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TO ADVERTISERS.

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WEDNESDAY......JULY 23, 1890.

THE County of Montmorency is now in the excitement of an election week. Contrary to expectation, Mr. Desjardins, the defeated member for the local Assembly, is being opposed by Mr. Prevost, a Quebec merchant. It is needless to say that is is to be hoped Mr. Desjarding will be returned, and we feel sure that all our countrymen will help to elect him. Local Legislative influences are at work against him.

Punch, not long ago, gave as a huge joke, and Punch's jokes are not brilliant, the picture of a young English curate describing himself as an "Evangelical High Churchman of decidedly broad views." But this "joke" is made more than a reality, according to the Catholic Times, by the Auglican Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand, who gives an account of himself as as an Evangelical Broad Churchman, holding High Church views, with strong sympathics for those who differed from him." The Times reasonably wonders if the Bishop was poking fun at his flock. The definition is much as though it was said a horse was entirely black but a great part white; quite coloriess, but with a tinge of all the colors of the rainbow. Truly, Protestant ecclesiasticism is wonderfully

A CONTEMPORARY states that there is an im pression abroad that some very sweeping changes will be made in the Quebec election law and that a member who has been through a whole series of elections during the past six years intends to introduce a bill to abolish committees and to make voting compulsory under a heavy penalty, on the ground that committees are only formed to bleed the candidates and practice corruptien, and a candidate should be left to make his election in his own way. We wonder if he is a Government member. There is a familiar fact in history that is was after the battle of Jena that Napoleon came to the conclusion that it was necessary to forbily Paris thoroughly and make stronger than before the frontier fortresses. Granting protection at another election from the terrible drain upon the Government felt last month, how is compulsory voting going to help it? But no doubt some kindly aid will in the future come along even with compulsory voting. Some one will see that it would be wasteful and ridiculous excess to compel unwilling voters to spoil their ballots. Compulsory voting is an old theory. but its advocates must remember that it is worthless under a ballot system.

SUCH a measure as that passed by the Quebec Legislature for the reward of those blessed with numerous children would be of little use in France. Just at present the Paris Academy of Medicine has been occupying itself with a threatening problem that confronts the country, namely, its depopulation. A learned member of the Academy, Dr. Lageneau, has lately published what is rather a startling communication on the subject. He holds that the present decrease of marriages in France is ominous of ill. He points out that the number of marriages is continually falling, and the age at which they are constracted is gradually becoming later in life. To a thousand men the aunual preportion of marriages throughout the whole of France is six hundred and seven. In the large cities the figure is much lower than amongs the rural men out of every thousand marry in Paris. Taking an average, the age at which Frenchmen marry is twenty-nine years nine months, whilst in England the age is swenty-eight years three months. Births are, of course, also becoming less and less numerous in France. The percentage of births to the population of France is only 29.09 for every thousand. From such a state of things national enfeeblement, if not obliteration, must be expected, and the Academy is raising its voice in warning. What has happenel among the older American States will surely happen in France.

An American Writer in Error.

The Washington Correspondent of a Western Journal has been indulging in a letter on the periodical speculation as to the annexation of Canada to the United States. Contrary to the naual practice, however, he has very sensibly come to the conclusion that the probabilities are all the other way. He says that it is not improbable that in the future Maine, the two Dakotas, Idaho and some of the Pacific Coast territory, may appear in the mars as part of Canada, Maine is of course by right, ours now. The Dakotas we do not particulary want and the Pacific territory was only lost to us by the bungling of so called diplomatists. So after all we should but have our own again. But the writer then proceeds to say that there is one great danger in the way of the continuance of the position now held by Canada, and that is the Catholic Church and the French Clergy, who are "ripe for Annexation." The Americanwriter is in error. As to the Catholic Church. it may safely, he assumed that he does not exacty understand what he means when he writes passed over.

But, so far as the French clergy are concern- matter we will allow Mr. McShane to Irish Land Purchase Bill in accordance with

to the Archbishop, "there is not an archbishop, bishop or priest in all the Province of Quebec in favor of annexing Canada to the United Mesers, Murphy and McShane. We say so States. . . . Our history is well known, and now, that, apparently, there is another Richthat teaches the world that from the time that mond in the field. Mr. McShane was taken Bishop Carroll of Baltimore and others came into the Cabinet before. Mr. Mercier must o Lower Canada for the purpose of soliciting then know why he was put out or swin iled our support in 1775 down to 1819 and 1837, we jout, or at any rate, got rid of, and to the have been unswerving in our allegiance to Eng. Present day no one has been able to discern land. . . . Through good and evil report why. Neither Mr. Mercier nor Mr. McShane the French Canadian clergy and people have have ever told the peple of this Province. If never taken a second place in their loyalty he was a fit and proper person for Mr. Mercier and devotion to the sovereign and to the crown to choose as one of his colleagues in the past, of Great Britain, and they remain in the same | why should he be regarded as an impossibility place to-day. . . Every interest, both were we to become a part of the American | complain of. As the matter now stands whether Republic."

As for the Bishop of Three Rivers he was which will be annexed to the United States, but rather a portion of the United States which will be annexed so Canada. . . . There will happen on the North American Continent someting analagous to that which took place in Europe at the time of the dismemberments of the Roman Empire. In the more or less distant future, and for causes already apparent, the American Republic will be divided into several independent States, and it is not improbable that a portion of this last Republic will seek annexation to Canada in order to form a great indopendent State." So much for the French Canadian clergy, and it is therefore evident that if the American dreamers of annexabroken reed.

A Regiment in Disgrace.

Hogarbhs "March of the Guards to Finchley" would indicate that even in his day the personal troops of the Sovereign were a body highly sus ceptible of the temptations of the city which surcounded the court. But that great moralist in oils would have been puzzled if he had been asked to paint the "March of the Guards to the Cape." And yet there seems no doubt that one of the three battalions of the Grenadiers has been marched off in disgrace to that unattractive locality. As soon as the newspapers arrive we shall know the truth concerning the event, which the press correspondence per cablehas con veyed as usual in a colored and uncertain way. But so far as can be gathered, this battalion of the Grenadiers, in effect, mutinied, and did not, until some strong inducements had been offered, answer the parade orders. If so a section of a distinguished regiment has disgraced itself. the punishment, if it be one, of a colonial station s scarcely in proportion to the offence. The by the direct interposition of the Queen that six other agencies were at their disposal to annihior seven sergeants were not subjected to the late her aspirations, even in what were known years ago for connection with the Fenians. wrongs. To-day, thank God! all that is However, it may be that if these distinguished changed. The great progress made by the colors, seen no service in the field worthy the the prospects of the Irish cause. Ireland has a name since the Crimean war are torn from their Mary Anns in London and forced into the society of the dusky beauties of Zululand, they may repent their studies in elementary of every community have had their attention socialism. Or perhaps they may obtain their discharge and become ward politicans in South Africa. Worse still, they may become newspaper | sway; both parties can now be heard, and the writers and inflict upon the honest Boer and roles are so far changed that England's statesbased upon that smattering of the teachings of | ger accusers, but on the defensive, forced to Morelly, St. Simon, Fourier, Considderant, make the most humiliating confessions, and Proudhon, Lasalle and others of their school and imitators, which they have learned from cheap publications in London, as it has proved to their great detriment. If this be so, how the conturies of misgovernment. We are led to Africanders will curse the coming of the make these observations by some recent publi-Guarda.

Irish Catholic Representation.

"We can understand the anxiety of the Tories to see that justice be done to that large and important element, the Irish Catholics. There can be no peace until it is done, but surely a little breathing time is needed towards the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and who knows but that is what the Prime Minister is at at this moment in Montreal."

The above quotation is from the Quebec Telegraph, one of Mr. Mercier's thick and thin supporters. We must observe, however, that in-so far as the Tory press is concerned, with the exception of poking a little fun at the Government on the subject, we have not noticed suar it conceins itself in any way seriously about Irish Catholic representation. The Opposition | the Irish leader's contribution should not go unpress generally has had a good deal to say about Protestant representation in the Cabinet, and their anxiety on that score justifies us in our demands for justice at the hands of whatever party may be in power. The only papers that have been at all persistent in urging the claims of the Irish Catholics of this Province are the Irish Canadian of Toronto and the TRUE WITRESS It will be news to many that either we or our confrere of Toronto are Tory journals, but some wriggling has to be done, and in view of the gross injustice so long perpetrated against our people by the Provincial Premier something has to be said, and as no justification can be offered it only remains to abuse those who have espoused the cause of our people. The Telegraph is welcome to its present occupation. A little breathing time, we are told, is necessary for the reconstruction of the Cabinet. That is what we said twelve months ago. We expressed our firm belief that the Premier would do us justice. We waited for a whole year until the eve of the general election. We waited too long-were grossly deceived. Had we taken our stand some time earlier we should have less to blame curselves for. The Aylmer Times is quoted by our Quebec contemporary in an article fulsomely laudatory of Mr. Fitzpatrick, M.P.P. The Times says: "Let the TRUE WITNESS urgs the expediency of Mr. Fitzpatrick's entry into the Cabinet and drop the advocacy, whether concealed or openly declared, of claims which cannot be entertained," Now, above all things we like plain speaking. Why should not the Times come out publicly and say what it means. Out with it. We suppose that the insinuation contained in the above paradoxical utterance is that we have been openly or in a concealed manner advicated the claims of Mr. James MoShane, M.P.P. and our contemporary is of opinion that

his claims cannot be entertained. That

od, he would do well so peruse the following souls with his Pressier, as he calls him. All expressions of opinion by two prelates, Arch, along we have said, and we now repeat, Irish hishon Fabre and Richer Lagesta Arch. stances is a question of principle, not of men-We said so when the rivalry was between now? Let the matter be made plain and Mr. national and religious, would suffer irrevocably McShane and his friends will have nothing to Mr. McSnane is satisfied or not his fellowcountrymen in this Province are entitled to even more outspoken. "It will not be Canada | know why he was ejected from the Government, since one of the organs of his party now say that his claim to be taken in again cannot be entertained. That sentence should have been passed before the Government put forward Mr. McShane as their candidate for Montreal Centre in the late election.

Now, as regards our advocacy of Mr. Fitzpatrick for the position, we most respectfully decline to do do anything of the sort. We have no pretensions whatever to dictate to Mr. Premier Mercier in the matter of his choice of a colleague. He may choose any one of the three gentlemen who are in the House, or he might do worse than pass them over and go outside for a man as he did in the case of Col. Rhodes. tion depend on their support they lean on a very | That is his business. As regards the three gentlemen who occupy seats in the Legislature, two of them have been returned by respectable majorities, and Mr. McShane was elected by acclamation. They have all their claims. Mr. Fitzpatrick is lesst entitled to our sympathy, however, for his first public act after his election was to write to the press and declare that he had not been returned as an Irishman at all.

A Bright Prospect.

"The whirligig of time brings about its revenges," is an old saying, the truth of which few, who have any experience of life, will gainsay. It is not often, however, that a very brief period is sufficient to indicate the views and actions of true men against their dishonest onponents, but we have just now a most marrellous instance of early and rapid justification of the great Irish leader, Parnell, against the unjust anathemas of Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary, in the Coercionist Government. In Ireland's former struggles for her rights she was wretchedly handicapped. Her foes had not Foot Guards, or portions of them, have for years only men and money at their command to crush been somewhat undisciplined, and it was only out her feeble if patrictic resolutions; but all most rigorous military penalty, shooting, a few as constitutional attempts at rectifying her warriors, who have, despite their emblazened press of the civilized world has had its effect on press of her own, and her some have a powerful influence on the public press of every Englishspeaking country. To-day the reading people turned to the long suffering people of the Green Isle. Slander has no longer full and undisputed humble Capetown set ler learned treatises men and publicists now find themselves no lonbegging for consideration in their attempt to deal with Irish problems, rendered not only difficult, but almost despairing, by their own cations in the North American Review. Mr Parnell wrote for that magazine an article on the land bill of the Coercionist Government of England, to which reference has already been made in these columns.

The indictment was so powerful, that the press of America was startled, by its merciless arraignment of Mr. Balfour and his colleagues. Mr. Parnell dealt in no glittering generalities, but literally crushed his adversaries, with historical facts and official figures, in support of his contentions. Irrefutable as was Mr. Par nell's paper, a few years ago it would have attracted but little attention. Now, however, the changed state of affairs to which allusion has been made, is manifested by the fact, that in the July number of the same Heview, the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Chief Segrotary for land, deems it of great importance, that challenged, before the public of America, and, over his own signature, he has written an essay, which he pompously styles, "Mr. Parnell Answered," To those who have had the opportunity of reading the charge, Mr. Balfour's answer will not inspire much respect for its author. Not one of Parnell's facts or figures is controversed, but instead, the public are treated to a wail about the difficulties of the situation. He tells his American readers, that "Tribal anarchy, conquest, penal laws, commercial restrictions, etc., have contributed, not slightly or remotely, but obviously and directly, to make agricultural Ireland what it is. Was ever confession more complete, more humiliating, yet so devoid of the necessary set of conprition? And whose the fault, if such disastrone evils have been inflicted by confiscations, (mostly artificial), religious differences. penal laws and commercial restriction? Were not every one of the causes mentioned, not indirectly, but obviously the work of Mr. Balfour's predecessors. The whole tenor of the Irish Secretary's so-called answer to Parnell's article, consists in asserting that each of his contentions is abourd; that there never yet has been so liberal a measure proposed by a British Parliament, and that the Irish leader and his party had better accept what is offered, because, it may happen that should the present peace offering be rejected, no such advance will be made in the future, by those who rule Ireland with an iron hand. All this was written and published in the early part of the present month, Yet lo and behold! The cable of the eighteenth inst , brings us the following news. about the propositions and amendments of Parnell which Balfour so unceremonously condemned as absurd and, consendictory, the year thouses

In the Carlton Club and in other Conserval

De protention away me meeting or reasonate in November. The Ministers' also intend to pro-duce at the autumn essaon, along with the Land Bill, a local government bill for Ireland, which they hope will meet with the approval of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues."

In our last issue we yindicated the course pursued by Parnell in his moderate and remarkable speech, which has caused so much comment. We have no doubt that Mr. Balfour feels the imperative necessity of meeting the propossis of the Irish chieftain in a different spirit from that evinced in his article to the North American Review, and whether the present Government, after having modified their Land Bill in accordance with Parnell's suggestions, bring in a measure of local government for Ireland or not, that measure is bound to come, and with it facilities in Ireland for means of subsistence for its people, that will ralieve the land question of much of its embarrasements, and open she door to a new era of prosperity of the "gem of the sea."

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVEAGH,

[We receive a number of quations from subscribers asking for information on various subjects-literary, historical and general. In future they will be classified and submitted to a gentleman who has undertaken the special task of taking them into consideration.

PREPNAROVRY

ABBOTT.—There are decre and laws pro-hibiting Freemasonry in Austria, Poland, Russia and Spain. Five bulls have been issued by the Holy See against the order.

PAPAL NAMES. Exquiren.-It is thought that Pope Sergius

II. was the first to change his name on accend the throne. The weight of evidence is in this direction, though authorities have differed.

ANXIOUS TO KNOW .- The Japanese Empire is supposed to consist of some 4000 islands, the chief of which is Niphon. The area of the Empire is 147,669 square miles and the population 37.451.764.

THE WALL OF WATLING.

N.-The "Wall of Wailing" or "Wailing place" is at Jerusalem, a narrow enclosed space near the Mosque of Omar. It is supposed to he the only para remaining of Solomon's Temple. The Jews go once a week on Friday to the spot to mourn over the desolation of Jerusalem and the Temple and to pray for its restoration.

"A BED RAG TO A BULL." JANE ARMSTRONG.—There is no doubt that red object has a particular effect on a bull, There is a scientific explanation of the fact, which is, that red is the complementary color of green, and as cattle are for the most part always with their eyes fixed on the grass, red has an intense effect upon their vision. It is the same with all grazing animals, and stage are made very savage at times by anything red.

ORIGIN OF A MOTTO.

D. O'M .- The motto "Dien et mon droit"-(God and my right) -is an ancient war cry of the French. On the night before the battle of Gisors, fought by the French and English, September 20, 1198, Richard the First used it as the parole of the day for his army, and on as the parcie of the day for his army, and on gaining the victory assumed it as the motto for the Royal arms of England. Later on the motto "Semper Eadem" was adopted, and it was only in the reign of George the First that the old French motto was restored.

"THE GODDESS OF BRASON."

Doubt.—The reason why you find different names assigned to the "woman who represented the Goddess of Reason during the Reign of Terror" is that there were several. Maillard then have lost consciousness, for he remembers was the abandoned creature who desecrated nothing more until he found himself in New Notes Dame, but similar abominations were perpetrated at St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, by women named Candeille and Momoro. It has however, been said that some of the women were forced to play the part they did.

BATTLE OF THE THIRTY.

SCHOOL GIRL .- I am not aware of any instance of two kings or two commanders ever having agreed to decide their differences themselves without endangering their armies. Your teacher should have told you to what she re ferred. Perhaps she had the little song of Jeannette and Jeanot in her mind, in which such a course is advocated. There was, however, something near it on the occasion of the "Battle of the Thirty," in 1351, near the Castles of Josselin and Ploermel in France. The French commander Beaumanoir commanded at the former position and sent a chal-lenge to the English commander Bemberough to join armed lasue. The challenge was ac crpred, and it was agreed that thirty knights were to support their leaders. The tide of bat-tle at first see in favor of the English, but Bemborough fell, and the French, making a furious onslaught, gained the victory. The fight is said to have been most obstinate.

Education in Ireland.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland met at Maynooth last month, and after weeping reso into a not be National and Intermediate systems of Education as now conducted, and de-manding reform, the following were passed:
"We wish to reiterate the expression of our thanks to Themas Sexton, Eeq., M.P., who in the last session of Parliament brought forward, m a speech of singular power, the claims of the Catholics of Ireland as set forth in the foregoing resolutions; and to the other members of Par liamens who so ably supported him."

"We request our representatives to continue their effects to secure for their Oatholic fellowcountrymen justice in this important matter of education. Furthermore, we request the Irish Parliamentary Party as a body to press this question on the attention of Parliament by every effectual means in their power, even to the resistance, if necessary, of the annual votes to the Queen's Colleges."

We regres that the expectations raised by the declaration made on behalf of the Ministry, in reply to Mr. Sexton's speech last session, still remain unfulfilled, and that in one most im-portant matter the fulfilment of them has since been declared to depend upon conditions which must be regarded as practically im-

We request the Bighop of Ardagh, our representative on the Senate of the Royal University to resign his place on the Senate as a protest against the continued neglect by the Ministry of the interests of the Catho-lics of Ireland in the matter of University Education."

castion." (He has aimes done so.)
Regarding the 'Ousbody of Children' Bill,
'Protection of Children' Bill, recently and introduced into Parliament, as most dangerous in their tendencies, we feel called upon to request the Irish Parliamentary party to give to these bills their most strenuous opposition, uplast s / are a feguarded by the in citing a such provisions as will secure the children against the dangers of proselytism.",

An Island Going.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 19.—The Newfield has arrived from Sable Island. In conversation with Captain Guidford a reporter learned that since he has been going to the island; now tenyears, some sixes seven miles of it to the west-ward have hear sweard many (The Units have ive circles the report is fully credited that the ward have been swept away in the lighthouse Government intends to modify Mr. Ballour's at that end has had to be taken down and reat that end has had to be taken down and rebuilt three times. In 1882 it was placed where Walse.

Mr., Parnell's suggestions, and will senbody it was thought to be in a squid position, but in these in a new direct of the measure, which will a few years it was found to be actually under-be presented at the meeting of Parliament in mined. The captain says it is an error that the island is making on the east end. He shinks it is washing there, too. Sand does not throw up after once is sinks into deep water. In time he considers the island will be all gone. "Take the middle ground, so called, between Sable Leland and Canso, There is no doubt there once was an is and there. Indeed old documents speak of the 'middle island' in that vicinity." The captain believes that Sable Island is part of a range that once sk red Nan-tucket, Cape Coo, Grand Banks, Sable-Island and to the mainland, all of which has been washed away except Sable Island. He sees changes in the water of many fathoms in depth since his first visit there sen years ago in the There was nothing to report. Navigators give the island a wide both unless under stress, and the two lights there are very powertul and efficient.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Noe Antoine Auguste Langevin, brother of Sir Hector Langevin and of the Bishop of Rimouski, died at Rimouski on Monday evening, aged 51. The funeral will be held at Rimouski, on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Mr, Edward Murphy, well known to old travellers as the night-clerk at the St. Lawrence Hall, died very suddenly yesterday, at his place of business, 2021 Notre Dame asreet, Montreal. He leaves a wife and six children. Mr. Murphy belouged to the C.M.B.A. and other societies. Death was caused by heart disease.

Mr. James Leaby died at his residence, in

the Parish of St. Joseph, County of Hunting-don, on the 11th of July, 1890, aged 73 years. That day saw the shadow of death close in sround a zealous and devoted member of St.
Joseph's Parish. Mr. James Leaby, surrounded by his sorrowing friends, exchanged the tears and trials of earth for the everlasting joys of heaven. Mr. Leahy always passessed a healthy constitution until a few weeks previous healthy constitution until a few weeks previous to his death. Being ripe in years, he gradually grew weaker, and when reconciled by the last sacraments of the Catholic Church he calmly breathed his last. The deceased was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada at an early age. He had long been a resident of the county and was widely known as a man of the highest integrity, humble and just in all his dealings, and greatly beloved and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Leahy understood and appreciated the vast benefit to be derived from the diffusion of Catholic literature. Catholic literature; therefore he has been a constant subscriber to the TRUE WITNESS from its earliest infancy. He also fostered warm and enduring affections for the land of his birth, and eagerly watched the noble struggle of Ern's sons for freedom. His large funeral cortege is the best proof of the esteem in which he was held and the regret felt at his departure from this life. He leaves a widow and eleven children to mourn the irreparable loss of a devoted Christian husband and a truly affectionate parent. Requiescat in pace.

PERSONAL

The Rev. D. P. McMenamin, late of Halifax, has been transferred to St. Mary's church, Maidstone, Ont. The reverend father is a son of Mr. James McMenamin, of Point St. Charles.

Kidnapped.

Willie Caron, the principal witness in the alleged "Little Horace" bank robbery case, who was kidnepped by some persons a few days before the date set for the trial, has returned to Montreal and has been placed by the Crown in Montreal and has been placed by the crown in safe keeping. According to the boy's story, Murphy, and McDiarmid, who represented himself as a detective, after they had taken him from home took him into a confectionery store and bought him a glass of ginger ale, into which he saw McDiarmid pour some fluid from a small phial. The boy objected to drinking thir, but was finally prevailed on to do so, and found that it exercised a somniterouse flect upon him. He was then taken to Harry Philips' stable and inducements offered him to leave town, but he declined, and made an effort to leave the stable, but was prevented from so doing. He must York in a house on Second avenue. He was kept there until Monday, 21st when he was given money to return home.

Fatal Accident.

A fatal accident occurred at the Canada Sugar Refinery on Saturday morning, last, resulting in the death of a young English workman, Edward Toner by name. Pierre Laftur, the only person precent says that Toner had been trifling with the machinery that morning so much that he several times ordered him to desist. The unfortunate young young man's apron became entangled in the machinery, and desist. The unfortunate young young mans aprob prace in the would give me \$5 to do in endeavoring to free it his hand give caught in endeavoring to free it his hand give me also, and in a twinkling he was being whirled \$10. He told me to say nothing about the also, and in a twinkling he was being whirled round by a shaft at a terrible rate, his body being battered against the floor and ceiling at every revolution. Mr Lafleur telegraphed to stop the engines, but the young man breathed his last a few seconds after he was removed from his terrible position. The body was beaten into an unrecognizable mass. He was 21 years of age and unmarried. An inquest was held by Coroner Jones and a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Irish Catholic Prgrimege.

The Redemptorist Fathers have not vet succeeded in arranging a suitable date with the Richelieu Co. for the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre; they hope, however, to be in a position to announce the date definitely in next week's TRUE WITHESS.

Pilgrimage to St. Anne's

The reverend Jesuit Fathers will hold a pilgrimage so Ste. Anne de Beaupre on the 16th of August, for women only.

Lacrosse.

The Montreal Shamrocks beat the Ottawa team on Saturday by a score of seven games to one. Their opponents were outplayed at every point, and the Irish team redeemed all its back disasters in a sweeping manner.

Zenaide Beauchamp.

In accordance with an order of Mr. Justice Ouimet, the woman Zenaide Beauchamp, so long detained in Longue Points, has been set at

Life-size photograph, 18 x 23, of Father Damien, has just been issued by the Buchanan Art Publishing Co., Traders' Building, Chicago. The picture was taken shortly before the death of the Martyr of Molakai, and is the only one in existence. Single copies of the photograph mailed post free on receipt of one dollar. Copies sent on approval to responsible parties. Agents wanted.

According to advices received at Cairo the Mahdl has determined to make another ad-vance, and has summoned the Emirs to a coun-

On Thursday Lord Rosebery unveiled in the crypt of St. Panl's Cathedral, London, a memorial tablet, hearing a medallion portrait, of the late Right Hon. William Dalley, which the been executed for the Imposial Federación, the League. Mr. Belley, who was a Casholio, was coe of the most brilliant and elequent of Australian lawyers orators and statement and was for some time the Premier of New South

A QUEBEC TRAGEDY.

Five Persons Burned to Death at St. Rochs.

A terrible tragedy was exacted at Quebec on Thursday merning by which a whole family lest their lives. About 2.30 a.m. a fire breke ent in a tayern kept by Delamare and Guellett, 76 St, Joseph street, St. Reebs, and there being considerable, delay in sounding the alarm, the whele builting was in a bl. 23 when the firemen arrived. The firemen, investigate that the mental had been got out. imagining that the people had been get out, deveted their whole attention to preventing the fire frem spreading; the adjoining build. ing ecoupled by Hen. re Rey, photograher and Bellerine, glove manufacturer, being in great danger. It was not till 4 c'clock that it was learned that there was a family in an upper flat, and a search was instituted at ce. The report was found to be only teo true, for the firemon after much treuble the bedies of Pierre Marauda, his wife, his sisterin-law, aged 15 years, and his two oblidren. The bodies were frighfully charred, but the probability is that they asphy x ated by the smeke before the flames reached them. Maranda was a cigarmaker. He went to Boston some years and finding work scarce there returned to Montreal and only came to Quebec three days before the fire. The origin of the fire is shrouded in mystery and may have been kindled by incendiary hands. The house was inhabited by Joseph Dulamare and wife and the Maranda family, who dwelt in the attio. There was dancing Wednesday in the bar-room, which is kept by Delamare on the ground floor, but neighbors assert that the bar was closed at 12 o'clock. The alarm was gentleman named Sanvals, who

SAW THE FLAMES

through the windows, and hastening to his residence he telephoned to the fire station. After the fire was subdued one of the firemen on going through one of the rooms tumbled ever the body of Mrs. Merands, which were lying, black and contorted, en the floor. He then called to the men en the street, "Here's somebody dead up here!" The firemen ascended to the attic, and there they dirocvered the five reasted corpers. The bedies were herrible to behold. The limbs were twisted and roasted to a crisp, and showed every indication of having suffered indescrib-

able terments.
Delaware, the proprietor of the bar-room, had been an eye witness of the fire a'nce the alarm was given, and knew more about it than any one clae there, still he never said a word about the Maranda family, who were being reasted to death. On being asked why he did not say anything about it at the be-ginning of the fire, he answered "Why, I didn't think about it." Relating how he ar d his wife got out of the burning house, he sain, "We scrambled ever some sheds and alighted in a yard," which he described as belonging to Mr. Lefrance, a baker. That gentleman, however, said he had no knowledge of it. Strange to say, too, Delamare escaped with his everyday olething on and his shoes laced. His wifehad on a white dress, hat, etc. The bartender escaped bare-

Ceroner Billsau held a preliminary inquest on the matter, and ordered Delamare his wife, and Gauthier, the bastender, to be arrested.

Tue inquost was resumed en Saturday, and Alfred Desjarding testified that he was passing the place and saw flames bursting out in all directions. He forced open the private door and called out, "I there are any person upstairs, save yourselves, as the house is on fire." Silence reigned in the first and second flats of the house, but he heard the voice of a woman on the tep fit or aitic, where the deceased family live, exclaim, "My Ged, my God." He then called out, "Sive yourselves, save yourselves and don't try the back of the house, as it is all on fire. Try the front staircase." The volce answered. Dolamare, get into a waggon with three men and drive off in the direction of St. Sauveur.

Elle Dafour iaid he was employed in the office of La Justice and knew the prisoners but had no percend knowledge of the fire. Continuing, apparently with great reluctance, he said, "One week before the fire took place D lamare spoke to me and asked me if I was willing to enter into a joke with him. I asked him 'what kind of a joke?' Delamare then said 'are you able to start a fire in my house? I answeres 'no.' This conversation took place in the office of La Julice He oroposition when I refused to listen to him, I was in the vicinity of the morgue yestards y to see the dead bodies and remained about 15 minutes. I went back to La Justice and saw a man named Lavzer, ex-ball ff. who I told what I knew. I am 16 years of age and made my first communion and, am positive about Delamare's conversation with me. I mean to say trat is was one week pravious to the fire that Delamare made, the propesition to me, It might be a month, I did not particularly remark the time or note it.

. THE PRISONER. Dalamare then asked the witness : " Was it not more than a week before the fire that I spoke to you?'

Witness—"It might have been."

D. lamare—"Was not Mr. Savard present

at the time?"

at the time?"

Witness—" No, we were alone, but Mr.
Savard was mear by in the back of LaJustice office, when you made the prepetition .to me." To the Oorener-" Savard is a young man

about my age, who works in the same effice To a juryman-Delamare said that I would

find matches undermeath the courter, that I would make a pile of paper and other inflamable articles that he mentioned, and clear out by the door and no person would be the wiser. Delamare told me that I would find firewood in the hangard, to prepare it and could set fire to the preparation of inflamables between 12 and 1 o'clock at midnight. The night that the fire teek place I was at heme in bed, hav ing retired at 10 o'cleck.

Daleur was then ordered under arrest as a Crown witzess.

At the inquest yesterday certain evidence was taken resulting in the warrant of the Ocroner being issued for the exhumation of the body of D.lemare's child which, it seems, was buried at St. Sanveur without the knowledge of the Curé ef St. Rechs. There are many sinister remore affect which will be the subject of investigation.

The Winnipeg Free Press, speaking of the orop outlook, says: "The good prospects are not confined to wheat. Not only are other grains included, but the hay crop, one of much importance to this province, has improved so greatly that it will be more than an ordinarily good con. Native fruits of which there has good crop. Native fruits of which there has been almost a dearth of recent years, are plentiful and will add materially to the comfort of prairie households. Alsogether the harvest will had good one, not chough in insife yearless. ness or extravagance into which Manisobans are prode to rush on the allehtest provocation, but degree of general prosperity it has not known for the past year or so."