THE-TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. こう きいた 明朝時期間ででいる 计计算

NORTH-WEST NEWS.

SUDGMENT IN THE CONNORS AP. PEAL CASE AGAINST THE PRISONER.

POUNDMAKER'S INDIANS REPORTED TO BE OF BIG BEAR.

WINNIPRO, Jane 29.—Judgment was deliver-ed here to day in the Connors appeal murder case. After referring to the facts and to the statute of 1880, His Lordship proceeded with his judgment, of which the following are ex-tracts:—We have carefully examined and contracts: --We have carefully examined and con-midered the facts, and are of opinion that the jury was fully warranted and sustained in their wardict of guilty of murder The authority of this court is limited on this appeal either to confirm the conviction or to order a new trial. It is perfectly clear that the Parliament of Can-ada hasconferred on the stipendiary magistrate, with junctice of the pears, and with the interven-tion of a jury of six, the power of trying per-sons for a capital offence. The statute may be fairly read as providing for summary trials in sertain cases by a stipendiary magistrate withfairly read as providing for summary trials in certain cases by a stipendiary magistrate with-out jury, in certain other cases by a stipendiary magistrate with a justice of the peace and jury of six. Under 32 and 33 Vic., chap. 32, no mention is made of dispensing with a grand jury, but the procedure is given by which crimes therein mentioned are to be tried. That proce-dure being followed, the case is lawfully dis-posed of, without a bill having been submitted to the Grand Jury. Under the North-West Territories act. 1880, the procedure is also laid down. and in my opinion contains all the law requires to be observed. No complaint is made that the requirements of that act have not been observed. The act, whilst it provides for the trial, who shall preside and the number of the jury, does not provide either for the for the trial, who shall preside and the number of the jury, does not provide either for the grand jury nor their qualification nor any means for securing their attendance in the North-West territories. In my opinion none North-West territories. In my opinion none ever existed. In our opinion a new trial should be refused and the conviction confirmed. Jus-tices Taylor and Dubuc concurred in the judg-ment of the Chief Justice. Mr. Ewart then in-timated the intention of the prisoner to carry the case to the Privy Council. A desparch from Medicine Hat reports that while members of the Halifax Battalion were hathing in the Saskatchewan on Sunday, one of their surphur Puierte Mullic was drawned

bathing in the Saskatchewan on Sunday, one of their number, Private Mullie, was drowned. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his un-timely e d. The tro.ps did not embark from Fort Pitt to-day, as expected. It is said they are waiting for detachments of the 65th under Col. Onimet and the Winnipeg Light Infantry, expected to join their comrades. Telegraph communication was established between Edmon-ton and Winnipeg to-day and messages have passed over the line. A priest from Poundmaker's reserve reports the Indigues there again unruly and disposed to

A press from Foundmarker's case to reports the Indians there again unruly and disposed to go on the warpath. Half-breads in the neigh-borhood of Duck Lake are reported openly carting stolen goods which were cached in the bluffs to their houses. Much satisfaction is expressed at the action of the Government in increasing the mounted police force.

Increasing the mounted police force. Orders have been received by the Queen's Own to return at once if they have no chance of eatching Big B-ar. A court opened at Battleford to-day before

Judge R. aleau, who will try all minor cases connected with the raid ; there are in all thirty prisoners. The treason-felony cases will be tried at Regins.

IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, July 1.—In the House of Com-mons this afternoon, Mr. Charlton drew attention to a report that on Corpus Christi Sunday No. 2 company of the 65th Battalion was ordered to parade for church and to at-tend the Corpus Christi celebration ; that one of the privates, a Protestant, refused to fall in, as he had promised to attend the Presbyterian church, and on giving the reason why he refused to fall in, he was reprimanded for making such a promise without the consent three were ordered by Col. Quimet for extra duty, and three were conveyed to the guard room, one of the latter being placed for eight days on bread and water. As the Queen's Regulations provided that all volunteers should be at liberty to worship in the church to which they belonged, this attempt to force men to a service they did not wish to attend was a breach of the regulation and a gross violation of the right to worship in a manner dictated by conscience, Hon. Mr. Caron said the department had no information upon the subject. His attention, however, was called to the matter yesterday by the Premier, and he had at once telegraphed to Col. Onimet and the offi-cers at headquarters in relation to the case. It was impossible for him to express an opinion until he had the particulars before him. He might say, though, that the regulalations were perfectly clear, and that every man had a right to worship in the church to which he belonged. Hon. Mr. Markenzie-I hope that the vol-

Bacilish Government they would suffer death: Damont received a bad, scalp wound at Batoche, but has fully recovered.

THE EDMONTON, INCIDENT. OTTAWA, July 6 - In connection with the statement that Protestant volunteers of the 65th Battalion had been imprisoned for refusing to attend Roman Catholic service, Hon. Mr.

nrst time, and just to cause mischier, precended, on the occasion in question, to be a Protestant. However, he was punished, not for having re-fused to attend Catholic service but for having incited his comrades to mutiny, and having used insulting larguage to his captain. (Signed), J. OUMER, Lieut.-Col. Commanding 65th Battalion.

The telegram was read by the Minister in the House this afternoon, and it appeared to be received as a satisfactory explanation of the regrettable incident.

[Continued from sixth page.]

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, July 6.

On motion to go into committee of ways and means (Mr. Bowell), Mr. Blake proceeded to charge the Government with neglect, delay and mismanage. ment in their administration of the North-West. He arraigned the Indian policy, stating that it had been marked by neglect. delay, incompetence and bad appointments. These, with other grievances, led to a highly discontented state of feeling among the Indians in 1884.'S5. With refer-ence to the claim of the half-breeds of the territories, through the Indian title, he maintained that that claim was recognized in prin-ciple by the Manitoba settlfment of 1870, by which land and scrip were awarded to the Manitoba half-breeds in satisfaction of similar claims. He said that the complaint of the halfbreeds had been coming in for a long while, ever since 1878, and the act of 1879 gave the Government the power to deal with the question. The Government had ample warning and must have been aware of the circumstances of the case and the impending danger. As far back as June, 1884, the Poundmaker trouble took place at Battleford, and from that down to the offer of Riel in 1885 to leave for \$5,000. the Government had abundant warning. In October, 1884, Major Crozier had reported that the half breeds were drilling under Riel at Batoche. He alleged that the half breeds had not had faith kept with them, and that the Prince Albert Colonization Company had been the cause of much mischief. There had been general mismanagement, and be moved that the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved that in the administration of Northwest affairs by the present Government, prior to the recent outbreak, there have occurred grave instances of neglect, delay and mismanagement in matters affecting the best

velfare and good government of the country. Sir John Macdonald said the hon, member had furnished, gratuitously, a most able brief for the counsel of Louis Riel at his trial at Regina. The hon, gentlemen on the other side might sueer, but the house would find when the trial took place that the substance, the basis, the apex, of the speeches for the defence would be the speech of the hon. gentleman. From the beginning of the session, from every motion he had made, from every return he had asked for, the hon. gentleman had shown that his one object was the miser. able, wretched object of trying to get a case against the Government, rather than justice to the people of the North-West. More than all, he (Sir John) would ask if the hon. gentleman's whole speech had not been a justification, an apology, an excuse, for the rising in the North-West ; a justification, an excuse, for the murder of our people in the North-West; it has been a justification, an excuse, for the murders in that country. he was sometimes a member and sometimes half-breeds were just. Nor could he reasonably do so, for in a despatch of March, 1878, from the Minister of the Militia of the government of which the hon member (Mr. Blake) was Minister of Justice, the halfbreeds had been told that they had no tioners to be aided by the Government granting assistance to purchase agricultural implements, seeds, etc., I must confess I am not disposed to view favorably. I do not see on what ground the half-breeds can claim to be treated differently from white settlers in the territories. The half-breeds, who have in some respects the advantage over white which case land would, no doubt, be assigned to them as to white settlers ; but beyond that they must not look to the Government for any that it would be repaid to the Government by the parties to whom it was advanced. 1

THE CLARE ELECTION.

The second se

(Continued from first page.] ...

The words which we have quoted are the words of another of the lieutenants of O'Connell, of Richard Lalor Sheil. The name and the fame of Sheil have been too much suffered to fade into obscurity of late. Ireland has produced a long and illustrious succession of famous orators. The names of Grattan, of Plunket, of Meagher-not to mention the names of living men-shine like stars, but in the splendid galaxy no name is more luminous than the name of Shell. His oratory deserves something of the careful study which is given to Cicero or to Mirabeau. Few public speakers have been masters of a more glowing style, have shown such a rich command of words, have made such a gorgeous use of ornament which never became trivial because it never ceased to be majestic.

English statesmen of both parties have combined to pay striking tribute to the elogrence and to the genius of Sheil. Lord Beaconsfield, in one of the most famous of his novels, awards to Sheil enthusiastic his novels, awards to Sheil enthusiastic praise, and contrasts him favorably with the great English orator, Canning. The late Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, described Sheil not very long ago as one of the three great speakers who had come to success in spite of conspicuous personal defects of manner and of voice. Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Newman were the two other examples chosen by Mr. Gladstone. Of Sheil he wrote that "his roice resembled the sound pro-"his voice resembled the sound prothat duced by a tin kettle battered about from duced by a tin kettle battered hout hour hour keeping, charactery, has head hour hour place to place. In anybody else, "Mr. Glad-for bookkeeping, grammar; Miss M. Thomp-etone went on to say, "I would not, if it son, prizes for ancient and natural history, had been my choice, like to have listened to physiology, French conversation, music; Miss that voice; but in him I would not have H. McKillop, prize for spelling; Miss B. that voice; but in him I would not have changed it, for it was part of a most re-markable whole, and nobody ever felt it 4111 FRENCH CLASS.-M painful while listening to it. He was a great orator, and an orator of much preparation, I believe, carried even to words, with a very vivid imagination, and an enormous power of language and of strong feeling. There was a peculiar character, a sort of half-wildness Canadian history, sewing; Miss B. McCulley, in his aspect and delivery; his whole figure, and his delivery, and his voice, and his manner, were all in such perfect kceping with one another that they formed a great Parliamentary picture; and although it is now thirty five years since I heard Mr. Sheil, my recollection of him is just as vivid as if I had been listening to him to day." Such was the man and such the eloquence which was enabled to render O'Connell sterling service in the fight of Clare, a fight of which the most brilliant and fascinating picture has been left us by the pen of Sheil himself.

These events and this man were in the minds of that crowded assembly as they watched O'Connell standing below the Bar of the House between Lord Ebrington and Lord Duncaunon. Presently, the Speaker rose, and called upon new members desirous of taking the oath to come to the table. O'Connell advanced between his introducers to take the oath. It had been O'Connell's intention, when orginally he stood for Clare, to come to the House of Commons and to refuse to take the shameful oath then tendered to Catholics. He believed that the result of such a daring step would be to advance materially the cause of Catholic Emancipation. But the cause of Catholic Emancipation had not to wait for that. The Clare election settled the matter, and between the time when O'Connell came forward to contest the county and the time when he stood at the bar of the House waiting to be sworn, Catholic Emancipation had become the law of the land. With petty ingenuity, however, Sir Robert Peel had provided that only those who should be returned as members to the House of Commons "after the commencement of the Act " should be allowed to take their seats under the new oaths. O'Connell This had throughout been their course. But | had been returned before the Bill became to take part in the celebration, and as a result the hon. gentleman had been careful not to law, and against him this retrospective allude, except casually, to the course of clause was levelled. He, of course, refused events prior to 1879. He had been silent to take the infamous forms of oath which, about the policy of the Government of which | except to him, were never again to be offered to a Catholic. He was directed to withdraw, not ! And then in the next place, Mr. and he did so. An animated discussion at Speaker, he has not ventured in the whole of once sprang up as to whether or not he his speech to say that the grievances of the should be heard at the Bar of the House in his own defence. The debate was continued upon another day, and for three days in all this matter occupied the attention of the House. O'Connell was finally allowed to speak in his own defence at the Bar. He made a long and eloquent speech. The old greater claim than the white settlers. That offensive oath was again tendered to him, despatch said: "The application of the peti- and again he refused to take it in words which are now historic. He declined to take the oath because "one part of it he knew to be false, and another he did not believe to be true." A new writ was issued for the County Clare. But the malignancy of Sir Robert Peel had no further effect than of allowing O'Connell a further triumph. He was, of course, immediately re-elected. In the hall of a great London club which bears the now misicading title of Reform, settlers, should be impressed with the necessity of settling down in fixed localities and directing their energies towards pastoral or agricultural pursuits in O'Connell. The Whigs, who feared or hated him in his life, who reviled him in their press and in their speeches, who alternately cajuled and calumniated him, as their fear special assistance in their farming operations. Your petilioners, in supposing that the Gov. crnment would give seeds or farm implements are mistaken. Money has been advanced to or their hatred rose uppermost ; the fossil some settlers on the distinct understanding of the Shepherd Kings ; the Whigs, whom O'Connell himself stigmatized as base, bloody, and brutal, are not now unwilling to pay O'Connell some empty honors, and to offer to his memory the respect which they denied him in the flesh. It is no commendation to O'Connell in the eyes of the Irish people that his portrait is accorded a place of honor on the walls of an English political club, it is to the supporter of the Melbourne Government, it is to O'Connell, the enemy of Young Ircland, it is to the O'Connell of his later and failing years that they offer their unneeded tribute. The Irish people owe much to O Connel; they owe to him the Weber pianos continue to hold the lead privilege of professing in freedom the faith of all others among people of wealth and inusical taste in the United States. They agitation against the Union which kept alive have the unqualified endorsement of all the the spirit of patriotism, and obeyed the privilege of professing in freedom the faith day. artists, including Her Majesty and the Ital- commands of Grattan to keep knocking at ian Opera Compunies. Among those recently the Union; they can forgive him for his fall-received at the agoncy are several lovely ing off, for his alliance with the Whigs; they toned cabinet planos in rich rosewood cases, can forgive him for the praise with which English politicians now load his memory, in consideration of the contumely which Engthe stock of planos and organs, with price list, can be had on applying personally or by postal card to 228 St. James street, Montreal. New York Plano Co. day when the act of Catholic Emancipation very five stock of second-hand planos and received the royal signature than the voice organs, all in good order, consisting of the of Young Ireland protesting against the inaction that was betraying them. The Irish people whose representatives in Westminster have at last succeeded by their vote in over-throwing the detested Whig Government of Mr. Gladstone can afford to forget that there was a time when an Irish tribune suffered himself to be led away by the saint seducing The Clare election was the last act of the long struggle for Catholic Emancipation. It may be regarded as the preface or prelude to a struggle equally great, equally arduous, not, unfortunately, equally successful-the strug gle for Repeal.

QUEBEC.

This institution, which has done so much

to enhance the moral and social culture of the young ladies of St. Anicet and vicinity, terminated the scholastic year Tuesday, June 30th. Many beautiful and valuable prizes were distributed amongst the pupils on the occasion. The prizes were awarded as follows :--

lst FRENCH CLASS -- Miss E. Saumier prizes presented by Rev. C. M. Lesage, P.P. for religious instruction, good conduct, appli-cation, French and English grammar, physical geography, literature, bookkeeping; alao 1st prize for writing and embroidery. Miss S. Boucher, prizes for orthography, elocution, general history, lexicology and memory essons.

IST ENGLISH CLASS .- Miss E. Gaybor, prizes for good conduct, presented by Rev. C. M. Lesage, P.P.; also application, algebra, geometry, grammar, writing, Freach conversation, demestic economy. Miss R. Crevier, prizes for rhetoric, physical geography, modern history, composition, music. 3RD FRENCH CLASS.-Miss L. Quesnel, prizes for Catechism of Perseverance, orthography, ancient history, English reading, Mexican work; Miss E. Leblanc, prizes for grammar, arithmetic, geography, Canadian history and lexicology. 3RD ENGLISH CLASS - Miss Aggie Higgins,

prizes for arithmetic, geography and French conversation; Miss N. Killen, prizes for Catechism of Perseverance, grammar, em-broidery; Miss A. Stowell, prizes for book-keeping, embroidery; Miss A. Curran, prizes for bookbanning commany. Miss M. Theren

4TH FRENCH CLASS,-Miss L. Saumier, prizes for bookkeeping, composition, application to English, domestic economy; Miss M. Saumier, prizes for application, parsing, for domestic economy (second course) ; Miss D. Quesnel, 1st prize for orthography, also memory lessons, prize for mental arithmetic ; Miss M. Castaguer. prizes for writing, Eng-lish reading ; Miss L. Bonneville, prize for catechism, 1st prize for domestic economy ; Miss C. Beauvis, prize for good pronunciation, 2nd for knitting, 3rd for domestic economy (second course); Miss S. Aubin, 2nd prize for orthography, prize for geography, punctual-ity; Miss M. Henry, 2nd prize for application, memory lessons, prize for knitting (third course.)

4TH FRENCH CLASS.-Miss K. Smith, prizes for penmanship, French conversation Miss T. Cunningham, geography, Canadian history, needlework, and domestic economy (2nd course) ; Miss N. Wheatley, grammar, Mexican work, sewing ; Miss B. Gould, good conduct, geography, arithmetic, embroidery; Miss M L. Crevier, sacred history, reading. 5TH FRENCH CLASS.—Miss L. Laporia, prizes for application, sewing; Miss E. Choquette, reading, braiding; Miss M. Quenneville, arithmetic, kpitting; Miss L. Leblanc, application; Miss C. Leblanc, good conduct, arithmetic, writing; Niss L. Latour, religious instruction.

5TH ENGLISH CLASS,-Miss S. Sechy, prizes for arithmetic and reading; Miss N Higgins, catechism and grammar ; Miss E. Lemieux, good conduct, Latin prayers, geography, French grammar, arithmetic.

6TH FRENCH CLASS .- Miss H. Monique. prizes for catechism, grammar, sacred history, reading; Miss A. Lamouette, reading, spelling, punctuality ; Miss O. Masson, seography, elements of grammar, sacred history, music Miss E. Bourgeault, catechism, reading; Miss A. Aubin, spelling; Miss B. Laporie, sacred history.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

As the weather has been unfavorable it goes without saying that business, both wholesale and retail, has been dull.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- The domand for butter has been light and of a jobbing nature; stocks are accumulating and

prices a little easier. Cheese-There is a fair enquiry for choice, both white and colored. Prices are firm at 7c to 72c for strictly choice ; medium and French goods 6c to 64c and slow of sales. Eggs-Receipts have been light and stocks well cleared up. Sales of single cases are reported at 124c. In provisions business has been moderate.

DRY GOODS .- The amount of business done during the week has been small. The situation is practically the same as previously stated.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .--- Some little demand for flour on Newfoundland account has again been experienced, business generally being quiet, with prices steady. Fresh ground flour is firm; old easier. Grain in the West has been firmer and the market here is also Corn and cats were comparatively firm. teady with only a moderate trading. FURS.—The London June sales lasted three

days and offerings were comparatively light. Beaver and bear maintained March quotations, but other kinds sustained a further

shrinkage. GREEN FRUITS.—The demand has been fai Oranges ruled firm at \$4 to \$5 in boxes, a emons have been exceptionally firm : quot at \$4.50 to \$6 per box. Strawberries we plentiful, and sold by the crate at S to 10c. LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES .- The leath

men have had a dull week, and business generally slow at the close of the month. the boot and shoe factories leading manufa turers look forward to the future with con dence. July is expected to be a busy mor in both departments of trade.

GROCERIES-The amount of business do has been moderate. Teas-There has been quiet but firm market here. Sugar-I market is reported steady and not material changed from last week. Valencia orang may be affected in a commercial sense by cholera pestilence, prime quality is scan here at 7c to 74c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS

There has been nothing doing to have a effect on the market this week. Butter The market is very quiet, with sales restrict to local wants. There is a supply of fre rolls at 12c to 124c for best and 10c to 11c f medium. Eggs are not so plentiful of la and sell at 13c. Cheese is quiet and priv unchanged ; finest new sells at 8c and old 11c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The volume of bu ness during the past week has been restricted and prices are about the same as usual. Flo is inactive and steady. Wheat continues du and steady, holders are apparently not anxiou to sell, and the demand is confined to car lo from millers. Barley is purely nominal, sales having been made for some time. Oa are quiet, but somewhat steady. Peas are moderate demand and firm. Ryo is pure nominal and no stocks in store. Canadi corn is nominal at 55c to 58c. Oatmeal qu and prices steady. Bran is moderately acti and prices steady. GROCERIES.—Business this week has be

moderate, with transactions chiefly in smallers, sugars are in fair demand, with sales 7c1 for granulated. Teas are very quiet unchanged prices. Fruits are firm. HARDWARE-There is a fair business doing

and prices rule steady. Tin is rather firme Pig iron dull and weak at \$18.

PROVISIONS, ETC .--- The amount of busine transacted the past week has been limite and prices generally are heavy. Bacon se in ton and case lots at 7½c to 7½c for long clear, and at 7½c to 7½c for Cumberland Cut;

to wet and backward weather, and that re-planting has been very general. The crop to. day is fairly clean, free of weeds, and on this side of the Mississipi River has generaly been well cultivated. There is very little to worry about the crop at present. Oats are beading out in many areas very short, but the acreage is immented.

JULY 8, 1885

итпеняе. Торвка, Кв., June 30.—The latest crop reports indicate that the yield of wheat in Kansas this year will be one-half that of last year or 24,000,000 bushels.

IMPORTATIONS THROUGH CANADA.

WASHINGTON, July 3. - The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors of customs in regard to the termination of certain articles of the Treaty of Washington, through which Article 844 of customs regulations of 1881 will cease to be in force from and after this date. Collectors are notified that shipments of merchandise in transit from one port or place within the ter-ritory of the United States, to another by a route a part of which is by land carriage through the Dominion of Canada and part by the great lakes and rivers connecting the same, or by the River St. Lawrence, in either British or American vessels, from ports on the northern frontier of the United States to ment to railway cars, and from points on the Canadian frontier at the termini of railway transportation to ports on the northern fron-tier of the United States, will bereafter be treated in all respects as ordinary importations from foreign contiguous territory.

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Jerseys Prints	Reduced
Corsets Sateens Thread Gloves	At
Silk Gloves Ginghums	S. CARSLEY'S
Embroideries	Sale.

unteer suffering for conscience sake has been released.

Sir John Macdonald-If there is any truth in the report, as it has reached the public, the case is an outrage. The question of the religious work of the soldiers was settled long ago in Canada when the 79th Highland Regiment was in Montreal. The men were ordered to march to a church to hear a chaplain who was a clergyman of the Church of England; they grunnbled a good deal, but they marched to the church, the band playing, "This is no my ain House." After that they were not asked to attend any service but their own.

#### THE CLERGY AND THE PRISONFRS.

Hon. Mr. Blake said he understood that the ministers of religion were not permitted to see the prisoners at Regina. The prisoners should not be for bidden the consolation which their religion ufforded them.

Sir John Macdonald said he was in some degree personally responsible for that. Being aware that there would be a large number of prisoners at Regina, and that the means of keeping them secure were not sufficient, he sent a short telegram to the Lieutenan: Governor stating that no person should be allowed to see them. He never thought of depriving the prisoners of religious instruction, and the moment he heard his telegram was so interpreted he telegraphed that his instruction was not intended to interfere with the right of prisoners to see their own clergymen.

GABRIEL DUMONT.

OTTAWA, July 2 .-- W. A. Cameron, of Fort DTrawa, July 2.-- W. A. Cameron, of Fort Benton, Mont., formerly of this city, in a letter to his father-in-law, Charles Ray, of Hull, dated June 18, says :-- "Dumont and Dumais were here for a week or so, but have now left for the upper country. Residents here treated them very woll, not allowing them to want for any luxuries of life. I forward you a photograph of both. I have had a long talk with them. They claim that Riel is not to blame for the war : he was always for peace and not war, and they acknowledged that they themselves were the principal leaders of the North-West

may add that the result of this experiment was not such as to cause the Government to repeat it."

The House adjourned at the close of Siv John Macdonald's speech at 1.30.

### WEBER PIANOS.

A number of those beautiful instruments in various styles are now on sale at the New York Piano Co.'s stores, St. James street. to which the agents invite special attention, Full pictorial catalogues of these and all their

The N. Y. Piano Co. have also a large and organs, all in good order, consisting of the planos of Weber, Steinway, Chickering, Vose, linll and other American makers of high reputation which they sell cheap for each or on instalments. Send for catalogues to the above firm, 228 St. James street. 48.2

A sensation was caused in Quebec recently by the miraculous cure of one of a party of Soo on a pilgrimage from St. Pierre, near Montreal, to St. Anne. A young girl who was in a very weak condition, having no power of her limbs, was carried to the altar, where, after Mass, on her third attermit to use the second seco rebellion. They will make a tour of the her third attempt to use, she was able to walk principal eastern cities. Both solemnly declare that before they would surrender to the ber of pilgrins were witnesses of the affair.

FRENCH PREPARATORY CLASS-Miss E. Roy, prize for Catechism; Miss A. Hickok, do; Miss C. Belair, do; Miss A. Rose, read-ing; Miss A. Boucher, prayers; Miss A. Lanonette, catechism ; Misses Anna Belair, Armanda Belair, A. Tanguay, G. Belair, A. Martin, Cordillia Belair, A. Latour, prizes of encouragement.

ENGLISH PREPARATORY COURSE .- Miss Mary Thomson, prizes for geography, reading, music, knitting; Miss V. Cunningham, good conduct, reading, arithmetic; Miss R. Gaynor, catchiam; Miss M. Walsh, application ; Miss G. Murphy, application.

The closing exercises were a Mass of thanksgiving and the singing of the Te Deum. After a few appropriate and touching words by Rev. C. M. Lesage, P.P., the pupils re-newed their consecration to the Blessed Virgin, then left for their homes, happy and contented, in hopes of returning at the beginning of the next term to continue their studies. This branch of the Hochelaga Convent possesses beautifui grounds; location admirably situated on the south banks of the St. Lawrence, and has, through the zeal of the Sisters in charge, . t tained an enviable reputation of being one of the leading schools for young ladies in the Province of Quebec. - Communicated.

# THE LABOR KIOTS.

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES AT A MASS MEETING OF STRIKERS.

CHICAGO, July 3.—At an open air meeting of upwards of 3,000 strikers and sympa-thizers, which was still in progress at 11.30 p.m., it was announced that Pat Connolly, an aged engineer, who was severely clubbed by Captain Bonfield, of the police force, this morning had died of his injuries. Some of the speakers said lynching was the proper punishment for Mayor Harrison and the members of the police force. The car company has withdrawn all its cars, and will make no further attempt to run before Mon-

CLEVELAND, July 3 .-- Early this morning a thousand strikers assembled near the iron mills in the 18th ward. Mapy of them were Poles and Bohemians, and carried pistols and knives. Men going to work were stopped, and the foreman in the Merchants' mill was pretty roughly handled. At S o'clock the crowd augmented a hundred fold and marched to the plate mills, where work was going on as usual. No reduction was intended here, and the employes were willing to proceed and let the strikers do as they pleased. The mob overcame the gatekeeper and swarmed into the mill. The engines were stopped and the mill closed. In the afternoon the same programme was carried out at the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's blast furnace, situated on the flats. Tho Collins furnaces, also the property of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, was closed by the strikers. Thus every mill and furnace owned by the company were idle, making the largest strike ever known in Newburgh. Fully 3,500 men are now idle. An open air mooting was held, but no violence attempted.

The whole number of visitors to the New Orleans Exposition was 1,158,840. The Cen-tennial Exposition at Philadelphia was attended by 7,910,966 people.

car lots Hams are stee smoked sell at 111c to 12c, and sweet pickled are quoted at 105c. Lard is quiet and un. changed in price ; tierces sell at Sc, and pails in small lots at 10c. Mess Pork is quoted at \$15 in car lots, but no sales reported. Hops are duli and easy at 9c to 10c per lb. Beans quiet and unchanged in prices, lots rule at 750 to 80c a bushel, and small lots at \$1.05 for hand-picked. Potatoes are steady, with

sales of car lots at 24c and 25c per bag. WOOL.-There is a moderate business doing in new fleece, and prices are unchanged. Ocdinary qualities bring 16c to 17c, pure South-down 24c to 25c, and unwashed Cotswold and Leicester at 9c. Supers are quoted at 21c to 22c, and extra at 25c.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS. There was what may be considered a good market this morning. The supply was large and a good demand f r fruit and veg-tables kept the business very brisk. Farmers were plenti-ful, but their offerings were scarce and prices high. In vegetables all articles had a good enquiry ; prices are very reasonable and there has been no change. In frnit, the onsiness trans-acted was not altogether large, but there was a fair demaud for sweets. Bananas are taking well, and people are laying up their strawberries for the s ason's preserves. Prices are as usual. The meat, poultry and game markets have had no charge to speak of. There is always a fair business transacted, and prices remain the same

as usual. an de la companya de

WESTERN CROP REPORTS.

### A SUMMARY UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT MONTH.

CHICAGO, Juno 50.-The following will appear in the Farmers' Review to-day as the result of a summary of their crop reports up to the close of the present month: "A few reports have been made that the wheat crop would prove to be better than has been estimated. Yet, what has developed to make any changes in the former estimates, as made by the *Review* on June 1st as to the yield of wheat-330,000,000 ouchels-we confess we are at a loss to know. All reports for the last fourteen days have

shown an increated development of the Hessian fly and a steady running down of the gen-eral prospects. Tennessee and Kentucky were the first States that early in the season gave us any idea of the damage to the crop. They are now the Scates that are hervesting, and if the report from the other winter wheat States are as bad as the reports which have been States are as bad as the roports which have been received from these States as to the yield of winter wheat, it would look to day as if the lowest estimate on the crop was a high one. Wheat for fall aceding will absorb a very large proportion of what is now called the invisible supply. In fact it is quite a serious question where clear and pure seed wheat is to be obtained this fall. Inquiries are now being made for this article for seeding purposes from Tennessee, Kontucky. Kansas, Massouti and Southern Illinois. The spring wheat situation, as the season advances, shows somewhat of a spotted character, but the conditions are fairly promising. The crop seems to be more or less weedy, and particularly in the northern areas more rain is needed to mature the crop. We ought at this date to have some reasonably fair assurance of the outcome of the

corn crop, but as nothing definite can be said we hope about the 1st of August to be able to give a very full report, indicating the probabil-ity of the yield with the exception of the continity of the yield with the exception of the contin-gencies of any early frost. At present all that can and beloved daughter of John Condon, aged 5 be said is that the corn crop has been subjected years and 1 month.

# S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777

### NOTRE DAME STREET.

**FEMALE TEACHER WANTED-Wanted for the** Second Division of the Belleville Male Soparate School, a Female Teacher, holding a second or third class certificate. Duties to commence on the 31st day of August 1883. Jass corringate. Judge to containing August, 1835, Applications containing Testimonials and Salary re-quired, to be made to P. P. LYNCH, Scc.-Treasurer. 48-3

A BIG OFFER WASH 1,000 Self-Operating Wash you want one send us your n express office at once. THE	tor Machines, 10
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### MARRIED.

FRENCH-SHARPER.-On the 27th inst., by the Rev. J W. Sparling, Albert French, of St. John, N.B., to Jennie, swcond eldest daughter of John Sharper, of Quebec.

CONRY - MONAGHAN. - On the 30th June, at St. Gabriel Church, by the Rev. T. Falley, Frank Conry to Maggie. second daughter of Mr. Jas. Monaghan.

DRYSDALE-WRIGHT.-At the Dasilica, Quobec City, on Tuesday, 30th June, A. R. Drysdale to Miss Carrie S. Wright, daughter of Mr. Wright, Stationer, Mountain Hill, Quebec.

### DIED.

HART-On the morning of the 1st July, of infantile debility, Frederick Shirley, aged 1 month, infant son of Frank J. Hart.

GALE-At Quebec, on the 27th inst., Eleanor Maud, only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Gale, aged 4 years.

McHUGH-At Quebec, on the 27th instant, Hugh McHugh, aged 68 years.

RICKABY-On the 10th instant, at Inver-ness, Megantic, William Rickaby, aged 61 vears

KENNEDY-At 298 Champlain street, Quebec, on the 26th instant, James Kennedy, aged 24 years and 6 months, 153

McCARTHY -- In this city, on the 27th inst., Felix McCarthy, aged 86 years, native of County Antrim, Ireland.

KENNA-On the morning of the 3rd inst., Julia Barbara, infant daughter of F. Kenna, aged 6 months and 20 days.

COU CLEE-In this city, Louis Joseph Paul, aged 1 month and 18 days, son of Mr. J. P. Coutlee, merchant, 2-2

MARTIN-In this city, on the 4th inst., Margaret Murphy, wife of Daniel Martin, (mother-in-law of Thos. Harding, P. O. Dept.)

BRENNAN-On the 29th of June, Margaret, infant daughter of Arthur Brennan, aged L month and IG days.

HARVEY-In this city, on the 20th inst., John Harvey, a native of the county Sligo, Ireland, aged 67 years.

CASEY-In this city, 28th June, Mrs. Casey, formerly of the city of Kingston, Ont., aged 79 Vears.

CARROLL-In this city, on 29th June, Michael P., son of Mr. A. Carroll.

CONDON-At St. Gabriel Village, on the