DEFIANT DR McGLYNN.

He is Ready to be Martyred for His Theories... Comparing Himself to Galileo-A Cathotic Priest Gives His Opinion -Minor Excommunication Abolished.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—Dr. McGlynn was shown last night the cable despatch from Rome instructing Archbishop Corrigan to excommunicate him without delay. When asked if he had espected the news he said "No." He had that himself always passive in the matter. expected the news has said its. He had kept himself always passive in the matter, and the interviews published by newspapers were in the interviews published by destined as to what many cases fictitious. Questioned as to what he would do now the Doctor said he could not he would do now the Doctor raid he could not do anything but to accept the situation with quiet resignation.

"I will stick to my theories even if I should be reasted alive," he said.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

" My case is nearly the same as that of Galiin a second in the same as that or Gali-leo, but I will not give up my ideas; I will never recall what I have said once. (Solleo was wesk enough to retract before the Inquisition. weak enough to retract perore the inquisition. I will never give up my principles. I defy the right of the Roman Catholic Church to prohibit me from teaching my principles and land theories; I will continue to instruct the poor, the theories manner. theories; I will continue to instruct the poor, the laboring people. I fulfilled my duties as a priest. I have not taught any doctrine against the rules of the Church. I want everybody to the rules of the Unuch. I want everyoody to enjoy life. I am to-day just as good a Catholic as the Pope himself. I believe in all the t achings and sacraments of the Church, but I do not believe that the Pope has any right to protable the teaching of my land theories."

THE LAND THEOSIES. When questioned if the excommunication was When questioned if the excommunication was ordered on the basis of the land theories, the Doctor said:—"Yes, about four years ago I received a letter from Rome, in which I was told not to lecture ary more. At that time I kept not to lecture ary more. At that time I kept silent. But I think now that the Pope tresilent. But I think now that the Pope trespassed. The Church has not only in my case passed. passed. The Church has not only in my case interfered a great deal with my proper and inalienable right, but in a good many other cases, as, for example, in the Septennate question, in the German Reichstag, and in the special missions of Mgrs. Persico and Gualdi, who are to inquire into the circumstance of the who are to inquire into the circumstances of the who are to inquire into the circumstances of the Church in Ireland, though there are pleuty of good and reliable prelates in the Irish Church that were perfectly able to give the information. The Irish people will laugh if these two prelates not versed in the language or customs of the people inquire of them in regard to the religious and p litical troubles."

NEW YORK, July 6.—Archbishop Corrigan has received no cabiegram as yet from Rome

One of the priests connected with the Cathe dral stated that probably the Archbishop would be sotified by letter, on account of the importance of the decument.

s'What effect will Dr. McGlynn's evcommunication have upon his Catholic followers?" he

was asked.
"That is a pretty hard question to answer," "That is a pretty hard question to answer, said the clergyman. "What was known eminor excommunication, that is, excommunication for holding social intercourse with an excommunicated person, is virtually abolished. Catholics would not be excommunicated for holding social intercourse with Dr. McGlynn, or transacting any business with him as with any other fellowman. It is a different thing. any other fellow man. It is a different thing, however, if they uphild and encourage him in his rebellion against the Church—that is, if they follow his leadership and support the doctrines

which the Church has condemned in his person. If they do s, they are culpably in rabellion against the Church, and while they remain so must be denied the sacraments and spiritual benefits of complete communion with the THE ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY DEFIES THE POPE New York, July 5.—At the regular meeting of the Anti-Poverty society Sunday evening Secretary Clark spoke in solemn and measured tones, which seemed to indicate that his words were the results of a good deal of considerations of the Eventure

tion, probably on the part of the Executive Committee of the society. "No doubt," sa'd he, "many people have been on the tiptoe of expectancy during the past twenty-four hours as to an event that ought to take place about ago was not a mere empty threat. It is quite within the possib lines that that event may yet come off. (A voice—'Let it come! Let them excommunicate the whole lot!') They may of her house and sustained a fracture of one

ting Dr. McGlynn—(hisses)—for it seems that there is no limit to their contempt for the sacred rights of the people. If they do excommunicate him—('No!')—it will be for teaching certain dootrines. It is well to review just here what those doctrines are."

The speaker then quoted the well knownstatement attributed to Bishop Nulty, of Meath, Ireland, regarding the primary right of the people to the land. This, he declared, was the identical doctrine taught by McGlynn. Why was not Nulty excommunicated in 1881? "Because the Vatican dared not do it." (A voice—"Because there's no Tammany Hall in Ireland.") The Catholic Church claimed to teach the same doctrine at all times and places. (A same doctrine at all times and places. (A) voice—"There's a revised edition—the Tammany Hall edition.") "I would ask Archbishop Corrigan," continued Mr. Clarke, "where this unity comes in in the case of Dr. McGlynn? I don't suppose that Labellett on answer. But we can tell them of Dr. McGrynn: I don't suppose that it shall get an answer. But we can tell them why. The gentlemen at the Vatican dated not do it. They knew that Bishop Nuity had the whole Irish nation at his back and they feared a

schism in the Irish Church.

"Well, I think we ought to be able to teach them a wholesome lesson similar to that that was taught them then. I think we are now in a mood to do it. I think they will have the control of have to excommunicate one or two besides Dr. McGlynn; that they will have to excom-municate some millions of American Catholics, in fact, if they excommunicate McGlynn. I believe that I speak for those millions when I say that we will never, so long as there is breath in our bodies, yield up one jot or tittle of our rights as American citizens to priest, bishop or Pope. This is our answer to the threat of excommunication. They cannot put

Many of Dr. McGlynn's sympathizers, in discussing the effects of the Church's censure, have expressed an anxiety about their spiritual statue in their continued active relation with the deposed priest. To the devout Catholic excommunication is the gravest colorairy that the deposed priest. To the devout Catholic ex-communication is the gravest calamity that can befall any one, and the subject of such censure is usually regarded with abhorrence. The pre-valent notion is that no association of any kind may be had with an excommunicated person, and if any such civil intercourse be had minor excommunication is incurred. This, however, is not the case, as minor excommunication has become obsolete, and this spiritual bovect no

referring to the case, and anathematising Pierre, but he was immediately ordered to "all invaders, destroyers and leaters of leave the Island. The Newfoundland Governcities, lands, places or rights belonging to the ment refuse to recognize the French Consul, and Roman Church on the unwavers of its suppose demand that they shall have Roman Church, or the usurpers of its supreme jurisdiction over them, as well as all those giving help, advice or favor to such invaders." Hence the entire Government, from the King to the common soldier, fell under the ban of the Church, and, as a consequence, nearly all the population of the Italian States incurred minor excommunication by reason of this unavoidable intercourse with the Government officials and

the army.

Practically, however, no one respected the Pontiff's censure, and minor excominunication quickly passed into a condition of "innocuous desentude." To use the language of Pius IX. in his celebrated constitution of 1869, "minor excommunication becomes simply a snare to consciences." Accordingly in the bull, "Apostolice Sedis," the Pope deliberately dropped minor excommunication from the enumerated censures of canon law. Since then all canonists have taught that this censure has ceased to exist in law. But as no direct and formal uterance on the subject had been made by the Vicar of Christ, the difficulty assumed its greatest proportions when, in 1870, the Italian government took possession of Rome itself, whereby the Roman ecclesiostics themselves, not to say the Roman ecclesiastics themselves, not to say all the people of the city, were constantly obliged to come in contact with the members of the governments, which had now despoiled the Holy See of all it; temporal possessions. Con fessors, however, ignored the existence of any ecclesisatical censure arising from civil inter-course with the governmental officials and army, and the Pope himself sent one of his donestic priests to administer the last rites of the Church to Victor Emmanuel on his death-bed, although the King had never shown any signs of repentence for his act of spoliation.

Finally, in order to remove all doubt from the minds of the faithful, Pope Leo XIII., on December 5, 188, approved a public declaration of the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition to the effect that miror excommunication, as established by canon law, had entirely ceased to bind the consciences of the faithful.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Village of St. Remi Partially Destroyed by Fire-The Loss and Insurance-Scenes and Incidents-The City to Contribute \$1,000 to the sufferers.

One of the largest conflagrations that has ever visited the village of St. Remi, P.Q., for many years, took place Wednesday afternoon. many years, took place Wednesday atternoon between three and four o'clock in Mr. D. Gagne's foundry, from where it spread with great foundry, from where it spread with great fath the only information received on the matter was the cablegram published in the morning papers.

One of the priests connected with the Cathe. wind, soon attacked the Darivage hotel and reduced it to ashes. For a time it was generally believed that the ever increasing flames would here be subdued; but such was not the case, as the fire continued its way, attacking Mr. Therien's general store, which fell a prey to the devouring element. Mr. C. Lamarre's house, L. St. Marie, M. P.'s dwelling, H. Martin's, the scene of the conflagration and rendered very valuable assistance. As to the St. Henri Fire Brigade, Chief Benoit and his men, as well as their fire apparatus, were quickly sent out by special train, but were so greatly delayed by the cars that they only proceeded as far as St. Lambert and returned to the city. During the progress of the fire, the only hand pump which the progress of the fire, the only hand pump which belonged to the parish caught fire and was quickly destroyed. The water pressure was, as is often the case in adjoining municipalities, somewhat poor, and wells had often to be used.
Mr. L. P. Lazure, while operating the salvage
of his goods and effects had a narrow escape of
being burned alive, as he fell twice in the
flames, sustaining numerous injuries, but was
rescued by some neighbors. The scene which was to be witnessed during the fire can hard y be described. Suffice it to say that men, women and children, almost paralyzed by fear, were to be found running here and there, look ing for their relatives and effects, but no casualties of a serious nature are reported. Several her arms, fell from the attic into the basement of her house and sustained a fracture of one excommunicate the whole lot! They may excommunicate the whole lot! They may commit the folly and outrage of excommunicating Dr. McGlynn—(bisses)—for it seems that there is no limit to their contempt for the sacred rights of the people. If they do excommunicate him—('No!')—it will be for teaching certain dootrines. It is well to review just here what those doctrines are."

The speaker then quoted the well known statement attributed to Bishop Nulty, of Meath, Ireland of the sead at sustained a fracture of one of her house and sustained and sustained a fract

Finance Committee, and urged upon him the necessity of the city granting some assistance for the victims of yesterday fire. The city, it is understood, will contribute \$1,000 toward the re-building of the houses so destroyed.

FURTHER DETAILS-THE LIST OF VICTIMS.

In connection with the St. Rémi conflagration, by which a portion of the village was destroyed, the following are names of the principal sufferers:—Mesers. Dominique Gagné, Emery Bonneville, Césaire Thérien, Camille Lamarre, A. Lepage, Joseph Hébert, M. Goyer, notary, J. H. Martin, M. Lepage, E. Lemieux, E. Tremblay, Capt. Ls. St. Marie, M.P., E. Letourneau, Joseph Marcotte and Antoine Ste. Marie. Further particulars from the municipality show that the loss will likely exceed by a few th usand dollars the estimate given in last night's Post. The Rev. Curé of the locality is night's Post. The Rev. Cure of the locality is also doing everything to sid the sufferers, but unless some charitable persons lend aid to the unfortunate victims of Tuesday's fire, some terrible misery will soon follow.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC. EVERTBODY SMUGGLES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

threat of excommunication. They cannot put us out. The Church was not founded to be a monopoly for the hierarchy. We claim it as a God-given right, of which no archbishop or Pope can upon a filmsy pretext deprive us. Once for all our ultimatum is, 'Let them do it if they dare!' (Wild cheering.)

MINOR EXCOMMUNICATION.

A TROUBLESOME PENALTY ABOLISHED—BAFFIY OF M'GLYNN'S CATHOLIC FOLLOWERS.
In view of the threatened excommunication of Dr. McGlynn the question of minor excommunication, a phase of the subject not hitherto noticed, becomes interesting.

Many of Dr. McGlynn's sympathizers, in discussing the effects of the Church's censure, have expressed an anxiety about their spiritual statue in their continued active relation with the deposed priest. To the devout Gatholic expression of the French Government to St. Pierre, in reference to revenue extrement as a monitorial put of the first put to the fill of the Newfoundland Government to St. Pierre, in reference to revenue extrement as a monitorial put of the fill of the newfoundland Government to St. Pierre, in reference to revenue extrement as a monitorial put of the fill of the newfoundland Government to St. Pierre, in reference to revenue customs official sent by the Newfoundland Government to St. Pierre, in reference to revenue matters, was ordered by the French Government to leave St. Pierre immediately. For many years a large illicit traffic has been going on between the French town of St. Pierre and the several English towns on the adjoining hays. Of late years the smuggling trade has become almost a science. Every one smuggled, and St. Pierre being only a Crown colony, a kind of French garrison, there were little or no nort dues to pay, and so smuggling was a very become obsolete, and this spiritual boycott no longer exists. The manner in which this decree of Canon law was abrogated recalls one of the most interesting pages in Italian history.

In 1860, during the pontificate of Pius IX., the Subalpine government, which comprised the whole of Northern Italy—including Piedmont, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena and Parma—seized the Roman Marches, or States, bordering on the Adriatic, belonging to the Holy See. Pius IX. at once issued a bull declaring that the Italian Government had incurred the major excommunication, specially reserved to the Supreme Pontiff, quoting the language of the supreme Pontiff, quoting the language of the famous bull, In Cana Domini, particularly

demand that they shall have a representative at

FARM AND GARDEN.

Allow your horses plenty of time to eat and rest at noon.

Blue grass and clover make excellent pasture for swine.

Impure air in the hennery causes many fowls to sicken and die.

Clover pasture increases the milk yield of cows and makes yellow butter. Feed turkeys daily enough to induce them to

return home regularly at night. Young pigs require little beyond a clover pas-ture. Those intended for early market should

have extra feed. Don't spend money in buying trees nor labor in planting them, unless you intend to care for

them afterward. One robin in a cherry tree or a grapevine will do more damage than a crow would in a corn field in the same time.

Remember that seeds of pumpkins, cucum-oers or melons cannot be relied upon to repro-duce themselves exactly when planted side by

As soon as flowers fade, cut away the unsight ly remaios, unless seeds are wanted, when only the few that may be needed should be allowed to ripen.

Hens set after this month rarely succeed with their broad. The poultry house needs special care in hot weather to keep it clear of vermin. Whitewash the sid-s and floor, applying kerosene to the roosts, and provide dust boxes.

Mrs. Sudduth, of Flemingsburg, Ky., who to k \$10 in prizes for her three pounds of butter at the great dairy show, has never colored her butter at all except as her cows run every day on blue grass. Mrs. Willet, of Roshn, L.I., also a prize winner, uses no dye stuff in her butter.

If the leaves of currants and gooseberries are eaten by "the worm," apply white hell-bore at once. Stir a tablespoonful of the powder in a pailful of water and apply with a syringe. Repeat this after a few days. If later broads appear continue the remedy, which is a very certain one.

It is suggested that a due mixture of butter milk and corn meal will make about the best balanced rations for pigs, and secure the greatest economy, both in preventing waste and provid-ing the greatest amount of nutrition. As they increase in age and more tat is desired, the proportion of meal can be increased.

If blight strikes the poor trees, slit the bark on one side of limb or body, from affected part cownward, at once, and give a coat of pure lin-seed oil. This slitting is beneficial to hide bound trees, with a good coat of whitewash added. A good time to prune trees is right away after they have leaved out. There is no better or safer time than this for cutting limbs from trees.

An expert in grape pruning gives the follow and the grapes begin to form, you can cut off, as you please, all the branches or saw off the vines. There will be no bleeding. He prefers the spring, for the entire growth of the last year is before you, and the best bearing wood can be seen. — 4. M. Purdy, in Popular Gardinian. The cat is a splendid food for young animals

because, compared with corn, atraw, etc., it is rich in muscle and bone forming elements; and this also makes it a splendid food for work ani male. Corn should be fed sparingly to work animals, during the summer especially, as it is a heating food. It will pay to make the grain ration of cats in the morning and at noon.

A correspondent gives his way of keeping the curculio off the p'um and cherry trees. Take refuse wool and tie it around the trunk of the tree so as to let it hang down, and then every morning turn up the wool and catch them. Another way recommended is to wind the body with a strip of paper six inches wide, and keep this paper well coated with printers' ink or similar substance.

In keeping a horse fat, there is as much in the driver as in the free!. A horse we I curried and rubbed with a woolen rag afterward, is sure to make a seek-coated horse, and when well groomed is, we may say, half fed. A cross and nervous driver will fill the horse with fear and dread, and will rapidly run his horse down. Use any animal kindly. Always be firm and make it mind, but never get excited. A cool headed driver makes a long headed horse.

Dairying will pay in the long run, if it is in-telligently managed. There is no business that promises better, for there is none for whose promises better, for there is none for whose promises there is a more universal demand; and the more of good butter we have the better it will pay. It is not because the market is overstocked with good butter that prices are now, but low prices, come from the tone of ever low, but low prices come from the tons of poor butter that are thrown upon the market. This poor butter is sold to the country dealer at about the price of grease, but little more.

ODD OR EVEN.

A notorious gambler of the last century finally ruined himself by a very extraordinary bet. He had been p'sying with Lord Lorn; their stakes had been very high, and luck had gone steadily against him. Exasperated at his losses, he jumped up from the card table and, seizing a large punch bowl, said: "For once I'll have a bet where I have an equal chance of winning! Odd or even, for 15,000 guineas?" "Odd," replied the peer calmly. The bowl was deshed against the wall, and, on the pieces being counted, there proved to be an odd one. The rash gambler paid up his 15,000 guineas; but, if tradition is correct, it was only by selling the last of his estates that he was enabled to do so.—
Chamber's Journal. A notorious gambler of the last century finally Chamber's Journal.

WELL DONE, MR. BLAINE!

Whatever may have been the motive which prompted him to do it, Mr. James G. Blaine, now in Engand, deserves much commendation for his very manly and dignified refusal to accept the hospitality of Lord Salisbury when invited to do so by the British premier. There will, of course, be those who will say that Mr. Blaine declined Salisbury's invitation for political reasons of his own, and who will see in his refusal another bait cast out for Irish-American votes next year, but even if all such assertions are trie, Mr. Blaine deserves credit for his action. He has at least shown that he possesses the courage of his words, if not of his convictions. In that famous speech he made last year a Portland, Blaine denounced the Salisbury regime in very forcible language, calling it brital, tyrannical and despotical. Had he accepted Salisbury's invitation last week, and hobnobbed with the Tory premier, he would have proven to the world that he was neither sincere nor earn-st when he denounced coercive methods at Portland, and if other reasons were lacking to induce him to decline the invitation, the manner in which he spoke of the Tory Government last summer would have furnished him with a sufficient and valid one. Mr. Blaine may rest assured that his action in this matter will not be without its effect in case he ruus for the Presidency again. There is a large number of American citizens,

a goodly proportion of whom are Democrats and Irish-Americans, who have long been disgusted with the toadyism and viency which prominent Americans who happen to be in Loadon exhibit to the powers that be, even when these latter are engaged in the brutal work of enchaining liberty and free thought, consequently, a man who acts in the independent fashion Mr. Blaine did when he refused Saliebury's invitation, is admired, and can count on support whenever he needs it .- Providence Visitor.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Picton, July 5—A meeting of farmers of the Township of Halowell, the largest in Prince Edward County, was held at Bloomfield to-day and a Commercial Union Club organized. It was resolved to organize every township in the county in similar manner and elect every representative man in the Township Council and as members of Parliament upon that plat form.

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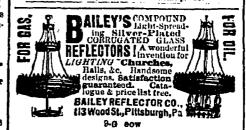
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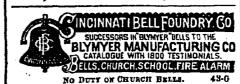
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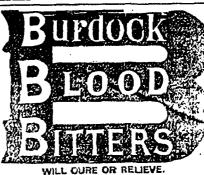
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2688.
Dame Aurelic Laforce, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted a demand for separation as to property against her husband, Roger Dandurand, notel keeper, of the same place.

A. ST. JULIEN, Astorney for Plaintiff Montreal, 16th June, 1887.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Margaret
Jane Moarthur, of the City and District
wife of Milton Fennington, of the same
and duly authorized a siter on justice, Plantain and duly authorized a siter on justice, Plantain
said Milton Fennington, Defendant.
An action for soparation as to property
been instituted against the said Defondant
KERR, CARTER & GOLDSA
Montreal, 20th June, 1887.