



ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY, NATIONALITY AND RELIGION.

The French Canadians Celebrate the Day, A MAGNIFICENT AND IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

Every people have one day in the year upon which they come together in one way or another to celebrate the glories of their country or religion. The festival of St. John the Baptist is that which the French Canadians dedicate to the honor of both. During recent years the French Canadians of Montreal have won for themselves a remarkable reputation for really grand and imposing demonstrations, which reflect the greatest credit upon them. Their system of centralization, aided by good organizing powers, ensures the success of the celebration of the National and Religious Festival, and afford to the rest of the citizens an admirable spectacle of union and strength.

Monday's demonstration was simply magnificent. The sun rose in the clearest and bluest of skies, which was the signal for the various branches throughout the city and suburbs to prepare and march to the place of gathering opposite the Champ de Mars, to swell the mighty column. From early morning the city was all astir; there were echoes of music in every direction; the national emblem, the "maple leaf," seemed to be on every breast; flags innumerable were floating in the breeze; the streets were lined with green and thronged with people in their best all directing their steps towards some standing point on the lengthy line of march.

At the scene of formation everything was in perfect order, and the marshal-in-chief, Mr. Aug. Labelle, succeeded in getting the numerous contingents into marching order with the greatest possible ease and dispatch. The various detachments, according to number, were told off to the cross streets along Craig, so that as soon as one branch had filed out another would follow without making any breach.

TO JUDGE OF THE IMMENSE SIZE OF THE PROCESSION IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO CONSIDER THAT THE 14 SECTIONS OR BRANCHES WHICH COMPOSED ITS LENGTH WERE THEMSELVES COMPOSED OF THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS AND NATIONAL SOCIETIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE PARISHES, TWO SCHOOL BOYS AND COLLEGE STUDENTS, THE MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY, THE LITERARY SOCIETIES AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS, AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DIFFERENT PROMINENT TRADES IN THE SECTION. EACH BRANCH HAD A REPRESENTATION OF ABOUT 1,000 PEOPLE ON THE AVERAGE, WHICH WOULD GIVE SOME 14,000 IN PROCESSION. THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION.

- The Dancers of the Association. Branch of St. Cuneogonde, with banner, band, allegorical car and flags. Branch of the Sacred Heart; music, banner, flags and allegorical car. Branch of St. John Baptist Village; Fire Brigade, band, banners, flags and allegorical car. Branch of St. Gabriel; allegorical car, music, flags and banner. Branch of Cote St. Paul; banner, flags and allegorical car. Branch of St. Bridget; music, banners, flags and allegorical car. Branch of St. Joseph; banner, band, flags and allegorical car. Branch of Hoehelaga; band, banner, flags and allegorical car. Branch of St. Vincent de Paul; music, banner, allegorical car and flags. Branch of Notre Dame de Grace; band, banner, flags and allegorical car. Branch of Saint Anfant Jesus; allegorical car, banner and flags. Branch of St. James; music, banner, flags and allegorical car. Branch of Notre Dame; band, banner, allegorical car and flags. Branch of St. Henri des Fraternites; Fire Brigade, band, banner, flags and allegorical car.

THE INVITED GUESTS. THE PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES. THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION—OLD AND NEW. THE MAYOR, THE PRESIDENT, THE GRAND CHAPLAIN AND ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (ALLEGORICAL PERSONAGE).

THE LINE OF MARCH. The procession, which formed on Craig street, opposite the Champ de Mars, proceeded east along Craig to St. Denis, up St. Denis to St. Catherine, along St. Catherine east to Visitation, down Visitation to Dorchester, along Dorchester east to Maisonneuve, up Maisonneuve to Ontario, along Ontario west to St. Denis, down St. Denis to St. Catherine, along St. Catherine west to St. Lawrence Main, up St. Lambert Hill and along Notre Dame to Place d'Armes Square.

ARCHES AND DECORATIONS. St. Lawrence Main street presented a gay appearance. Flags and streamers of every description spanned the roadway. At the corner of Craig street, the large arch used on Procession Sunday was still standing, it having changed its garb, however, from the peaceful palm to the fluttering maple leaf. At the corner of St. Catherine another double arch stood decked out in all the glories of the emblem of Canadian nationality; in fact, the emblem of the street, the prospect was one mass of maple leaf and bunting. Long before the procession passed, the sidewalks were lined with sightseers. From every dry goods store (and there are many) streamers of red and white flannel crossed the street, and hundreds of flags were hung from the housetops and windows. Business in general, except in the refreshment line, seemed to be entirely suspended.

The citizens dwelling on St. Denis street trusted more to nature than their own efforts to celebrate the nationale etc. Several houses were adorned with flags and streamers, but outside of this there was but little show. There were no arches. The trees planted so abundantly along the sidewalk furnished natural arches, which replaced by their leafy foliage the exertions of the citizens.

St. Catherine street was the only thoroughfare which did proper homage to the patron saint of Canadians, St. John the Baptist. In the short distance between St. Lawrence Main to St. Denis streets there were three arches, each of them constructed with care and trouble, an emblem of the love felt for the national saint of Canada by its children. The arch on the corner of St. Lawrence Main and St. Catherine streets was one of the finest on the route. It was a four columned structure, and was gaily adorned with flags and streamers of red, white and blue.

The next arch was at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth streets. It was composed of single pillars, each side being gaily adorned with bunting of all hues and shades. Another double arch had been erected on the corner of St. Catherine and Sanguinet streets. It was second to none on the line of procession, and stood there a monument of the patriotism and devotedness of the Canadians of that section.

On the corner of St. Catherine and Jacques-Cartier streets a very fine arch was erected, which was much admired. In conspicuous letters were the words: "Honneur a Charrette et a ses Louaves." At the corner of Plessis and Dorchester streets, a neat arch was erected, and pretty ones were also built on the corner of St. Catherine and Beaudry and corner of St. Catherine and Montcalm streets.

At the corner of St. Catherine and Wolfe, and also on St. Catherine and Amherst streets, very attractive arches were to be seen. St. Catherine, at this point, presented a glorious spectacle, flags and festoons were numerous; in fact, the street was one mass of overgreens and bunting.

A little further on one of the prettiest arches on the entire route had been erected, on which was placed some pretty children in appropriate costumes, who from time to time sang some very charming choruses, accompanied by music. At this point also salutes were fired. Conspicuous on this arch was the motto "La temperance rend le peuple meilleur."

At the corner of Ste. Rose, a neat and tastefully decorated arch adorned the street, the following motto appearing conspicuously: "Canada premier, dernier, et toujours." When La Fontaine street was reached, a magnificent arch came in view, bearing the inscription, "L'Union fait la force."

At the corner of Bignonne and Maisonneuve streets was another very pretty arch, adorned with pictures and flags, and also had on it the following words: "Notre religion, notre langage et nos loix." Neat arches were erected at the corner of Ontario and Visitation streets and corner of Panet street. The latter arch had a very fine painting on the front of St. Jean Baptist. This arch was erected by the Society of the "Sacred Heart." Here for some distance the streets presented a gorgeous spectacle, and the display of flags, overgreens and pictures was very fine.

At the corner of Ontario and Beaudry streets, a pretty arch was erected, and on the corner of Ontario and Amherst streets, an exceedingly handsome arch was built, among the many mottoes on it being the following: "L'Union fait la force," "Le Bien, le vrai, le beau," "Force, Temperance, Justice." This arch was one of the handsomest on the route.

At the corner of Ontario and Beaudry was a very beautiful one, bearing the following inscriptions: "Bienvenue soient," "Nos compatriotes emigres," "Encouragez nos industries," "Honneur a Villatte De Charrette." A very conspicuous feature of the decorations was the beautiful arch on the corner of Ontario and St. Andre, which in the centre bore the following words: "Soyons Canadiens Avant Tout," on either side were the following: "Religion et Patrie," "Loyaux mais Francais."

THE PROCESSION

was over two miles in length, and one of the grandest of the citizens of Montreal have witnessed for many years. Almost every branch of trade and industry was represented. The allegorical cars were in great abundance, forming the artistic and effective position of the display. Great skill and ingenuity must have been exercised in their construction, in fact the demonstration on the whole ought to be a matter of congratulation to our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. The procession was over an hour and a half passing a given point on St. Lawrence Main street. But very few stops were experienced, and the order and regularity of the line of march were matters generally commented upon. At an early hour this morning the strains of "Vive la Canadienne" aroused the drowsy slumbers of the bands from the various sections of the city marched toward the Champ de Mars, where the procession formed. Ever outlying district sent its detachments to swell the mighty stream, and at about nine o'clock, when the lines began to move towards St. Denis street, the sight was truly a grand one, as witnessed from the slopes of the Champ de Mars. First came the grand banner of the Association, made of white silk and magnificently ornamented. It was carried on a frame by six men, and was greatly admired. The St. Cuneogonde Division were the first to advance, making a very creditable show. The tinmiths' car was covered with shining metal upon which the rays of the sun made a dazzling effect. The potter's wagon followed in which a number of workmen were engaged in motion at the secrets of their trade. The boiler makers' car was seemingly kept in motion by a monster locomotive, from the funnel of which, strange to say, hung a red flag with-

out being even scorched by imaginary smoke. The firemen of the district with their engine, reels and hooking ladders were next in line, and looked exceedingly well. Following came an allegorical figure of St. Jean Baptist with the proverbial sheepskin, cross and lamb, which were much admired. A car representing the tongsorial business came next, in which the agents exhibited their skill in shaving, shampooing and hairdressing, much to the amusement of the crowd. A tricolor floated gaily from the rear, while the gilded emblems of the business projected from the front. In the next car were the furriers and tanners, hard at work. Their display was a very creditable one. Hay presses, bell finishers, and various other trades followed, after which came the Canadian tobacco manufacturers, all looking well and prosperous. Various mottoes exhorting the public to support home industries were noticeable. An open barouch contained a number of children, one of which represented St. John the Baptist surrounded by angels. The form of Jacques Cartier and the ideal men were easily recognized. The firemen of St. Jean Baptist Village were next, after which a very amusing caricature on an old inhabitant and his better half seated in an old-fashion caliche created much laughter. Another allegorical car with St. Jean Baptist angels, Jacques Cartier, Indians, etc., was much admired, its construction being particularly magnificent. The Grand Trunk Band acquitted themselves well, enlivening the march with several admirably executed pieces. The St. Bridget's section turned out in full force. The shoemakers, wheelwrights, printers, blacksmiths and bakers, each had a car, the latter being especially life-like. The Typographical Union car made a very good show. The Wauzer Sewing Machine carriage in the "Section de Machine a Coudre," was a busy factory on a small scale. Samples of all kinds of fabrics were being made and handed out to spectators. The Messrs Willis exhibited some fine specimens of Canadian woodwork, and several machinists were busy fitting their celebrated "Antifiction" Wauzer. Le Canadienne Snowshoes Club turned out in blanket coats regardless of the hot rays of the sun. Their car was covered with various articles emblematic of the Canadian national winter sport. They are to be congratulated on their display. Following came a raised vehicle upon which was erected a rich canopy, in which sat three little boys dressed in red, white and blue, respectively. On the top of the canopy was the word "France." The representation was a very good one.

The various bands, such as the City Band, Victoria Rifles, Prince of Wales, Postelers, Grand Trunk, St. Marie, Reformatory, etc., looked martial like, and played well. Altogether the procession was a most successful one, and witnessed by thousands of people.

CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME.

On the return of the procession to Place d'Armes, the societies entered the Church of Notre Dame, the vault, pillars and sides of which were literally encased by flags, banners, streamers and decorations of every description. The sanctuary was simply gorgeous, the whole presenting a rich picture of beauty, taste and splendor. At a few minutes past 11 o'clock His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, headed by the clergy, entered and knelt before the High Altar. The immense organ sent forth its resounding peals with powerful effect while the choir of some 600 voices sang appropriate anthems and hymns. The scene was now truly inspiring as His Lordship, assisted by priest, deacon and sub-deacon, ascended the altar steps and began the Pontifical Mass. The church was packed from the portico to the sanctuary and from side to side. The music was superb and grandiose, its like being seldom heard even in Notre Dame. Thus was brought to a brilliant close a brilliant demonstration and a magnificent celebration of St. John the Baptist day.

Our French Canadian citizens brought the celebration of their national festival to a close by a grand banquet, which was held in the Richelieu Hotel.

The chair was occupied by the President of St. Jean Baptist Society, Hon Louis Desbouches, M. P. P., and on his right sat General Baron de Charrette, His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Chevalier Faldouan (of Florence, Italy), Mr. James Stewart, President St. Andrews Society, Mr. C. J. Cournoy, M. P., Mr. L. O. Tailleux, Q. C., M. P., Mr. H. Beauregard, M. P., Mr. P. Fontaine and Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., and on his left Mr. J. de Rochebonne, Mr. Jerome Perrault (Vice-President St. Jean Baptist Society), Rev. Mr. Sentenne, Hon Senator Trudel, Mr. C. O. Perrault (Vice-Consul of France), Mr. N. Bourassa, Rev. Mr. Levesque, Mr. Champagne, M. P., and Mr. Lafontaine, M. P. Among other guests were Viscounts Farnese, Chevalier LaRoche, His Honor Recorder DeMontigny, Police Magistrate Desnoyers, ex-Ald. Allard, Ald. Beaudry, Messrs S. Paganolo, Q. C., L. O. David, L. S. Archambault, D. Holland, A. S. Hamelin, C. C. Auger, L. A. N. Provencher, — Dumouchel and the presidents of the various sections of the St. Jean Baptist Society.

Shortly after the dinner had commenced, the Chairman introduced General Charette to the assembly, as that gentleman had to retire early from the banquet. The General made a brief address, during which he was heartily cheered, and resumed his seat amid cries of "Vive la France."

The toasts honored were "The Queen," "The Governor-General," "The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec," "The Clergy," "The Day We Celebrate," "La France," "Our Guests," "Our Sister Societies," "The Press," and "The Ladies."

The various toasts were proposed and honored by the following gentlemen:—The President, Rev. Messrs. Sentenne and Levesque, Mr. Perrault, Mr. Cournoy, M. P., Mr. Buisseau, Mr. David, the Mayor, Messrs. Beauregard and Provencher. The banquet was in every respect a success, and did honor to the day and those who organized it.

IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT! THE LAND WAR

LONDON, June 20.—Mr. Gladstone moved that precedence be given to the Arrears of Rent Bill whenever set down over other business, the Repression Bill, and that there be morning sittings on Friday. He wished to put the Arrears Bill into Committee pro forma, so as to introduce amendments, including one authorizing the appointment of special agents to examine cases, and thus prevent the crowding of the Land Courts. He promised to provide for the continuance of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. He suggested that various bills by private members relative to agricultural tenancies should be read a second time and referred to committee. He stated that the Government intended to persevere with the Corrupt Practices Bill. They were more than ever convinced that procedura rules in some sense transcended every other subject. They therefore still deemed it their duty to avail themselves of every legitimate opportunity to settle the question. Mr. Gladstone said the Government would deem it their duty not to remit the settlement of the question of procedure to another session in the coming year. Sir Stafford Northcote deprecated the idea of an autumn session. Mr. Gladstone's motion was adopted by 253 to 97.

DUBLIN, June 21.—Matthew Harris, a prominent Land Leaguer, denounces Davitt's land nationalization scheme, and accuses him of outraging the feelings of Irish nationalists throughout the world and sowing discord and division among the whole Irish race. It is stated that an extensive seizure of arms and ammunition has been made on James street, in a low part of Dublin.

Quinn, late secretary of the Land League, has been released from Kilmainham Jail. LONDON, June 21.—In the House of Commons, clause 11 of the Repression bill was passed. Mr. Trevelyan appealed to members to expedite the bill. Every day gave the Irish executive fresh reason to regard the position of the country with deep and increasing anxiety.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons, clause 12 of the Repression bill was taken up. It provides for the application of the Alien Act to aliens in Ireland. Mr. Healy moved an amendment limiting the operation of the act to a year instead of three. Mr. Trevelyan said the object was to enable the Government to get at those believed to be at the bottom of most of the crimes committed in Ireland. The Government knew a number of the most dangerous characters in Ireland were aliens.

Mr. Healy's amendment was rejected by 73 to 32. Mr. Lloyd (Liberal) moved an amendment applying the Alien Act to the whole United Kingdom. After discussion, Mr. Gladstone proposed to allow the amendment to stand over till a report was made, when it would be proposed for acceptance of the House, so that fuller consideration might be given to it.

Mr. Lloyd's amendment was agreed to by 228 to 51. DUBLIN, June 22.—The resolution passed by the Dublin Corporation against the Repression bill, declaring that coercion is becoming discredited and induces ignorant men to become members of secret societies, has been presented at the bar of the House of Commons by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who was dressed in his official robes.

Opposition to the Repression is steadily increasing. Boyd Kinnear writes to the London Times a letter, in which he says:—"Governments who still govern by bayonets and 'police' are in a middle age degeneration in being words of the implementation of their patriots. The same statesman, grown old, has sung 900 'Irishmen into jail on suspicion and held them there without trial. Englishmen snubbed at the tales of the sufferings of a Polish and Italian woman, but Irish officials 'sent young girls to prison under the Prostitution Act, and have been commended by the English Government as valuable servants.'"

"When the English formerly heard of conspiracies and assassinations they said that these were the consequences of despotism; and that only English freedom would make them cease. For the same things in Ireland there are demanded the remedies of Metetrach and Gortschakoff—more police and soldiers."

"The decrees of martial law were Russian and Austrian. The governments, not the people, in these cases trampled upon liberty. With us it is the English people, for if the English people had not agreed, no coercion bill could have been carried. We are the successors of Austria and the rivals of Russia."

LONDON, June 23.—The letter of Matthew Harris, a prominent Land Leaguer, denouncing Davitt's land nationalization scheme, is creating deep interest both in Ireland and in political circles in England. The letter says:—"Already Davitt has done more damage to the cause in Ireland than a dozen Forsters with a dozen coercion acts at their backs could accomplish. However high Davitt's motives may be his actions from day to day since his release are such as to cause disorder and division throughout the whole Irish race."

The letter declares that if 500,000 farmers, who with their families number over 3,000,000, become tenants of the British Government Ireland might bid farewell for ever to the long cherished hope of becoming an independent nation. When Davitt asserts that there is little difference between Farnell and himself, he shows more ingenuity than candor, for as wide a gulf as ever existed between men on this continent exists between them. Harris argues against the land nationalization scheme as unpractical and visionary, and in favor of peasant proprietorship, a system which has brought increased population, wealth and power to every nation that adopted it as a form of its agricultural system.

LONDON, June 23.—The police discovered 50 men drilling in County Roscommon. Eight were captured. Three were recognized as released suspects. During the debate in the House of Commons this afternoon on clause 12 of the Repression bill, it was obvious that the condition of Ireland was made greatly worse by subscriptions raised in America to participate in conspiracies. He did not hesitate to say that the subjects of the Queen who took part in the Chicago convention were traitors to the Crown. The objection of the clause under discussion was to prevent conspirators of the worst dye exciting the people to disorder.

Mr. Sexton warned the Government that the feelings generated among Irishmen in America by seeing their countrymen driven as aliens from their careers of industry must cause trouble to Great Britain at no distant date. The clause was adopted. Clause 13, defining the powers of justices to summon witnesses, was passed. LONDON, June 23.—A company, comprising Irish notoriety and large owners, has been formed as a purely commercial speculation for the purpose of defeating the influence of the Land League and supplementing the work of the Property Defence Association, and the company will take possession of evicted lands, and work them to the greatest public advantage.

CONVICTS, June 25.—There was rioting here Saturday night and to-night. Shutters were torn from shop windows to replenish bonfires for the celebration of St. John's Eve. Shots were exchanged and the police fired. LONDON, June 24.—Sir William Harcourt has placed in the House of Commons two new clauses to the Repression Bill, one providing that no combination under the Trades Union Act shall be enforceable under the bill, and the other that nothing under the act shall render unlawful any political or social association for such objects and acting by such means as under the act and otherwise are not unlawful.

The Provisional honours board of the Land Corporation Society formed for the purpose of defeating the influence of the Land League, is composed of the Marquis of Dufferin, Marquis of Umond, Marquis of Waterford, Earl Russell, Earl Longford, Earl Fortescue, Lord Arildham, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Venley, and others. The proposed capital is £750,000, and guaranteed fund £125,000, which is already subscribed; advances at a moderate rate of interest are to be made to enable landlords to retain the management of grazing farms. In some cases the company will undertake the management of farms on short lease at a low rent, giving the owner a share in the profit.

New York, June 24.—Michael Davitt, in company with his secretary, William J. Redmond, left the Everett House this morning for New Haven. He speaks there to-night, and will probably not return to this city until the eve of his departure for Ireland.

The usual Irish wrangle continued in the House of Commons during the whole week, the Repression of Crime bill making slower progress than ever. The Parnellites are obstructing the alien clause with extreme persistence, knowing that this clause will enable the Government to arrest and export the most efficient agents of crime. While meeting the objections heretofore urged by the American Government against detention without trial, Mr. Bright's remark that the Chicago convention, so far as it was composed of British subjects, was a convention of traitors was directed at Healy and O'Connor. Mr. Healy replied that Bright was a political renegade. He disowned loyalty to the Crown, ridiculed the Queen, insulted Forster, described the Irish executive as being composed of disolute scoundrels, defied the Speaker, and was allowed to finish a speech rocking with treasonable hatred.

The Herald's London special says:—"The steady opposition of the Irish party to the Crime Prevention bill has resulted in many important concessions by the Government. The right of search for arms by night has been abandoned and some of the most objectionable sections of the press clauses have been thrown out. Limitations actually imposed on right of seizure were already possessed, and the power to try men for treason and felony without a jury is only to be given for acts committed after the passage of the act." Allons convicted under the bill are to be treated as first-class misdemeanants, not as ordinary felons, and the Government must prove that the accused person is an alien before proceeding to expel him. The result is due to Parnell's skillful leadership, as he has his party once more completely in hand."

The Tribune's London special says attempts to discredit the police information of preparations for an Irish rising do not shake the belief of the authorities that a serious attempt to seize Dublin has been projected. The Irish Executive believe that large supplies of arms have been imported into Ireland. Elaborate precautions are still persevered with. DUBLIN, June 27.—Two hundred and fifty ejection decrees have been obtained against small tenants of Concomara. A decrees are carried out, two thousand persons will be homeless.

It is definitely arranged to prevent the freedom of the city to Farnell and Dixon on the 15th August on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition and unveiling of the statue of O'Connell. LOSTEROD, June 28.—At a meeting

laborers here and at Bruff, resolutions were passed in favor of agitation to obtain from farmers a grant of a plot of land and dwelling. The disinclination of the farmers to assist the laborers was denounced in strong terms. Opinions were expressed in favor of having direct dealings with landlords instead of with farmers.

New York, June 27.—Patrick Egan telegraphs that the object of the Land Corporation Society is to work Irish farmers with English and Scotch farmers. This, he says, means war to the death. The real struggle of the Land League is only beginning, and the crisis demands that all friends rally to support the people's cause.

New York, June 27.—The Herald's London special says: in reference to the despatch from us alleging that Davitt called O'Connor Power a traitor to the Irish cause, Power says:—"Davitt having unconsciously failed in his attempt to overturn Parnell and the original program of the Land League, wants to distract public attention by attacking me. Davitt evidently thinks that the cause of Ireland is whatever, for the time being, suits his capricious policy. I could say a good deal about the individual who wants to pose as the Apostle of humanity, but who, in reality, is the propagator of falsehood and the agent of division. But feeling that his conduct has chiefly inspired profound contempt, the meanness of his attacks upon me are only equalled by their black ingratitude. I defy Davitt to point out a single word or act of mine capable of supporting his accusations."

LONDON, June 27.—The Home Secretary, on account of the importance of the case, has ordered an examination of Walsh, arrested in connection with the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell recently. He was removed to the Bow street police Court, which this morning was guarded by an extra force of constables on account of the receipt of a threatening letter. The van in which the prisoner was brought to Court was escorted by six men. Walsh will be committed for trial in the Central Criminal Court on a charge of treason-felony.

GUITEAU DOOMED.

His blasphemous—A respite refused by the Cabinet—Further efforts to be made on his behalf.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Cabinet has decided not to interfere with the sentence of Guiteau. The Attorney-General this morning instructed the Marshal of the district and the Warden of the jail to keep the prisoner in strict confinement, and allow no one to see him except his spiritual advisers, the physician and the officers of the jail.

The result of the special meeting of the Cabinet last evening was made known this morning by the statement of the Attorney-General that the plea for a respite for Guiteau had been refused. The Cabinet's conclusion was withheld from the public that it might first be made known to the prisoner. The Attorney-General submitted an elaborate report to the Cabinet last evening, reviewing all the joints presented in favor of a respite and recommending that it be not granted on the ground that the sanity of the prisoner was fully established at the trial. The report was generally discussed and unanimously approved by the Cabinet, all the members being present.

Rev. Mr. Hicks, when informed this morning of the Cabinet's decision, drove to the jail and informed Guiteau sent the following to Hicks:—"Go and see Arthur, and shake your fist in his face, and tell him I made him President by my inspiration, and he must give me an unconditional pardon, and if he does not, God Almighty blast him for ever. I tell you, brother Hicks, I am God's man, and God takes care of His own." Letters have been received by Read and others interested in the Guiteau case from Scoville, who is now in Chicago. Scoville announces that his wife left Cleveland for the East, and he expresses grave apprehensions as to her sanity. He fears she contemplates attempting to kill her child and committing suicide on the day of Guiteau's execution. Scoville urges, her friends in the East to keep a close watch upon her.

Read says he does not despair and will make another appeal to the President at the earliest opportunity. Miss Chevalier will have a conference with Dr. Gidding and Rev. Mr. Hicks this evening to determine future action in view of obtaining a stay of the execution.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Guiteau's death-warrant was signed by the clerk of the Criminal Court this morning, the seal of the Court attached and the document forwarded to Warden Crocker at the jail. It will be read to the prisoner just before the execution. The warrant has been turned around and other slight changes made.

Speaking of the decision of the Cabinet, Guiteau said to Rev. Dr. Hicks, "Don't go to the President any more; let him come to you. I have nothing more to ask of him. If he has irrevocably decided, I appeal to a higher court. God will judge between him and me."

THE LATE MR. MACEVILLA.

The remains of Mr. Anthony McEvilla, a well-known and esteemed citizen of Upton, have been consigned to their last resting place. The funeral was attended by a very large portion of the population of the town, and a number of friends from Montreal and Quebec. The funeral services were performed by the Rev. Father LaFamme, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The parish church was draped in the deepest mourning and the ceremonies were altogether of a most impressive nature. Mr. McEvilla had resided in Upton for a number of years, where he carried on the business of lumber merchant. His kind and affable manner had endeared him to the whole population, as the general expression of regret at his death fully testified.