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# MORMONISM'S SAD SIDE.

THE WOES THAT ARE SUFFERED FOR THE MOST PART IN SILENCE.

The Effect of Polygamy Upon Original, Lawfol Wives-Incidents that Illustrate the Wretched Condition of Affiles.

SALT LAKE, July 7 .- The sad side of Mormonism is not very often touched upon. Many observers see its ludicrous features, and others the dangerous political tendencies of the hier archy, but few discover the heart-breaking sorrows so closely veiled in hundreds of sorrows so closely veiled in hundreds of homes by fanaticism and terror. When Joseph Cook was here the other day he received a letter from Mrs. Paddock of this city telling the following story: "A short time ago an educated young newspaper man came to Utah from England with his young wife. They had follow under the influence of a Mormon mis. fallen under the influence of a Mormon misfallen under the innuence of a Mormon mis-sionary, and were devout believers in the teachings of the Saints. For a time they lived here unmolested, but the priesthood at length exerted their influence on the husband to force him into polygamy. The wife find-ing opposition in vain, at last gave her nominal consent. A second wife was brought into the house. In a short time the first wife became a mother, but the infant never cried aloud. It came voiceless into the world, but it wept in silence all the time. Sleeping or waking the tears flowed from its closed eyes, and in three or four weeks it died. The mother said it died of a broken heart. Every day of its life it shed the tears that the mother had repressed before its birth. The mother herself soon followed the child, and both rest together on the hill."

Isaac langton and wife have grown gray in faith. For years they have resisted the appeals of the priests and have lived for each other. They have been poor all their lives, and both have had to struggle hard to keep their home and rear their children. A hapier old couple could not have been found in Utah until last week. Both being near the end of their earthly race, the fond old wife had long ago given up worry and appre-bension concerning her husband's loyalty. In his old age, however, the wiles of the priests caught him. It was represented to him that the hard lot he had experienced brough life was due to God's displeasure because he had not followed the teachings of the prophets, and that if he hoped for better things in the world to come he must quickly take another wife to his old lady was staggered by the blow, but, restraining her feelings, told the newly wedded pair that she would soon be out of their way. angton and his bride went off on a visit, and a their return on a street car Mrs. Langton o. I, in abject despair, threw herself under the wheels of the vehicle. The driver chanced to have control of the brake, and stopped the ar before the old lady was crushed. Her dothing was torn from her, however, and she was seriously injured internally.

A decidedly different result was reached in the case of Israel Pinkhum and wife, another old couple, who moved from Maine many years ago to this Territory. They passed through Salt Lake the other day on their way to their home, and the old lady made no ecret of the cause of their return. To a reorter for a Gentile paper she said: "My ushand and I have lived together these orty-three years, and though we j'ined the Mormons twent: year ago nothing was ever said about point amy until this spring. Then some sneaking priests came around and got the old man worked up with the idea tint he must have one or two more wives. 'Not much, Israel Pinkham,' says I: 'we've travelled together this fur, and o Mormon will separate us now. We've got two sons and a darter back East, who sha'n't have anybody poking fun at them; and there's he two little boys what we buried back in daine, who won't have no occasion to p'int their fingers at us when we cross over to the other shore. This thing has gone just as fur is it's going to. Israel Pinkham, we're going ack to Maine,' says I, 'and, whether we've got one year or ten years to live, we'll end his here pilgrimage decent, as we begun it. Ain't that what I told you?" said she, addressing the old man, who had been a silent listener. He smiled in a faint way, and nodded assent. "We're going back to Maine," continued the old lady, "poorer than when we came out here, but wiser and no wuss, so lar as I know. There'll be no more Mormon in this family."

George Walker had two wives and married third, a woman much handsomer than tw weeks and the second went insane and was sent home to her parents. Wife No. 3, who thus became the only wife, led a very contented life for a while, but she is now filled with rage and grief because her husband has stried another woman, and is maintaining er in good style in another part of the city. Young Clawson, a son of one of the leading sints, has just married his third wife in two years. He is not yet 22, but promises to ival Brigham Young, in the number of his rouses if he lives as long. He is rich, and is father takes pride in pointing to him as in example for all of the youths in Zion to follow. One odd feature of young Clawson's perations in the matrimonial line is said to Her than herself. Some time or other it is Sunday.

Sunday.

This parish, as now constituted, though midently expected that the young man will

many of the faithful to keep the fact of their later marriages from even their previous wives. Knowledge of this state of affairs has driven many Mormon wives who are suspicious of their husbands to the verge of distraction, and not a few of them have adopted extraordinary measures to discover whether

their apprehensions are well founded or not. Nothing makes the average Mormon woman's lot harder than the suspicion that there are wives of whom she knows nothing. It is bad enough to put up with those whom she is well aware divide with her the honors of wifehood, but the idea that others of whom she knows nothing may be rolling in luxury somewhere is intolerable. Nearly all of this wretchedness is concealed. The most extraordinary devices are resorted to to cover up any scandal among the faithful, and were it not for the fact that there are many keen-eyed Gentiles here, the suppression would be complete. A young girl named Annie Elmore, who came here from England a while ago with a batch of converts, was immediately beset by several old Saints with proposals of marriage. She was unusually pretty and intelligent, and the rivalry of the elders was great. To all she turned a deaf ear, however, and one after another was flatly refused. Then one of the Bishops called an her and undertook to terrify. Bishops called on her and undertook to terrify her into marrying. He told her that if she remained obdurate he would be compelled to cut her off, not only in this world, but in the next, and explained to her that to be cut off was eternal ruin. She defied him to do his worst, and told him that in England the Mormon missionaries had taught that a woman should marry only the man she loved, and that she was bound to do so. The Bishop did cut her off, but learning soon after that she had married a young

man who had followed her to this country and joined the Church, the excommunication was withdrawn. Just now this true-hearted girl, who withstood the blandishments and threats of her elders so heroically, that she might remain true to her ardent lover, is a raving maniac, because he, three months af-ter his marriage with her, brought home an-other wife. Suppressed, denied, and made light of as these things are by the Mormons, they crop out occasionally, revealing the depth of the woe which exists here for the

## BLESSING OF A BELL.

most part in silence.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH AT UPTER-GROVE, ONT.

bome. The old fellow tried to communicate his determination to his aged partner, but lacked the courage, and finally concluded to surprise her. He went through the Endowment House with a youthful woman, and, presenting himself at his lowly home, informed his first wile of what he had done. The his first wife of what he had done. The cession, which nearly reached from the station to the church, a distance of about threequarters of a mile. All were on foot except twenty young men mounted on iron-grey horses, and the members of the committee, who were in carriages. The foot headed and mainly made up the pro-cession, marshalled by men on horseback, after which followed the young men on horse back and the carriage of the committee, His Grace the Venerable Archbishop bringing up the rear, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Rey and Davis. At the entrance of the avenue leading from the highway to the church was an immense and most beautiful arch, handsomely decorated, and surmounted by a large cross worked in evergreens. From the centre of the arch was suspended the word Welcome worked in white on a groundwork of purple, at either end of which hung vases of genuine Shanirocks and Scotch thistles, emblematical of the union of the Irish and Scotch, such as exists in the parish of Uptergrove. When His Grace reached the church the following address was presented and read by Mr. Gillespie, who acted for the committee :-

To His Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D. D. Archbishop of Toronto;

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE:

We, the Roman Catholics of North Mara and Rama, bid you Welcome, and embrace the opportunity afforded us by your visit to testify to your Grace our sincere attachment to Holy Church, and the esteem and veneration in which we hold your sacred person. For many years past we have been, though perhaps unknown to you, sympathizing with you in your struggles in behalf of the Holy Catholic Faith, and we humbly beg to assure your Grace that we are truly rejoiced at the glorious triumphs which you have achieved The progress of religion in the arch-diocese of Toronto, under your fostering care, has been little less than marvellous. The twentyfifth anniversary of your Episcopal Consecra tion is now fast approaching. It will be a glorious one indeed. Every year of that long administration has been marked by a multiplicity of good works. Innumerable churches have been built; a great many priests ordained; new parishes erected; educational establishments of all grades, and for both sexes, multiplied,

All those; and other works, too many to enumerate here, clearly indicate a great mind, and bear testimony to your Grace's solicitude for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. We were deeply pained at times to hear that your Grace was opposed in the laborious discharge of the sublime duties of your exalted position; but we are now gratified to find that in the end truth has prevailed, and the wisdom of your course has been amply vindicated in all instances.

We are under many obligations to your of the existence of the first, and the third is the territory at present, at ached to Upter-Ware that she has two predecessors, the first grove into a separate parish, thereby enabling not know there is a second or a third, jus to enjoy the inestimable favor of assisting and the second is ignorant that there is one at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass every

ourch are making to seimulate bolys: dition shoth spiritually and temporally come should be consisted to say it is hye to make a series of explanations. perhaps less wealthy than our sister parish of the perhaps less wealthy than our sister parish of the perhaps less wealthy than our sister parish of the perhaps less wealthy than our sister parish of the perhaps less wealthy than our sister parish of the perhaps less wealthy than our sister parish of the perhaps less wealthy than our sister parish of the perhaps less wealthy than our sister parish our sister parish our sister parish our sister parish we well as the perhaps less wealth our sister par

Rev. P. Rey, for whose continuance as our spiritual director we are sincerely thankful to your Grace. We are also under a debt of deep gratitude to your Grace for having procured for us, even a second time, the very great favor of a mission by the good Redemptorist Fathers, whose learning, elo-quence and piety have done so much good throughout the world.

Knowing that Your Grace has at heart our temporal as well as our spiritual welfare, we may here state that this section of country labors under a disadvantage, owing to the periodical overflow of Lake Sinicoe; but we are now pleased to be able to inform you that we have great hope that the trouble will shortly be removed, as the Government has at last taken action in the matter.

In conclusion, we beg to tender Your Grace our most heartfelt wishes that Almighty God may be pleased to spare you for many more peaceful and happy years to preside over this

mportant and extensive arch-diocese.
Signed on behalf of the congregation.
John Harahy, John Steele, Thomas McDermott, Edward Gettings, Patrick Clarke, sen., Thos. Mulvihill, Timothy O'Leary, James Heslin, John Fox, sr., Thoma

Healy, A. P. McDonald. F. J. GILLESPIE, Sec. to Committee.

When the address was concluded, His Grace made a suitable reply, after which the solemn ceremonies of the blessing of the bell immediately commenced. At 4:15 the procession was again formed and the venerable prelate escorted to the station. When His Grace got on board, and as the train was moving slowly off, Mr. Thomas McDermott, of Rama, proposed three tigers for His Grace, which were given in a rousing style and acknowledged by the Archbishop by moving his hat. Thus was concluded one of the grandest days in the history of the little conregation. The turn out was spontaneous, rom the centre of Mara to the confines of Rama. All were proud to do honor to His Grace, who is fully deserving of all their

ANOTHER ENGLISH NOBLE-MAN IN TROUBLE.

LORD MANDEVILLE ACCUSED OF DEFAULT-ING ON THE RACE TRACK.

NEW YORK, July 12-Lord Mandeville, who has figured largely upon the race courses around New York for some seasons past, and is reported to lead an extravagant life, is said to have recently involved himself in some questionable transaction with the bookmakers

ing to be his creditors; namely, Catheart & Co., Roach & Barnes, "Mike" Murray and A. M. Burton & Co. Roach & Barnes stand and Benedict Bellefontaine must have had at the head of the list, claiming Mandeville to that instead of a hillside farm, if he lived much be in their debt to the amount of \$600. The nearer the basin than Grand Pro. The dikes other firms have put in claims against him for smaller sums running as high as \$200. According to the rules of the Coney Island Jockey Club a bet made on one racing day must be settled at the latest on the next, and a defaulting member is subject to exclusion from the track. A friend of Lord Mandeville, an Englishman named Palgrave, claims that his Lordship is very sick from the effects of opium smoking, and gives that as a reason for his not visiting the track and settling up his debts, but the bookmakers are not inclined to take this charitable view of the case. Mr. Palgrave claims Mandeville is able to pay all his debts, and that his father in England is willing to send him all the money he wants. It is understood an application for the ex

pulsion of Lord Mandeville from the track will be made to the Executive Committee of the Jockey Club this week.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

BILL.

LIVELY DISCUSSION ON THE FRANCHISE

LONDON, July 11. —In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Lord Randolph Churchill, in-

sistep upon the accuracy of his statement made at a meeting of liberals yesterday that the government had proposed a compromise with the House of Lords on the franchise. The proposal was made through Earl Granville, foreign secretary of state, to Earl Cairns, bu declined. Mr. Gladstone admitted that the Marquis of Salisbury had not used the words "He declined to discuss the franchise bill with a rope around his ceive, and therefore, without hesitation, shall neck." He used the phrase as a concise summary of Lord Salisbury's opinions.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that he had the authority of Lords Salisbury and Cairns to say that their communications in relation to compromise were private.

Mr Gladstone denied that they were of a

private nature.

Lord Churchill moved that the House adjourn, at the same time charging Mr. Gladstone with having used a private communicatiod with which to traduce his opponents. Sir Vernon Harcourt defended Mr. Glad-

Lord Randolph's motion to adjourn was then withdrawn.

Mr.Gladstone repelled the charge that he had traduced his opponents. It was a disgraceful imputation. Lord Churchill stated that he deeply regretted having spoken as he did. He had done so under the influence of vexation. deeply regretted having spoken as he did. He had done so under the influence of vexation. He promised to co-operate with Mr.Gladstone to avoid a conflict with the House of Lords in the event of a renewal of the offer of compro-

mise. Gladstone said he was satisfied with Lord Churchill's, explanation. The Government, he said, was still open to propositions for compromise. In the House of Lords a scene similar to that in the Commons took. NOVA SCOTIA.

Awaiting the Advent of Yanked Enterprise.

The wonderful Apple Groves of the Annapo lis Valley-The Site of Evangeline's VII lage-Di like of the Confederation.

BANGOR, July 6 .- Some enterprising Yan kees have just established between the terminus of the Mt. Desert Railway and Annapolis, N.S., a steamboat line which promises to develop greatly the vast resources of the peninsular province, and establish a profitable trade between it and the United States. The steamboat line connects with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, which runs across the peninsula, traversing its most fertile parts, to Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, thus completing a direct line from Bangor. There completing a direct line from Bangor. There is a widespread notion that Nova Scotia is a barren sort of a place, and continually enveloped in fogs. There is, to be sure, a great deal of fog in the Bay of Fundy, along the northern shore of the peninsula, but high ranges of hills protect the inland plains and valleys from the cold sea mists and storms, so that there is really a different climate in these parts than on the shores. This pro-vince is bound to be an object of interest to American business men and pleasure seekers, now that easy and direct communication from Bangor, with only a short sea trip, is provided.

To-day Nova Scotia has not a very large population, but the people live comfortably by farming, fishing, and mining. The valleys are all fertile, and produce vast quantities of fruit, principally apples. In the Annapolis valley there is a continuous stretch of apple trees for sixty miles along either side of railroad track, just now all white with blos-soms. There are also valleys thickly covered with cherry trees, which often grow to be over a foot in diameter, and are very fruitful. Every year the Nova Scotians send 275,000 barrels of apples to England, and a great many to the United States. The price is ordinarily not more than one-half or two-

thirds as much as that of good fruit in Maine. Just beyond the apple region of Annapolis lies the country made famous by the poem of "Evangeline." The nearest settlement to the site of Grand Pré is Horton, but the train pulls up opposite a clump of sad-looking willow trees, standing in an enclosure near the track, and here the conductor shouts, "Grand Pré." Here an old Acadian pump remains, and stumps of willows grow upon slight hollows that were once the cellurs of the Acadian cottages. There are barely discernible traces in the field on the right of some old village streets, but nothing more Lowlands, almost marshes in places, stretch away toward the broad Basin of Minas, beyond which, to the northward, the eye catches Blomidon's blue outline. is not exactly what Longfellow pictures it in his poem. The meadows that stretch away to the eastward are not by any means vast nearer the basin than Grand Pro. The dikes are still there, all the old ones with some additions, and between their ridges a few

sleepy eyed cattle graze. The burning of Grand Pré and the exile of its people occurred in September, 1735. The English had possession of Nova Scotia, and as the Acadians would not swear allegiance to the English King, Gov. Lawrence decided on their complete removal from the province and dispersal among the other colonies. This undertaking was intrusted principally to Col. John Winslow, commander of the New England forces, and he was assisted by Capt Murray. The two leaders issued a proclama tion calling the men and boys of Grand Pré Ninas, River Canard, etc., to assemble at the church in Grand Pro Friday, Sept. 5, "that we may impart to them what we are ordered to communicate to them."

In response to this summons 418 able bodied men gathered in the church and were locked in. Then Col. Winslow address

ed them: GENTLEMEN: I have received from His Ex cellency Gov. Lawrence the King's commission, which I have in my hand, and by his orders you are convened together to manifest to you His Majesty's final resolution to the French inhabitants of this, his province of Nova Scotia, who, for almost half a century, have had more indulgence granted them than any of his subjects in any part of his dominions. What use you have made of it you yourselves best know. The part of duty I am now upon, though recessary, is very disagreeable to my natural make and temper, as l know it must be grievous to you, who are of the same species; but it is not my business to animadvert, but to obey such orders as I redeliver you His Masjesty's orders and instructions, namely, that your lands and tenements, cattle stock of all sorts, are forfeited to the Crown, with all your other effects, saving your money and household goods, and you yourselves to be removed from this, his pro-

vince. Thus it is peremptorily his Majesty's orders that the whole French inhabitants of these districts be removed; and I am, through his Majesty's goodness, directed to allow you liberty to carry off your money and household goods, as many as you can, without discommoding the vessels you go in. I shall do everything in my power that all those goods be secured to you, and that you are not molested in carrying them off; also, that the, whole families shall go in the same vessel, that, in whatever part of the world you may fall, you may be faithful subjects, a peaceable and happy people. I must also inform you that it is his Majesty's pleasure that you remain in security under the inspection and direction of the troops that I have the honor to command.
Then the assemblage was declared the

276 barns, 155 outbuildings, 11 mills and one church went down in the flames. On the 10th of September the prisoners were drawn up six deep, and 161 young men were forced to separate from their families and go on board the ships in a body. Then followed the elder men and so the whole male population of the district of Minas was put on board five transports. The women and children were embarked in other vessels, and so it will be seen that Winslow's promises in regard to keeping families together amounted to nothing. Thus were the Acadians of Minas exiled, while over 5,000 others followed soon followed from other districts, and scatterred from Canada to the Gulf. It has never been pretended that many of the Acadians were not the simple, harmless people that Longfellow represents them, but that were, un-

doubtedly, a few who violated the conditions of neutrality, and all suffered alike.

To a native of the States, Halifax is an interesting town for a few days, and then unbearably monotonous. Situated on a penisula, fronted by a fine harbor, and flanked by an estuary, Halifax is cool and well drained. Everything is dirty and grimy from the smoke coal, and nobody ventures to paint his house and other color than a tan brown. There are not many liquor shops, but those which are not many liquor shops, but those which exist are nearly always open and do a rushing business, especially when the red coats and Jack tars are flush. Brandy and ale are the great favorites. There is little or no lager kept, and the whiskey is generally execrable. Not one man in a hundred calls for a mixed which is it is not the British style and I would be the control of the property of the drink; it is not the British style, and I would not advise any American to call for a cobbler or a cocktail in Halifax. The Halifax whis-key cocktail is fearfully and wonderfully

In the Public Gardens, which are quite extensive and attractive, there are two concerts every week by a military band. On Wednesdays the mugwumps and people of high degree show their best clothes there, and on Sundays the rest of the population crowds the lark, neither class interfering with the other. I am told woman never attend funerals in

Halifaxians are not contented with the present method of government, by which all the provinces except Newfoundland are allied under the Dominion. The Confederation is now of twelve years' standing, during which time some claim that the lower provinces have been grossly discriminated against in the interest of the upper provinces, particularly in the case of Nova Scotia, and that in conse-quence the industrial interests of this province have suffered, and emigration to the States has increased every year. This is the talk of the anti-Confederation people, one of whom declared in my presence that there would be trouble unless a change came soon, and that he would like to see the Stars and

Stripes floating over Halifax. Certain it is that Nova Scotia is dull, but this may not be altogether the fault of Government. There are rich mines of coal and copper and gold are found in paying quantities; plaster abounds, while agriculture, horticulture, fruit culture, and the fisheries give good returns. There is a general impression that live people from the States can develop great wealth here, and that the time has now arrived when they will begin the work. - N. Y. Sun.

POURED HOT LEAD IN HER EAR.

A NORTH CAROLINA MISCREANT'S CRUEL TREAT-MENT OF HIS WIFE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 12. - Much excitement has been caused in Mcxlenburg county by the arrest of Stephen Pullorn, a farmer, for committing a most beinous crime on his wife. Monday morning Pullorn notified some of his neighbors that his wife was dying. Medical aid was summoned, and Mrs. Pullorn was found lying in bed unconscious. She has been slowly sinking ever since, and cannot live twenty-four hours. Physicians were greatly mystified over her case until to-day, when a tramp came forward and gave the startling information that Sunday night, while camping on the front porch of Pullorn's residence, which is a one-story building, he noticed a light about midnight appear in one of the windows. Prompted by curiosity, he looked through a crack and saw Pullorn drop something in an iron spoon, which he then held for a while over the flame of a lamp. Then he approached his sleeping wife, and seemed to pour the con-tents either down her neck or into her ear. This led to an investigation which showed that some hot substance had been poured into the woman's left ear. Pullorn was arrested, and confessed that he melted some leaden bullets in a spoon and poured the burning metal into his wife's ear. Public indignation is so high against the prisoner that the jail is kept strongly guarded to prevent his being lynched.

### A PATRIOTIC BEQUEST.

The following is the last will and testament of the late Miss Haughton, formerly residing in Eccles street, Dublin: "I give and hequeath after my death the sum of a thousand pounds sterling (£1,000) to the national cause for the independence of Ireland-liberty for my country to rule herself. Being a Repealer in my youth, I am unable to understand the political phases of later days. I prefer the interest of the £1,000, which I hope will be £50 per annum, to be given yearly to the highest and purest form of managing a national government for my beloved country. I thank God for His mercies, and for permitting me the power of thus testifying to my country the pproval of every effort she makes to rise to freedom." The disposition of the fund, it is thought, will lead to a legal contest.

ANTI-CATHOLIC RIOT.

BRUSSELS, July 9.-At Ath yesterday a

#### THE VERDICT FOR O'BRIEN

The Judge Charge in favor of Cornwall— Escape of Cornwall's Confederates from Dublin.

LONDON, July 8.-There was great excitement in Jublin to-day when the jury rendered a verdict for Mr. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, in the suit for £5,000 damages for libel brought against him by Secretary Cornwall, of the Dublin post office, for an article charging him with nameless offences against decency. The public interest in the case has steadily increased since the beginning decency. The public interest in the case has steadily increased since the beginning of the trial on last Wednesday. The Judge occupied three hours in summing up the case, and his charge to the jury was strongly in favor of the plaintiff. Cornwall. The jury was absent one hour and a half. Mr. Cornwall was unable to bearthe suspense of this interval, and left the court room. Mr. O'Brien remained, appearing unexcited and assurred, although he, too, was obliged to go outside occasionally to seek a breath of fresh air, as the temperature in the court room was like that of a furnace. Whenever he appeared outside he was greeted Whenever he appeared outside he was greeted with cheers by the enormous crowd which surrounded the Court House.

The verdict was delivered amid a breathless

silence. Then when its purport was realized, there arose a great cheering inside the court there arose a great cheering inside the court room, which completely drowned the voice of the Judge, who indignantly, but yainly com-manded silence. The cheer was echoed outside and breame a roar as it was repeated by the crowds which blocked the quays along the Lif-fey as far as Sackville street. Several priests and other friends of O'Brien in the court room about hugged the victorium defondant and as almost hugged the victorious defendant, and as he drove from the court house to the Imperial

he drove from the court house to the Imperial Hotel his progress was a continuous ovation from the cheering crowds.

Soon after the trial a correspondent saw Mr. O'Brien at his hotel. He said: "I have been confident throughout this trial that I would win, but now that that confidence is exchanged for certainty I naturally feel elated. It is glorious to have been enabled to expose the odious gang of ruffians who have degraded this beautiful city by bestfal crimes while holding high public office. I know, too, that I have the sympathy and appreciation of the public, for I have received a multitude of grateful letters, thanking me for championing the cause of morality."

morality."
DUBLIN, July 8.--A number of persons have left the city to avoid disclosures of acts in which they participated, similar to those charged against Cornwall, the post office secretary. Cornwell has fled

LONDON, July 8, -Mr. Fawcett stated in the House of Commons to-day that Cornwall had been dismissed from his position in the Dublin post office and his case placed in the hands of the law officers.
DUBLIN, July 10. Mr. Cornwall, the Sec-

retary of the Dublin Post Office, who was practically adjudged guilty of nameless of-fences by yesterday's verdict against him in the United Ireland, libel, suit, has been suspender from his office.

A number copersons have left Dublin in order to avoid disclosures of acts in which they participated similar to those charged against Mr Cornwall, the Post Office secretary. Cornwall, since the jury returned a verdiet for Mr. O'Brien has fled from Dublin. He sailed for Scotland, saying just before his departure that he intended to spend the remainder of his life abroad.

The subject was brought up in the House of Commons to-day. In reply to the question of Mr. Healy as to what course would be pursued in the case of Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, stated that the Dublin Post Office had been intrusted to the care of Mr. Thompson in place of Mr. Cornwall. He further stated that the case of the latter had been submitted to the Trish

Crown law officers. DUBLIN, July 14 .- Cornwall, ex-post office secretary, arrived to-day. He was before the magistrate and was remanded for trial. Alfred McKiernan, George Taylor and Malcolm Johnston, witnesses for the defence in the Cornwall O'Brien libel case, have been arrested at Dublin. Cornwall has been arrested at the residence of his brother-inlaw, Sir Robert Dalzell, Scotland, charged

with felonious practices and unnatural crimes. Dublin, July 15 .- James French, director of the detective department of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who was connected with the Cornwall case, has been arrested on a charge of felonious practices.

### LABOUCHERE AND THE LORDS.

London, July 8.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he would move a resolution declaring the necessity would move a resolution declaring the necessity of a reform of the House of Lords, in order to prevent the rejection of the measure passed by the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone said that nothing had occurred to justify the government in answering Mr. Labouchere's question as to whether Mr. Gladstone intended to create a number of Radical and Liberal peers to overcome the adverse majority in the House of Lords to the franchise bill.

FANNY PARNELL MEMORIAL.

NEW YORK, July 8.—At the meeting of the Ladies' Irish National League last evening, Mrs. Diggs announced that preparation would at once be set on foot for a fitting memorial meeting of the league and its friends on July 20th, the anniversary of the death of Miss Fanny Parnell, who founded the organization. Mrs. Diggs also stated that Mrs. Parnell, the president of the Ladies' League, is now prostrated at her residence in New Jersey owing to the recent death in Paris of another of her daughters.

THE MACDONALDS OF PRINCE ED-WARD ISLAND.

Early in the present century a Highland Scotch gentleman of the Catholic clan Mac-donald bought a tract of land in the centre of the island, and induced several of his counthe island, and induced several of his countrymen to settle upon it. Since then they have so multiplied that it is necessary to classify them by such sobriquets as "Red Macdonalds," Black Macdonalds, "North-pole Macdonalds There are upwards of 20 Pather Macdonalds in the Province, distinguished