# WAS IT FOR BLOOD MONEY

Informer Jim McDermott's Check to O'Donovan Rossa's Order.

Testimany of the Dynamiter in his Libel Suit Against Boiler Cassidy-Damaging Admissions Drawn out on Cross-Examination.

N. Y. World May 14.

O'Donovan Rossa perspired freely in the exmination chair before Justice Solon B. Smith in the Tombs court yesterday afternoon, while he testified in his suit for libel against Patrick Sarafield Cassidy. This opening session of the case was very sensational and if the succeeding hearings keep up with it the case will be a remarkabir one, more especially for O'Donovan. Mr.: Cassidy was accompanied by Col. John O'Bryne, his lawyer, and a number of friends, while Rossa was represented by Lawyer Frank Oliver, and, with exception of a couple of wit

nesses, was alone.

The proceedings were opened by calling John J. bacGinnis to the stand. He said he was editor of the Catholic News, the paper in which the alleged libellous article was published, and testified that Mr. Cassidy had written an

When Roses was called for cross-examination he locked pale and haggard. In answer to Col. O'Byrne's questions he attated that his name was Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa. The Rossa, he explained, he derived from a property that had centuries ago belonged to his family. He first entered Irish politics in 1848, and his first arrest for treason was in 1858. He admitted that he pleaded guilty and attempted to explain his course, but was not permitted to make a speech. He denied that he had received pay for his labors as a Fenian organizer. The suit on which he was arrested in October, 1857, charging ed with selling passage tickets without authority Rossa declared to have been the result of a con-

spiracy of the steamship companies.

Rossa indignantly denied that he had ever been expelled from the Clanna Gael or other Irish societies, but said that the expulsions had taken place after he had voluntarilly left those

Then came the big sensation of the day. Mr. Cassidy took a paper out of an envelope and handed it to Col. O'Byrne, who, looking the witness squarely in the face, asked him if he knew a man named "Jim" McDermott. Rosss acknowledged that he did.

Q. Don't you know him to be an informer to I never believed in him. I knew he was a had man. Q. Do you remember when he was fired at in Ryan's saloon on Chambers street? A. I

What was the date of that occurrence In 1863. Q. About July 21, 1883, did you not believe him to be an informer and scoundrel? A. I

Here Col. O'Byrne lifted the paper which had here Col. O by the defendant, and handed if to Rossa with the question—"Did you ever see this check before?" The witnessed gazed at the face of the paper and boldly replied—"I never did." Col. O'Byrne then told him to turn the check over and look at the indorseturn the check over and look at the indorsement on the back. Rossa did so, and his expression became pitiful, as he faltered out an ackdowledgment that the indorsement was his. The check was drawn on the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn by James McDermott, to the order of O'Donovan Rossa, for the sum of \$50. This greated a great sensation. The spectators looked at each other in americanant. Even looked at each other in amezement. Even Justice Smithis face showed surprise. Then Col.

O'Byrne asked:
"Did you take that money from this man knowing him to be a base wretch and traitor?"
O'Donovan braced himself up with remarkable energy and replied—"Yes, I knew it did not come right, and I thought I might as well

have some of it as anybody else."
"Do you mean," said Col. Byrne, "that it should go out to the world through the newspapers here represented that you were secretly in the receipt of money from this man when you knew him to an informer, engaged in betraying men into penal servitude for life and to the 'I meau," said Rossa, "that I knew the

money didn't come right, but I thought I might as well take it. I would take \$10,000 or \$20. 000 from him if he would give it to me." This check agiven you on t

of the day when McDermott was shot at? A. It Q. What did he give it to you for? Was it for love? A. I don't know. He gave it to me and I book it, and I would have taken all he

could give me What did you do with the money? A. I kept it.
Q. Did you ever acknowledge it in your paper? A. I don't remember if I did or not.
Q. Will you produce a copy of your paper about that time showing me that you did? A. I can't do it. I don't think I have the paper. Q Did you give McDermott oredentials to revolutionary agents in England or Ireland

about the time, or shortly before, you received the check? A. I did not. Q. Did you not give McDermott credentials by means of which he was enabled to get into the confidence of and to betray men who are now in English prisons?

Rossa augrily repeated his denial.
Lawyer O'Bryne next brought out the fact that Rossahad collected several hundred dollars for "Dick" Short, who, it will be remembered, carved Capt. Phelan in front of Rossa's office. He claimed to have paid Short every cent of the money, and denied that he still owed Short \$180 of the money. A committee consisting of George Smith and John Murphy, had settled

up the accounts.

"Are you not in the habit of settleing your accounts with the Fenian Brotnernood on supprinciples of giving notes without paying?" asked Col. O'Byrne. Rossa made a vehement denial, whereupon he was asked if he had not given notes for \$900 to the skirmishing fund.
"Oh, trash!" exclaimed Rossa. "That was accounts with the Fenian Brotherhood on the Oh, trash !" exclaimed Rossa. "That was a long time ago. What's the use of bringing up

Rossa admitted that he had sued the National Steamship Company for \$1,500 in 1880. It was not true, he daclared, that he had brought the suit after he had assertained that a fire in the company's office had destroyed the proofs that had already been paid. He admitted, how-ever, having lost the suit. He further admitted that his son died in Bellevue Haopital, but he denied that, through the intervention of Gen. Thomas F. Burke, his son was saved from being buried in the Potter's Field: At the death of his second wife he obtained \$2,500 insur-

The case was adjourned to Monday next.

## The Population of Ireland.

According to the latest census returns to the Register General's office the population of Ire-land is at the present time 4,777,545, while forty-eight years ago she had a population of 8,295,060. e cause of this terrible decrease is explained by the Union and Times in the following:

"And what has become of those four millions?

Alsa! it is a sad story. Robbed of their substance to satisfy landford greed, they have withered into the coffinless graves of famine; winered mee one commess graves or famine; their island home has been torrefrized by the ruthless prison and bayonet and bullet of the slien foe that held her in bondage; they have been transported to penal colonies in savage wilds for the offense of loving the land of their birth; in poverty and wretchedness, they have birth; in poverty and wretchedness, they have been driven in exile over all the seas; their bones have bleached under many a wave; they have fallen in countless thousands in the plague stricken fever ship, when in sight of new lands that teemed with pleaty and welcome. But the blood of those scattered and fallen millions has not periahed. It courses rich and red and hot sub-lever ship have, begotten a burning shires, There's no fool like an old feel, cross and the property of the carried in these shocks, but might be contrary to the blabons at warming the contrary to the contrary to the contrary to the blabons at warming the contrary to to day through the veins of twenty millions of

from the social and political condition of Ireland the cursed causes of such misery. While the prescribed old faith: which has so glorified the infferings of the murdered and exiled children of Ireland, has been planted by their prayer and zeal in other lands where it glows to-day as fresh and sweet as when the blessed St. Patrick first presched, it smid the blooms of Tara, sixteen hundred years ago.

### A Nineteenth Century Saint. (New York Herald, May 10.)

There is nothing in history more touching than't the martyrdom of the Rev. J. Damien de Vens ter, whose death was announced by telegraph from San Fracisco yesterday.

Sixteen years sgo this heroto young Belgian priest landed on the rocky island of Molokovin the Hawaitan group. His beart was filled with-profound pity for the abandoned lepers. Stories of the horrible immoralities practised in a pestito the norther immoratives practiced in a pessi-lential community, where there was no law and no religion, had reached his ears. He yearned to raise the cross there and preach the sender message of Christianity to the ransomless cap-tives of leprosy. Father Damien knew that certain death awaited him. He knew that his comely body would be polluted by the most dreadful disease known to man.

But he went to his post with a smile on his face and sweet words on his lips. He found a damned company wailing in the uttermost depths of physical and moral degradation. Distinctions of age and sex were obliterated. Gaunt misery stalked among the wretches. Their homes were fit only for wild beasts. With the advent of the priest order was brought out of peace of consolation broaded over the island.

Who shall say what the kind ministrations of Fasher Damien were to the hundreds of ostra-cised human beings in far away Molokoi or with what holy devotion be soothed the dying hours of strangers. At last the good man was marked by the inevitable brand of nature. He was a leper too-to be shunned by all on earth save those around him. Slowly he perished, doing what he could to ease and comfort his flock while yet he was alive. Such an example ought to silence the man who cries out against the nine teenth century. No age and no race has produced a more supreme type of unselfish heroism. Canonization can add nothing to the glory of Father Damien.

## Unwise Ambition of a Photograp-

her. About two years ago a party of Moorish subjects spread their tents in the edge of the desert near Cape Jude. An English trading post had been established there for some time. The agent, seeing the camp with its women, camels, and all other accessories of nomad existence in the desert, thought it would be a good chance to secure a fine photograph. He took his camerato the astonishment of the natives, who and had very hazy ideas as to his purpose, was about to take the picture when the nomed's stopped the proceedings in a very tragical manner. Whatever he was up to, they were convinced that he was taking undue liberties with them. Instead of driving him away, they killed him on the spot and then they killed another man or two at the station, stole the trade goods, and destroyed the buildings. For this affair the sultan of Moroco is now called upon to pay a heavy indemnity.

#### The British Navy.

The return moved for by Lord R. Churchil of the number, tonnage and cast of the effective ships of the Royal Navy, were issued on the 3rd April. Affect on the 1st Jan., 1889, there were 52 armoned vessels, with a tonuage of 431,880, costing £22,819,256; protected, 23 (including 22 costing £22,819,256; protected, 23 (including 22 partially protected) ships, tonnage 78,540, cost £4,166,551; unprotected, £82, tonnage 163,724, cost,8,699,912; or a total of 373 ship, with a tonnage of 579,144, costing £25,635,719. The proposed standard in 1894 will be 77 armored vessels, £8 protected, and 338 unprotected; total 501. The additional vessels are to cost £1,127, 040. There are 128 ships required to complete 040. Ther are 128 ships required to complete, costing £22,689,000: £1,546,000 is required to complete ships building, and £16,150,000 for ships to be built. There are 30 vessels which, being obsolete in type or speed, are included in the number of vessels affoat. As compared with the standard of 501 vessels for 1894 France is building 257; Russia 227, Geremany 199, and

## Ireland and Italy.

Italy 222.

The Irish question is no longer local. It possesses a world-wide interest, and civilization demands an early solution of it. The press of Europe discusses it in a friendly spirit, and even the Italian journals follows it with will-meant solicitude. The Tribung of Rome, speaking of the recent elections in England, and the retirement of Lord Londonderry from the vice royalty, says that "it is a great check for Tory politics, the retirement of the noble lord, who for a long time has been tired of the thoughts and bitternesses occasioned him by the acts of Secretary Balfour. Evidently the edifice of coercion is trembling from top to bottom, and the Gladetonian idea of Home Rule has become so familiar to English people that it no longer inspires horror or fear in the Commons or

## England and Egypt.

While Boulanger is perfectly safe in Eulgand, John Bull does not extend to him any of the honora formerly showered upon French refugees. It is not that England hates the French Republic less than it did the French Monarchy, but it hates Boulanger more. He is suspected of hostility to the British Empire, and it is said that the first thing he would attempt, if he once became master in France, would be to drive the English out of Egypt in order to insure his own popularity; and there is every reason to suppose that such an event is likely to occur, if ever he becomes President of the Republic Boulanger, it is understood, feels rather sore over the continued stay of the English on the banks of the Nile, and he is very anxious to be in position to give these strangers a notice to quit at the first possible opportunity. The English money-lenders have a mortgage on Egypt, and they have a holy horror of Bou-

## Different Salutations.

your stemach? Have you eaten your rice?"
That's Chinese. "How do you have yourself?"
That's Polish. "How do you live on?" That's
Russian. "May thy shadow never be
less!" That's Persian—and all mean the same less!"

## Purity Your Thoughts.

A noble career depends on the treatment given to the infant ideas that are born in the soul. A person is known by the company he keeps. So the thoughts which we harbor within us, and which go out through the doors within us, and which go out through the doors of our mouths and our hands, determine our real character.

## A BASEBALL MAN HAS A VICTORY.

Relph Staples, first baseman for the Green-stockings, and Maude Keen, a dining room girl at the Reynolds House, bought a twentieth ticket in the Louisianna State Lottary in partnership, and at last Tuesday's drawing got \$15,000. or \$7,500 each.—South Bend (Ind.) Weekly Times, April 19.

"Ma, what is a linguist?" asked her little boy looking up from his reading. "A native of

Part of the Exception to the Form Struck out.

Allegations Benying Constitutionality of the Act to be Tested, ...

Judgment was delivered at 10.80 Tuesday morning, May 14th in the practice court, by Mr. Justice Loranger, on the metion to set saide part of the allegations on the defendant's exception to the form in the case of the Jesuits vs. the Mail. His Honor said ;-

The plaintiffs sue defendant, a printing com-pany, proprietor of the journal, the Med, for damages, resulting from a libel published in said newspapers. The defendant pleaded by ex-ception to the form that plaintiffs are without right to some into the court, insenuch as they have no legal existence in this country, and that the act of the provincial Legislature, 59 Vic., chap. 28, by which they are incorporated, is ultra vires. The charges in support of the exception are set forth in thirteen distincts. counts. Plaintiffs move to reject counts 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 13, which read as follows. (Here the judge read the allegations already published.) Plaintiffs ask that these allegations be left aside, because they are informal, irregular, vaque, indeserminate, and not sufficently detailed. Defendant, as a preliminary answer to this motion, opposes, first article 144 of the code of civil procedure, which declares that no special formal for a present of the code of civil procedure. chaos. Soon the hush of piety succeeded the from is required for pleadings, and contends, in savage revels of the hopeless and friendless the second place, the plantiffs cannot attack lepers. Little whitewashed cottages arose. The the exception to the form by a motion. As regards the objection based on article 144, IT IS NOT SERIOUS,

This article refers to the very form of the pleading, but does not dispense from the obliga-tion of clearly setting forth the right of action or the grounds of defence. Plantiffs, instead of ່າດກາກເ issue on the exception to the form by an answer in law have made use of the more summary proceeding of a motion, and I believe that they must be allowed to do so if, however, it be true that the allegations of the exception to the form are vague, indefinite and uncertain. This mode is now admitted in the practice of the Bar of Montreal and has nothing in it repugnant to the rules of sound procedure. It is important for the expedition of the business that the courts be placed in a position to ajudicate summarily on proceedings which on their face are frivolous or useless for the hearing of the case. Here there is only one question at issue, viz., whether the Quhbec sot, 50 Victoria, chapter 28 is unconstitutional, and anything not evidently to show it must be considered as an element foreign to the case. The same applies to vague and indefinite allegations which leave the adverse party in uncertainty as to the choice of pleas, and do not allow him to plead with certainty. Moreover, in the present case we have to deal with an exception to the form where plantiffe' right to appear in court is questioned and it is indispensible, when the right of one of the parties is denied, that everything pertaining to such right should be specially set forth. The propositions of defendant, although worded in different ways, can in reality be reduced to a single one, viz., that plantiffs' act of incorporation is unconstitutional and ultra vires. Outside of the three first allegations which clearly set forth this proposition, the rest of the excep-tion is merely matter of argument. They are so many propositions resting on the facts which defendant sets forth in support of his pretensions. I shall take them up in the order in which they have been proposed, to see if they are sufficiently detailed to allow plantiffs to answer them. The first part of the fourth proposition is not open to objection, that part only which refers to the vows pronounced by the members of the Society of Jesus, and the rules of the society being open to such objection. Defendant alleges generally that these vows and rules do not allow the members of this society to have any civil rights in the province, and form part of a society incorporated under the laws of this country.

WHAT ARE THESE VOWS, WHAT ARE THESE BULES and in what are these yows and rules incompa tible with the act which constituted the so into a corporation, or with the duties and func-tions of the members of this corporation? This is what defendant has omitted to say and what plaintiffs certainly have a right to know in order to be in a position to make a safe defence. It has been pretended that plaintiffs were held to know their rules, and it was admitted at the same time that all these rules were not bad and incompatible with the Quebec statute. It is true that plaintiffs are held to know their rules, but defendant is also bound to indicate to them such of these rules as he holds to be contrary to law, especially when he admits that they are not all so. The allegation of a vow of absolute and passive obedience to the Superior Genera implies in its form nothing repugnant to the power which the Legislature had to incorporate plaintiffs, and supposing it to be true, as de have no civil rights in this province, it does not follow that the Legislature exceeded its powers in granting them, at their own demand, the right to acquire and possess such rights in the future. Unless it were expressly declared in what these vows and rules are contrary to the law of the country, it was useless to make this allegation, which on its very face is sufficient to support defendant's main proposition. The Quebec act is the law of the country and must Quebec act is the law of the country and must be recognized as such until the courts have decided otherwise. Defendant attacks it as being ultra vires, and it rests with him to clearly set forth his reasons, especially when such reasons rest in part on matters of fact. The same reasoning applies to the whole of the fifth allegation, and to the last part of the sixth and tenth allegations as to what concerns the rules of the society. For the same reason the whole of the eleventh allegation must be set saide as being vague, indefinite and in no way particularizing

#### the objects of the society. In THE THIRTEENTH ALLEGATION

it is said that the ends of the society are the teaching and promulgation throughout the world of the dootrines and principles mentioned in certain books (exhibit A), among which is the work of Paul Bern, entitled La Morale des Jesuits. In our system of procedure the documents in support of written proceedings are con-sidered to form part of the pleadings themsalves, and the parties are called to answer the same by the very fact of their being introduced "How do you do?" That's English and American. "How do you carry yourself?" That's French. "How do you stand?" That's Italian. "How do you stand?" That's Italian. "How do you fare?" That's Dutch. "How can you?" That's Sweedish. "How with the party producing them to show it. It do you paragire?" That's Egyptian. "How is not sufficient to say, "I accuse you and you will find the proof of my accusation in such book. will find the proof of my accusation in such book or such document which I file in support of my charge." Unless such book or document contains, on its face, an entire and clear statement of the charge made, well defined and void of all ambiguity, such document will be struck from the record on motion. In the present case, five books have been produced, one of which, La Morale des Jestits, is merely a reprint in one book of the treatises contained in the four others with the exception of a few additions which are important with respect to the ques-tion of procedure submitted to the court. The author declares that there are among the texts which he has reproduced a great number of propositions to which he is ready to subscribe. He has added to the text contained in his book a certain number of notes, the object of which, he says, is to show the accord of the present doctrine expounded by Gury with the principles of the ancient Jesuits. He has also added a work circulated in the south of France and having for its object to complete the work of the Jesnits on one point; this is a disattaineth by Abbé Rousselot on the 6th and 9th precepts of the Decalogue. The book contains also speeches delivered by the author in the course of the debate on liberty in superior education before the French Legislative Assembly in 1889.

laws of the Empire and of the country and subvarsive of morals and of the fundamental principles of all civil societ, ; and all that to prove that the Quebec act is un constitutional. WHAT ARE THUSE DOOTSINES AND WHERE ARE " THEY TO BE FOUND

Jewis to the book of. Paul Bert La A orale des Jewistes or in the text of Gury, which he author, has translated and condensed? If he is in the book of Paul Bert, plaintiffs have certainly the right to demand that the condemned do. rine be clearly indicated to them, since that book contains parts foreign to the text tran ed, among others the doctrines held by the au-thor himself and which he admits to be a condemnation of this text. Surely plaintiffs cannot be called to defend themselves against the speeches of Paul Bert before the French Parlisment, and, nevertheless, this is virtually asked of them by introducing these speeches in the record as part of the procedure. If it is the text itself of Gury which plaintiffs must answer, they have equally the right to demand an indication of what are dectrines subversive of morels and the laws of the country which that author teaches and which the Soutety of Jesus has accepted as a basis of their own teaching.
All are not condemnable, the author of La Morale des Jesuites admits it, and declares himself ready to subscribe to many of them! Which are, then, the doctrines to be repudiated? Defendant was held to indicate this, otherwise it cannot be known where the fault lies and plain-tiffs cannot be called to defend themselves against an accusation which is not defined. The introduction of these books into the record without any other explanation than the vague and general assertion they contain doctrines contrary to the laws and to public morals is an entirely irregular proceeding and one contrary to practice and the rules of procedure.

The court at present has to judge a question of procedure only, which in no way involves the the merits of the case. Defendant has the right to plead by exception to the form the unconstito treat by exception to success the incorporation of plain-tiffs, and the court maintains that part of the exception, and by which the defendant alleges that the Quebec Act is contrary to the laws of that the Quebec Act is contrary to the laws of of murder in the first degree, whereof you stand the Empire in force in this country and to the Act of British North America, but rejects as Monday, June 24, and within the wall of Aubeing on their face vague, uncertain, indefinite, without precision, and frivolous as regards the attout precision, and irrolous as regards the 13th count, the allegations having reference to the vows and rules of plaintiffs, and to the books filed in support of the exception. The judgment is drawn to this effect. It is said that an application will probably be made for leave to appeal from this decision.

## Death of Rev. Father Michel.

At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, May 14th there died one of the best priests of the Arch diocese of Toronto, in the person of Rev. J. Michel, parish priest of Lafontaine, eight miles from Penetanguishene. Father Michel was was born in France 58 years ago, and was the only son of wealthy parents. He received his early training in Europe and took his final theological course in Baltimore, where he was ordinated at an early age.

dained at an early age Nearly the whole of the clerical life of Father Mearly the whole of the clerical life of Fasher Michel was spent in the Toronto Archdiocese, in which he did good work, much of it in the way of erecting churches, schools, presbyteries and convents, to a large extent from his own means, having inherited a large fortune, of which little or nothing is left. His first work in this archdiocese was as a curate at St. Mary's, Ont. Then he was stationed for different periods at Toronto Gore, Mars, a parish near Orillia, where he built a fine presbytery; then in the parish of Adjala after the death of Rev. Father Sinnot. From Adjala he was sent to Nisgara sounded with charges against the extravagance Falls, where he was parish priest and chaplain of Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues, although Falls, where he was parish priess and chaplain to the Loretto Convent for several years. Seventeen years ago Father Michel was removed to Lafontsine, which parish he held till his death; there he built a grand church as imposing as St. Patrick's in this city; a commodious presby-tery and a convent for the Sisters of the Holy

"He was a good and holy man," said the Rev. Administrator Laurent, "and the late Arch-bishop regarded him almost as a saint." The funeral took place on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, the interment taking place at Lafontaine. - Toronto World.

#### Quebec West and Mr. Owen Murphy.

Our contemporary the Union Liberale says "Our readers have seen by the newspaper that the election of Mr. Murphy, member for Quebec West, has been annualled. The very elabor ate, very interesting judgment of Judge Ron-their was listened to with great attention by the large audience which filled the Superior Court. The impression conveyed by hearing the judgmens pronounced by the learned judge was that a political election was never conducted with more prudence, more honesty, more severe in-structions to agents than that of Mr. Owen Murphy, the Liberal candidate. It was an nulled however through the fault of an agen who gave money to a carter. Mr. Owen Mur-phy is exonerated from all blame, the demand for his disqualification is rejected, all the cases of personal corruption are declared not prove and the honest prudence of the Liberal candi-date was perfectly recognized and praised by the Court. Mr. Murphy comes out of the whole transaction as white as snow. It is na-turally enough asked, in face of such a case of electorial contestation, if that law does not con tain a remedial defect, and if its severity is not here a little unjust. Suppose the case of a crafty candidate determined to secure victory at any cost and by every means, could be not have one of his own friends accepted as an agent of his adversary, and induce him then to do as did the agent of Mr. Murphy, an act which would necessarily lead to the loss of the election by the winning party in the event of a contest-ation. It will readily be understood that with the election law as it exists to day, the choice of agents becomes of the first and greatest importance. Mr. Owen Murphy seems to have been extremly wise and prudent in the choice of his agents, since out of eighty cases of alleged corruption, only one has been admitted and recorruption, only one has been admitted and recognized as proven by the Superior Court. This
election contestation, out of which Mr. Owen
Murphy comes without any personal loss has
clearly demonstrated, the honor of his char
acter, his entire good faith, his honest manner
of trusting to the free choice of the electors. In
the House, Mr. Owen Murphy has acquired
tine sympathy of all. He is always attentively
listened to. All who have heard him speak
known his eloquence, his easy and elegant
phraseology. Liberal he has slways been, and
it is difficult for those who know him to imagine it is difficult for those who know him to imagine that he could ever be anything else. At the moment when we write these lines we learn that our adversaries do not agree upon the choice of a candidate.".—Quebec Telegraph.

# May Thoughts.

A good Catholic may be knowd by his veneration for Mary the Mother of God. Mary occupies next to God the highest place in the kingdom of heaven, and her intercession

During the month of May, the month of Mary, spicial devotions should be held in her honor in every Catholic home. The example of the parents in leading in these devotions will be impressed on the minds of the children who will eby learn to venerate the Mother of God.

thereby learn to venerate the Mother of God.

Pious exercises are held in parochial schools daily this month, in order to create a greater love for the Mother of God. Parents need not fear for their children, who have been taught to intercede to Mary in all their necessities.

The thought in after years of the school room where recourse to Mary was frequent; and the remembrance of the happiness of those days when, free from sin, the blessing of God was besought daily, has been the means of redemption to many who wandered from the fold.—

Catholic Youth.

The English Marriage Laws. LONDON, May 12. The bill which seeks to usual assembling in full force and voting ent masse against it. The Prince of Wales also, as usual, did his best to induce the pears to support she bill, and recorded his own vote in its favor.
The history of the bill is curious. Years ago
some wealthy men, who had contracted illegal unions with their sisters in law, mos and agreed to subsidize an agreement in favor of the alteration of the marriage laws by means of this bill. The agitation has been since kept going, entire-

ly by the money of the rich people personally interested in seeing the law changed. There is little popular interest in the question. The Prince of Wales originally championed the bill for family reasons, the Queen being desirons that the Princess Beatrice should marry her than in law the Grand Dake of Hease. brother in law, the Grand Duke of Heese. Ulbrother in law, the Grand Duke of Hesse. Ultimately due got tired of waiting and married young Bet, where, but the Prince of Wales has remained felt, bill to the cause. The House of Commons has a equently passed the bill and on occasions its pronders have caught the bishops capping and rushed the second reading by a small majority, but at a later stage the Lords, spiritual, mustered in overwhelming force and threw out the bill. It is probable the bill would have if the promoters would drop the clauses pass if the promoters would drop the clauses making its operation retroactive, but this would not suit this noble and wealthy patrons who want their irregular unions legalized and their offspring legitimized at the same time, nor the few hundred humbler couples, who every year dely the law and marry within the prohibited degree. The discussion recalls the remark of an American that Englishmen seem to always marry the wrong sister first.

TO DIE DY THE BUTTON.

Murderer Kemmler the First to be Sentenc-ed to Death by Electricity.

BUFFALO, May 14.—This is the sentence that Judge Childs imposed this morning on William Kemmler, the murderer of Tillie Ziegler:-The sentence of the court is that for the crime

burn state prison, or within the yard or en-closure adjoining thereto, you suffer the punish-ment of death, to be inflicted by the application of electricity as provided by the Code of Crimminal Procedure of the state of New York, and that in the meantime you be removed to, and until the infliction of such punishment, you be kept in solitary confinement in said Auburn

state prison. The prisoner, the first man to receive such a sentence, took the matter very coolly, and his counsel took exception to the sentence on the ground that it was cruet and unusual and against the spirit of the constitution. The prisoner must be removed to Auburn within the next ten days.

#### \$52,000,000.

The recent session of the Dominion Parliament is likely to become memorable for two things: One is, the debate on the Jesuits Estates Act; the other is, the vote of \$52,000. 000, of the people's money for the various services of the Dominion and the various schemes of the Government. The Jesuis question has for the present almost overshadowed the other, but when the excitement has subsided somewhat the people will begin to realize what a spenethrift lot of men have been entrusted with the management of their affairs at Ottawa. Only a little more than ten years ago, when the annual expenditure on consolidated revenue account was under \$23,500,000, the country rethe actual increase during their term of office did not reach \$500,000. In these days Sir Leonard Tilley beased that he could carry on all the services of the country for \$22,500,000; yet when the opportunity was given he run up the expenditure by millions at a bound, so that when he once more retired to the seclusion which a gubernatorial officer grants, his expenditure exceeds \$35,000,000. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster have improved upon Sir Leonard, so that for the current year the sum will be close on to if it does not exceed \$38. 000,000. In reality it will be considerably more if accounts are properly charged, but by a simple device of setting down against capital account services that formerly were charged to current account the annual expenditure appears to be much less than it actually is. But for the next financial year we have a toval appropriation of it which will not be charged to current will go to swell the debt of the country, slready enormously large. Our Dominion has great resources, and its people possess great energy, but unless a halt is soon and effectually called we shall either be compelled to repudiate our obligations or go into national bankruptoy.— London Advertiser.

## Avoid Debt.

Every man who would get on in the world should, as far as possible avoid debt. From the very ontest of his career he should sternly resolve to live within his income, however paltry it may be. The art of living easily as to money is very simple—pitch your scale of living one de-gree below your means. All the world's wisdom on the subject is tersely epitomized in the words of Dickens' Micawber: "Annual income twenty pounds; annual expenditure, nineteen six; result, happiness. Annual expenditure, twenty pounds naught and six; result, misery."
Many a man dates his downfall from the day when he began borrowing money. Avoid the first obligation, for that incurred, others follow. one necessitating another ; every day the victim gets more and more entangled; then follow pre-texts, excuses, lies, till all sense of shame is

## The Wrong and Right Way,

How parents provoke their children-by unreasonable commands, by perpetual restriction, by capricious jerks at the bridle, alternating with as capriolous dropping the reins alto-gether; by not governing their own tempers; by shrill or stern tones where quiet, soft ones would do; by frequent checks and rebukes and sparing praise. And what is sure to follow sparing praise. And what is sure to follow such mistreatment by father or mother? Bursts of temper, for which the child is punished and the parent is guilty; and then spiritlessness, listlessness and apathy. "It cannot please him, whatever I do," leads us to a rankling sense of injustice, and then to recklessness—"It is useless to try any more," And when a man or child loses heart there will be no more obedience. I Many a parent, aspecially many a father, drives Many a parent, especially many a father, drives his child into evil by keeping him at a distance. He should make his boy a companion and play-mate, teach him to think of his father as his confident, try to keep his child nearer to himself than anybody else, and then his authority will be absolute, his opinion an oracle, and his lightest wish a law.—A D. MucLaren, M.D.

## Coincidences.

George Washington died the last hour of the day, of the last day of the week, of the last month of the year, of the last year of the cen-

A few years ago the writer noticed in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the late Wendell Phillips, in Boston, the somewhat odd coincidence of a baker's sign bearing the firm name of "Wendell and Phillips." A notable sign of one of Boston's busiest streets bears the remarkable legend: "Cole and Wood, dealers in Wood and Coal," the members of this firm evidently having an unusually fine perception of the "poetical fitness"

of things. A New York lawyer named Doolittle once unwittingly entered into parknership with a brother barristor named Steele, but a singular lack of dients soon became painfully noticeable, and it was found advisable to dissolve, the name

of the firm proving altogather too suggestive to

A PRINCESS OF THE SEA To Marry & Soverige American Chilsen.

Washington, may it,—A year ago Jacob I. Dotey with transferred from the consulate a Bermuda to this of Tahiti. Society Islands Dotey has falled in live with the Princess Pono na, of Tahiti. His love with the Princess Pono na, of Tahiti. His love has been reciprocated and the pair will soon the married. The Princess is a beautiful and accomplished lady, eighteen years of age, and a perfect blonde. She is the daughter of Lord and Lady Darcy, her mother being a native Tahitian Princess, and her father an English nobleman. She has had all the advantages of education in France, Germany and England. She is the possessor of immense wealth and receives a large annuity from France. The princess has not lacked suitors for her hand, all of whom, including the Earl of Dudley, she has persistently refused. Lord Darcy was anxious to have his daughter marry a scien of the English peerage, but gracefully yielded to the wighter of the suitors of the English peerage, but Lord Darcy was anxious to have his disgiter marry a acion of the English peerage, but gracefully yielded to the wishes of his only child to accept as a son-in-law an American. Consul Dotey is 22 years of age. As a boy he was a page in the United States Senate. His father was a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, Mrs. Dotey was the granddaughter of Lord Malbonnes. Melbourna

The coat-tail firstation is the latest A wrinkled coat bearing dusty toe marks means "I have seen your father."



## ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM,

ST. LEON, QUE.

This colebrated establishment, one of the most de-lightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the pub-lo on the list June. The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new manage-ment, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoy-ment of the guests.

must, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

The culsine will be under the immediate management of one of Montreal's leading professional cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation such as billards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., etc., the failure Springs in toon, General Debility, etc., etc., the failure Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure sure.

Cosches will be in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quabe. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., 56 Victoria Square, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entim Dominion.

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Thousands of acres in the famous Turtle Mountain, Devil's Lake and Mouse River country—All Free.

Write for the new pamphlet, "Free Homes in a New State," and other particulars to J. M. Huckins.

V. C. Russell, Canadian Pass. Agt., Trav. Pass. Agt. London, Ont. Toronto, Ont.

F. I. WHITNEY, Genl. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

## INFORMATION WANTED

of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett of the kines things, darked to the historical deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkon-nelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Children and the left in the last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Canada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligett are requested to address

JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT. No. 877. DAME SYLVIA PEFIN, of the town of Lechine, District of Montreal, wife of RPHIRM CHARBONNEAU, sentor; of the same place, trader, and duly authorized to ester ex justice for the presents, Plainties, the state of the presents of the presents of the development. An action for separation from property was the day unstituted in this cause. endant. An action for separation his day instituted in this cause. Montreal, May 2, 1889.

GIROUARD & de LORIMIER, Attys. for Plaintin.

## WANTED.

A Female Teacher, holding a diploma in A Female Teacher, noting a unions in French and English, is wanted for teaching an elementary school in the parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, in the county of Chateauguay. Reference required. Apply to J. J. DEROME, So. Treas., St. Chrysostome, P.Q. 41.8

## WANTED,

By the Catholic School Commissioners of Buckingham, P.Q., two Catholic male Teachet, with