in this country. With such a settlement, agrarian outrages will disappear and the way will be open for the development of local government. We appeal with confidence to our brethren in England and Scotland to support us in this

supreme crisis.' PLAYFAIR'S MANIFESTO.

Liberalism is to promote national representative institutions. Ireland long had nationality which was suppressed. Ireland's discontent is England's weakness. I ask the voters of Leeds to elect me to aid Mr. Gladstone's stone's speech, he continued, placed the of Leeds to elect me to aid Mr. Gladstone's Government in the hands of a Catholic great undertaking to give peace, contentment and prosperity to Ireland."

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

DUBLIN, June 23 .- Archbisnop Croke, of Cashel, has sent to the treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary tund \$1,700, which is an instalment of the sum his people will contribute to the cause of home rule. The Archbishop says it is time Irishmen co-operated with their friends in America to supply funds which the National party needs.

At a united meeting of the Baptist societies held at Taunton a resolution in tavor of granting home rule to Ireland was adopted by a vote of 79 to 5.

IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE.

LECTURE IN TORONTO BY REV. DR. BURNS, OF HAMILTON-SPEECH BY HON. MR. BLAKE.

TORONTO, June 28.—Rev. Dr. Burns. of

Hamilton, delivered his lecture on the right of Ireland to self-government in the Grand Opera House to-night. The Opera House was filled, and among those on the platform were Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Senator O'Donohoe, Mr. W. Mulock, M.P., and others. The lecture was in substance similar to that delivered by Dr. Burns in Hamilton, Ottawa and other pieces, and was an eloquent exposition of the wrongs of Ireland and her claims for justice at the hands of the Imperial Parliament. At the conclusion a cordial vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer on motion of Rev. Father Teefy, seconded by Rev. Thomas Cullen, of Dundas street Methodist church. Mr. Blake, on being called for, made a brief speech in advocacy of home rule, and stated that his action in bringing forward his resolution in the House of Commons was done for the sole purpose of assisting to influence the British public in favor of Mr.

THE FAMISHED FISHERMEN.

Gladstone's bill. His conviction was that

Irish representatives should still continue to

sit in the Imperial Parliament. Although

the granting of home rule might be deferred

tor some time, still the seed which had heen

sown must germinate before long.

for remittances, and says :-The Cable News has saved a family from death during the last four months, but I regret to say the destitution on the west coast was never so great as it is now, and it will continue so until the middle of August. A great many of the families in the parish live to a great extent on shell fish and sea weed collected at low water. It is sad to see weak women, mothers of large families, carrying heavy baskets of shell fish to the nearest market, Castlebar, twenty miles there and twenty back, in order to procure a few pounds of meal to help feed their poor little children. and as fully appreciated in Montreal as in be sewed up in a hammock. He ordered it Hereafter English soldiers will not be Who dares to say that such people are idle Strabane,) appeared in connection with some to be dragged up, and in the presence of the allowed to smoke in the streets in the dayif firmly but justly governed. They are as of meal to help feed their poor little children.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE

Presented with an Address of Congratula tion by the City Council last Evening.

On Thursday evening last the city council, headed by Mayor Beaugrand, paid their homage to Archbishop Fabre and presented him with an address of congratu ation on the occasion of his being raised to the high dignity of the first archbishop of Montreal. At half-past seven the deputation met in the city hall and proceeded to the archbishop's palace. There were present, the Mayor, Aldermen Grenier, Gray, White, Wilson, Mathieu, Laurent, McShane, Donovan, Gauthier, Dubuc, Hamelin, Fairbairn, Dufresne, Brunet, Mr. Boyer, Hon. Justice Jetté and Mr. Glackmeyer, city clerk.

The Archbishop received the deputation in the reception room of the palace. He was accompanied by a number of clergymen.

Mayor Beaugrand congratulated His Grace. He said that he was very happy to express the

He said that he was very happy to express the sentiments of rejoicing of the whole city of Montreal at the news of the elevation of Archlishop Fabre. It was a compliment not only to the city but to Bishop Fabre personally, who so faithfully had discharged the duties of his discress for many years. He was glad that, both from an ecclesiastical and business point of view, the commucial metropolis of Canada was

Proposed and resolved unanimously.

Proposed and resolved unanimously.

Proposed and resolved unanimously.

That the City Council of Montreal is glad to avail of the occasion to felicitate Mgr. Fabre on his elevation to the dignity of the first Archbishop of Montreal;
That the Council offers its most respectful homage to the venerated chief of the new ecclesiastical province of Montreal and gratefully thanks the Sovereign Pontiff for the honor conferred on the metropolis of Canada;
That these resolutions be embodied in an illuminated address and presented officially by His Honor the Mayor and Aldermen in the name of the authorities of the city of Montreal.

(Signed),

H. BEAUGRAED.

H. BEAUGRAND, Mayor.

C. GLACKMEYER, City Clork. HIS GRACE'S REPLY. His Grace the Archbishop in reply said:— Mr. Mayor and Aldermen,—The city of Mont-real, the commercial metropolis of Canads, which you represent on this occasion, has come officially to express to the ecclesisatical metro conferred on it by the Holy See. Gentlemen, conferred on it by the Holy See. Gentlemen, I am happy to tender you my most cordial thanks. You understand all the importance which is attached to this decision of the Holy See and your gratitude to the Sovereign Pontiff and the sentiments which prompt you will be gladly received by His Holiness. Your action shows that you, gentlemen, appreciate the influence which religion has had in the happiness and prosperity of the city of Montreal—a Catholic city par excellence, which has been founded by hexces and developed in the atmosphere of the Church. You, gentlemen, hope with me that now the city of Montreal having been raised to the rank of the ecclesissatical metropolis of this province, city of Montreal having been raised to the rank of the ecclesisastical metropolis of this province, it shall be more prosperous in future and have even higher destinies. I accept this agreeable manifestation of your sentiments with a joyful heart, and I trust that the City council of Montreal shall be actuated in the future as in the past with a actuated in the future as in the past with a conversation at table. The ruse succeeded, and while the captain, with course gibes and spirit of equity and justice towards the ecclesias-tical authorities and with the same good feeling between the civic and ecclesiastical authorities. As regards the parsonal compliment paid me in the resolutions which you have come to present me, I thank you sincerely. My clergy and I shall render all the services in our power to the city of Montreal. Gentlemen, a copy of your

Pontiff. His Worship the Mayor thanked the Arch b shop for his admirable address, and the mem-bers of the Council present engaged in conversa-

resolutions will be transmitted to the Sovereign

tion for some time with His Grace.

The resolutions of the Council were beautifully engrossed by Mr. Cox. At the head of the address was engraved the coat of arms of the Archbishop with the motto, Fide et Lenitate. The maple less and apple blossoms were painted on the sides, the latter emblematic of the motto. Thou shalt by great amongst all thy people.

ENTERTAINMENT TO AN IRISH

AMERICAN PRIEST. On it becoming known that the Rev. Charles O'Hagarty, C C. Montreal, Cauada, who has been staying in Strabane for a short vacation, was about to sail in a few days for the scene of his labors, a number of his former friends and admirers resolved to give him a public entertainment, as a slight mark of the respect and esteem in which he is held, both on his own account and also on account of his uncle, the late parish priest of Strabane. Monday evening last was the time fixed, and Mr. McMahon's hotel was the place selected for the entertainment. At the appointed time the following clergymen and laymen were in their places:—Rev. C. O'Hagarty, C.C., Montreal; Rev. Father M'Gonalogue, C.C., Urney; Mr. P. O'Brien, J.P., Mr. H Maguire, T.C., Mr. E. Duncan, T.C., Mr. James Gallen, T.C., Mesers. J. M. Giffoud, P. M'Mahon, Peter Doran, Thomas M'H-hinny, John M'Crosson, T.C., Geo. Deherty, T.C., John Donnan, Thomas Quigley, Charles Molloy, James Deery, M. O'Fligheity, T. C., Peter M'Ilroy, and John M'Callrey. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. O'Brien, J.P., supported on the right by Father O'Hagarty, and on the left by Mr. P. M'Mahon. The vice chair was filled by Mr. E. Duncan, T.C., supported on the right by Father M'Conologue, and on the left by Mr. James Gallen, T. the assistant croupiers being Messrs. J. J. M'Gifford, Thomas M'Elhinney, P. M'Ilroy, and Peter Doran. Grace was said by Father O'Hagarty, and thanks returned by Father M'Conologue. . The dinner, which was of a substantial character, was prepared and served by Mrs. M'Mahon, in her usual satisfactory style. The chairman, in proposing DUBLIN, June 28.—Father Grealy, the served by Mrs. M'Mahon, in her usual satis parish priest at Newport, County Mayo, writes to the Cable News, thanking its agents the "Health of the guest of the evening," expressed the pleasure he felt at prosiding on the occasion. Following up Father Charles' career in the mission to the present, he remarked that if he continued as he had begun, he might even excel in reputation his great relative, the late Father O'Hagarty of Strabane. Father Charles, in returning thanks for the manner in which his health had been proposed and received, gave a lengthened and interesting description of the Irish in Canada, delienating in glowing terms on the interest exhibited where Father M'Conologue's name (whose patriotic principles were as well known

ing explained the reasons which induced him almost from his childhood to identify himself so much with the cause of the people, Mr. McCaffrey rose, and in a nest speech explained the object of the gathering, and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Father O'Hagarty. Mr. M'Crosson responded on behalf of "Absent Friends." After, some music, songs, recitations, &c., a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the efficient manmer in which he had discharged his duties. brought a very pleasant evening to a close. (Irish Exchange.)

ALL BUT MARTYRED.

made a martyr at sea for persist-ing in performing a Christian act, and that there lived a man in Providence, not a Catholic, who was instrumental in saving the Bishop from being foully murdered. The gentleman alluded to is Rev. Samuel Davies, a Protestant clergyman and superintendent of the Providence Workingman's Home, who says that the affair occurred on the Black Ball Line ship Columbia, which sailed from Liverpool to New York on May 25, 1852.

The captain of the vessel and all his offi-

cers and crew were members of the Knownothing party, the captain being a notorious leader and president of a lodge of Know-nothings in Maine. There were 700 atterage passengers, of whom 500, Irish and German, were Catholics. Rev. Mr. Davies took spiritual charge of the Protestants. Fathers Hendricken and Walsh, newly ordained priests, were cabin passengers. When thirteen days at sea a Catholic woman in the steerage was taken mortally ill, and Mr. Davies notified Father Hendricken. "The young man," says Mr. Davies, "hurried into his cabin, donned his vestments, and was passing out with the Eucharist in his hand when he was confronted by the captain, who damned him for a Papist and seized him by the throat, declaring that aboard his ship people would have to die without d—d Catholic mummery. Drawing a pistol, he threatened to shoot if a step was taken towards the spot where the poor woman lay dying. Clasping his crucifix, young Hendricken replied that he must go to the relief of that departing soul, even though his life be sacrificed. Livid with rage, the captain would have felled him to the earth but for the other priest and myself. We got the young priest away and persuaded him to refrain from open defiance of the captain units appears time when he could align down while and while the captain, with course gibes and ribald jokes, was declaring that no Catholic rite should ever be administered aboard his boat, Father Hendricken was at the dying woman's side, hearing her confession and administering the Sacrament. She died while he was repeating the final prayer.

"Just before supper was over a sailor burst into the room and informed the captain that that 'd--d priest had got down and was fixing that Irish woman.' Shatching up a pistol, the captain sprang from the table followed by the mate and purser, bent on destroying l'ather Hendricken. We ran out after them, and were in time to see the captain strike the priest a fearful blow as he came up the hatchway hurl-ing him down, where he lay stunned ing him down, where he lay stunned and bleeding. 'Drag the cuss up here,' com-manded the captain, and his sailors, seizing the prostrate priest by the feet, dragged him and flung him moaning on the deck. We tried to interpose, but were driven back by the crew, all of whom were ripe for any order from the captain. 'The d-d Papiet shall never see New York alive, exclaimed he, and he lad off by planting a fearful kick on Father Hendricken's head.

THE BLOOD GUSHED FROM A GRASTLY WOUND, dyeing the white vestments crimson. The crew fellowed suit, each one stepping ferward and delivering his heavy booted foot on the face or body of the now insensible

clergyman. "I rushed down below, and acquainted the German Catholics of the tragedy being enacted on deck. Fifty veteran soldiers followed me, and we reached the scene in time to hear the captain tell the crew to throw the d-d careass overboard. The men were in the act of pushing the inanimate body over the side when the Germans fell upon them, felling them right and left, and wristing the body from them. Mutiny, by God? exclaimed the captain; but I hade him beware; that these Germans were but preventing the murder of a priest, and that if goaded to desperation by his wickedness, summary vongeance might be reserted to and none be left to till the tale. At this moment a great commetion was heard in the quarter where the Irish emigrants were penned up. The captuin's deed had been made known to them, and they were furious and frantic to get out to save or avenge him. Fr. Walsh went down and implored them in the name of God and all the saints to be calm and restrain their fury, and but for his influence they would have forced the hatches, and the decks of the good ship Columbia would have been deluged in blood.

"Taking in the situation, the captain sullenly ordered Father Hendricken to be ironed and locked up, but this the Germans would not allow. They carried him to their own quarters and nursed him back to life. When he was removed to his own cabin they fed him from their own scant provisions, fearing poison, and night and day, until the ship reached New York, three emigrants stood sentinels at his cabin door to protect him from secret violence.

"The captain refused to allow a burial service over the dead woman or to let the body local proceeding. Father McConologue hav- bareaved husband and children he had the time.

still warm body tossed into the sea. Three years later he was murdered by one of his own crew, and found the waters grave that he wished to give Bishop Handricken."

## THE FETE DIEU.

n Impusing Religious Demonstration—The Procession—Services at Notre Dame Church—The Decorations.

The Fête Dieu was celemated in Montreal

on Sunday with all the pomp and grandeur with which the Catholic church and population usually surrounds this great festival. Montres HOW BISHOP HENDRICKEN ESCAPED BRING
MURDERED BY KNOWNOTHING BRUTES.
A story of the late Bishop Hendricken, of
Providence, R. I., has been revealed through
a brief sentence attered by Bisnop O'Reilly
at the funeral service last week, to the
effect that the Bishop was once nearly
made a martyr at sea for persisting in performing a Christian act, and
that the religious and his first public aumearance, made bishop, and his first public appearance, made the occasion all the more joyous. The scene, as usual, was a magnificent one, and thousands of citizens, as well as visitors to the city, thronged the sidewalks all along the route to view the procession and admire a sight which, outside the province of Quebec, is not to be witnessed on the American continent, and which is rare even in the older and more Roman Catholic countries of the old world. Corpus Christi is the day set apart by the Church to commenorate the institution of the Sacrament of the Eucharist, and although Sacrament of the Eucharist, and although the day is observed as a holiday of obligation the public demonstration is, in Montreal, deferred to the succeeding Sunday. This enables almost the entire Roman Catholic population of the city to participate. In spite of the threaten ingrain which actually fell, decorations were made on an extensive scale. Immediately after eight on an extensive scale. Immediately after eight o'clock Mass, the procession formed maide the Notre Dame church. The church was gaily decorated in honor of the feast on the exterior and interior. Inside flags and banners were suspended from all parts and the high altar was illuminated with thousands of candles and beautified with bouquets, innumerable of choice and sweet smelling natural flowers. The new pulpit was also tastefully decorated. Outside flags were set on the turrets, and the towers were surmounted by flags of all nations which gaily floated in the refreshing breeze.

gaily floated in the refreshing breeze.

After Mass the procession formed outside in the following manner :-

Cordon of Police. Children of St. Ann's schools, the clergymen, acolytes and parishioners. Temperance society of St. James parish.
Young Men's society of St. Peter's church.
Society of the Sacred Heart of Mary—Notre

Dame parish.

The Brotherhood of the Holy Rosary—St

James.

The boy and girl orphans in charge of the

nuns.
The Harmony band. The officers of the Crost L'Union St. Juseph.

City band.
Congregation of Ville Marie.
Chi'dren of the Christian Brothers' school. St. Jean Baptiste Society of the different par-ishes. Congregations of St. Bridget's, St. Mary's and

Congregations of St. Bridget's, St. Mary's and St. Ann's,
Confraternity of the Holy Resary (male and female) from the different parishes,
Children of Mary,
Societies of the Joyful, Glorious and Sorrowful Mysteries,
The Lattle Sisters of the Poor.

Confraternity of Our Lady of Victories. Congregation of Grey nuns. Choir and altar boys of Notre Dame carrying

candles.

The students of the Grand Seminary. The gentlemen of the Seminary.

The Sacred Host carried by Archbishop Fabre, attended by Curé Sentenne, the officers and men of the 65th Battalion forming the guard of honor.

Judges of the Superior court and members of the the Bar, amongst whom were Sir A. A.
Dorion, chief justice, Judges Mathieu,
Loranger, Jette, Gill, Hon. Sheriff
Chaucan, Senator Trudet,
Mr. Honore Mercier, battonier, Deputy Recorder Bourgouin,
Members of the City council headed by Ald.

Grenier
The Irish temperance societies, headed by Mr. Elward Murphy, president,
The Irish Young Men's society, Mr. McCaffrey, president.

The Leo club, led by Father Callaghan, spiritual adviser, and other societies.

A fong line of citizens in carriages brought the procession to an end.

The officers of the different societies were the dissignia of office, and most of the congregations.

of women wore distinguishing dresses. Al along the line of route the bands discoursed solemn music, and the chant of the resary from hundreds of voices, or the singing of the Salut Maric, made the scene all the more impressive Maric, made the scene all the more impressive.

The route followed by the procession from
Noire Dame was as follows:—Place d'Armes
Hill, St. Urbain, St. Catherine, St. Hubert,
Dubord, St. Denis, Bonsecours and Notre Dame
streets to the church. Ecantiful arches covered
with evergreens, with statues of the Saviour,
the Holy Virgin, St. Joseph and other saints, and inscriptions, among which "Sanctus, sanctus, synctus," Gloria in Excelsis Deo," were noticeable, had been erected on St. Urbain, near Vitre and near St. Catherine, on St. Catherine, corner of St. Lawrence, and on corner of Sanguinet, and corner of St. Hubert, St. Hubert corner of Dubord, two on St. Denis at the end of Viger Garden, and on Notre Dame, opposite the City Hall. There was hardly a house on the whole route which was not gaily decorated with

flags and overgreens.
At the corner of St. Hubert and St. Catherine streets a beautiful altar had been erected, and here the Sacred Heart was exposed while prayers were said and hymns chanted. The arch on the corner of St. Hubert and Dubord streets was a rare specimen of beauty and good taste. Plags were flying from the City Hall, Court House, towers of Notre Dame and almost every flagstaff in the district through which the pro-cession passed. When the procession had re-turned to Notre Damo the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the "Te Deum."

## THE EXPULSION OF THE PRINCES.

Panis, June 34.—At Treport the quay, streets and windows were filled with spectators to see the departure of the princes. Customs officers and mounted police preserved order. The route to the quay was lined with two companies of regulars. There were many senators, deputies and other friends of the princes at the quay. On the arrival of the carriages at the quay cries of; "Vive la France," "Vive le Cemte de Faris" and "Au revoir" were raised. When the bridge was hauled up the Ceunt raised his hat and exclaimed, "Vive la France," which was met by renewed cries of "Vive le Comte de Caris." The steamer departed amid enthusiastic cheering. The princes atoud at the stern of the vessel waving their hate. The crowds disperred in an orderly manner. The Comtesse de Paris will return to the Chateau d'Eu to-morrew.

THE COMTE DE PARIS' MANIFESTO.

LONDON, June 24.—The Comte de Paris has issued the following usuifesto:—"I am constrained to leave my country. I protest in the name of justice against the violence in the name of justice against the violence done me. I am passionately attached to my country, whose misfortunes have to dered her still dearer to me. I eved there without infringing the laws. For tearing me thence a amount was chosen just as I had returned happy in having formed a fresh the between France and a friendly nation. nation. In prescribing me vengence is taken in my person on 3,500,000 voters, who, on October 4, condemned the faults of the Republic, which sought to intimidate those daily detaching themselves from the present resime. In me is projecuted the monarchical principles transmitted as a trust by him who had so upbly preserved it. It is dehim who had so nobly preserved it. It is desired to separate from France the head of the glorious family which guided her course for nine centuries in the work of national unity, and which associated with the people alike in good din evil fortune founded her prosperity and indeur. The hope is cherished that France has forgotten the happy and peaceful reign of my grandfather, and the more recent time when my brother and uncles fought loyally under her flag in the ranks of her valiant army. under her flag in the ranks of her valiant army. These calculations will prove fallacious. Taught by experience, France will not be misled as to either the cause or the author of the ills she suffers. She will recognize that the traditional monarchy by

will recognize that the traditional monarchy by its modern principle and by its institutions can alone furnish the remedy. The national monarchy, of which I am the representative, can alone reduce the importance of the men of disorder who threaten the repose of the country, can alone secure political and religious liberty, restore public fortune, give our democratic society a strong government open to all, superior to parties and with a stability which will be in the eyes of Eurore a pledge of lasting peace. It is my duty to labor without respite in this work of salvation, and with the aid of God and the co-uperation of all those who share the fifth in the future of all those who share

my faith in the future, I will accomplish it.
The Republic is afraid, In striking me it
marks me out. I have confidence in France,
and at the decisive hour I shall be ready." THE PRINCES WHO ARE EXILED.

The members of the House of Bonaparte affect ted immediately or prospectively by the vote of

the French Chambor are;—
Prince Napoleon and his wife. Princess
Clothilde of Savoy, and their children—Prince Victor, Prince Louis and Princess Marie.
Princess Matilde (Princess de San Donata).

Prince Roland Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Of the House of France (Orleans-Bour

bon):—
Prince Philipps (Comte de Paris) and wife,
Princess Isabello de Montpensier, and children
--Princess Amelia (Crown Prince of Portugal),
Prince Philippe (Duke d'Orleans), Princess
Helene, Princess Isabelle, Princess Louise, Prince Ferdinand Prince Robert (Duc de Chartres) and his wife,

Princess Francoise de Joinville, and children, Prince Henri, Princess Marguerite, Prince Prince Louis (Due do Nemours) and his wife. Princess Victorine de Saxe Cobourg, and chil-

Princes Ferdinand Philippe (Due d'Aleucon), his wite, Princess Sophia of Bavaria. and children; Princess Louise, Prince Emmanuel, Princess Marguerite (Priacess Czartoryski)

Princess Blanche.
Prince Francois (Prince de Joinville), his wife, Princess Francoise of Brazil, and children, Princess Francoise (Duchess de Chatres), Prince Pierre (Duc de Penthievre).

Prince Henri (Duc d'Aumale). The other branches of the Bourbon family are non resident in France.

The Comte de Paris formerly occupied York house, where Princess Amelie was born, and which is now in the possession of the hight Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras. Orleans house, the former residence of the Duc d'Aumale, is at present occupied by Mr. William Canard.

The monthly statement of the number of deaths in the cities of the Dominion for the month of May has been issued. The total deaths for the larger cities are as follows :-Montreal, 387; Toronto, 225; Quebec, 147; Hamilton, 76; Halifax, 69; Winnipeg, 29; Ottawa, 78; St. John, 60; Lendon, 33; Kingston, 24. Montreal has a clean bill of health as far as smallpox is concerned, and only two deaths are reported in the Dominion from that cause, both being in Sorel, Diphtheria appears to have been generally prevalent. From this cause 21 deaths are reported from Montreal, 13 from Toronto, 14 from Quebec, 5 from Hamilton, 4 from Halifax, Sirom St. John, N.B., and I from Ottawa. Toronto shows 12 deaths from measles and Ottawa 10. In diarrhoul effections Ottawa displays the greatest mortality by far, there being 17 deaths from this cause. Montreal comes next with 13, while several of the larger cities are blank.

Cardinal Manning has written a letter to deny the statement circulated that he was an opponent of home rule. On the contrary, he says, he has always favored a plan of home rule consistent with the integrity of the Empire and the sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament.

Kingston, June 25.—At a meeting of Irish men held last evening, Bishop C cary presiding, the sum of about \$300 was subscribed on account of the Irish election fund, and a committee appointed to canvas for further funds.