ENGLAND'S TITLED CRIMINALS. THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF GIRLS. SPEECHES OF CARDINAL MANNING, MR. SAMUEL

A THE CHARGE OF PARK IN THE PARK IN

JULY 21, 1885

MOBLEY AND OTHERS. An influential meeting was held in the Prince's hall, Piccadilly, London, to support the provisions for the protection of young girls contained in the Criminal Law Amendant Bill, now before the House of Lords; ment Dill, but to protest against the retrogade step of the Government in changing the age of prothe down 16, the age recommended by the select Committee and adopted in the pre-

Select Committee and adopted in the previous bills, and lowering it to 15.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, supported by Cardinal Manning, Mr. William Fowler, M.P., Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., Rev. W. H. Webb-Peploe, M.A., Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A. Rev. George Brooks, Mr. T. A. Denny, Miss Ellice Hopkins, Mr. C. T. Mitchell, and others.

Cardinal Manning moved :- "That this mended by the Chairmanship of House of Lords under the Chairmanship of House o longer to be delayed."

tion of foreign countries in the matter before that the age over which protection was plea that induced the age of protective culture in the Dunboyne establishment. tion at a higher limit was groundless. He agreed in every word which the Chairman had said, and he might add what he knew from a long experience in the office he held. He knew that in factory towns the most innocent and the most deserving of those young women who were employed in factories were to be seen in the vast quadrangles or the waited for, were waylaid, tormented, pursued, and persecuted every night for weeks and for months. He knew also that in London, where thousands of the most innocent and respectable young women were employed in the greathouses of business, they, in like manner, were subjected to a torment of which they came and complained to those who at this moment were unable to afford them legal protection Therefore he felt the law was unjust, and that the penalty for street solicitation should equally apply to men and women. Hitherto cious of all traffics had escaped with was a provision which would reach those whom he must describe to be, in his belief, guilty before God in the highest degree. had never seen in any foreign land. He wished God-speed to all who were endeavoring to cope with the evil. There had been far too much delay in legislation on this question ; but the Christian sense of the nation must so express itself as to make further delay impossible.

of the age of legal protection to fifteen. She a serted that if the people knew what was actually going on throughout the country they would rise up and demand instant re dress. She cited some dreadful and un speakable facts as to the outrages that are statute book degraded by such a law! An eminent M.P. had written to hersaying that there were two sides to this question, and that he did not agree with her as to the raising of the age. For her part she hoped she should die a flat fish, with two eyes on one side of her head, and none on the other, before she could acquiesce in the moral obliquity of such devil's reasons as she had heard advanced on this point. If we are to meet the evil effectually we shall have to make harbouring young girls a penal offence. She con-tended that English public opinion was ripe for a radical amendment of the Her experience of working meu protected age at a much higher figure. The difficulty lies not with public opinion, but with the protected classes, who will not run any risk themselves, even for the saving of the defencel-ss young. She looked with hope to the many righteous men in the House of Commons, whose hearts are sound on this subject. Let everyone do what they could to strengthen the hands of these gentlemen when the measure comes before that assembly

Samuel Morley, M.P., said that there were not a few in high society that were notorious seducers. Fathers with hearts, mothers with tears, not only did I read of young women being ruined, but little girls-mere children. While I examined the papers detailing their ruin I could not help crying out with a sob, "How long shall such little ones be sold to fiends, dressed as gentlemen, in whom there is no pity for innocence." Like the devil, their master, they have gone about and are still going about seeking whom they may devour. We send robbers to prison, so worthy of penal servitude as those who the foulest type? Would you not ten thousand times rather your beautiful daughter had a dagger put through her pure heart, or a bullet through her brain than she should be doomed to die in an agony of suffering brought on by being forced to submit to inhuman, diabolical outrages, to the nature of which it is impossible even to allade. The day will yet come when God will make an inquisition for blood; in that day He will remember these. Side by side, the betrayer and his victim shall stand before a righteons God, while she shall be able to point her finger to him who led her astray, and exclaim, "Thou art the man," and in that day they shall not say, yet the Lord shall not see. Oh, servants of God, and you who Dity the sufferings of the poor—you who do not close your ears to the wailing sob of out-raged little ones, let us unitedly cry aloud to the Almighty, to whon vengeance belongeth, and He will come to our help. Let us ask Him to raise up more noble, courageous, God fearing men in the war against wickedness in high places; and more women, such as Josephine Butter and Ellise Hopkins, and those toiling with them, to "rescue the perishing."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :- "Your memorialists consider that it is an outrage upon the rights of the poor, that, five years and a half after the exposure of the foreign traffic in English girls, the British Government has not taken any ade- Bishops. quale steps to put a stop to the kidnapping v ... ball tan. Elim no bals

to the continent of the girls of the working classes, and your memorialists respectfully urge you to use your influence to secure the immediate adoption of some measure for that purpose."

A MEMORABLE DAY AT MAYNOOTH.

REJOICING OVER DR. WALSH'S ELEVATION

--- SOME IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS. MAYNOOTH, July 1.—I wish telegraph or telephone could enable me to give through to morrow's Sun every word of this letter, to communicate to the millions of hearts in the United States the feelings of satisfaction and pride inspired by what has taken place at Maynooth to day—a day forever to be re

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, on their homeward journey from Rome, met here to transact business in connection with this great national seminary, with the change occasioned by the elevation of the President to the Archbishopric of Dublin, and with the momentous question of public education in all Cardinal principles in that the legislation for its branches. This is also what we in the better protection of young girls recom-the better protection of young girls recom-the better protection of young girls recom-mended by the Select Committee of the mended by the Chairmanship of House of Lord Cairns in 1882, and twice since noble rivalry to maintain the tradithe late Lord Control of Lords, ought no tional eminence of this great school, approved by the House of Lords, ought no nnger to be delayed.

He said he was gratified to have this op
10 a.m., with the President and faculty, and met in the college oratory, or chapel, about he said no was gratuled to have the op-portunity of joining in the protest which the Chairman had already made. Legislation in Chairman had already made. Legislation in England was notably weaker than the legisla-tengland was notably weaker than the hefore founding prizes open to yearly competition in tion of foreign countries in saying various departments of sacred and profane them. He thought he was correct in saying various departments of sacred and profane science. Besides, to students distinguished that the age over value of the countries 17, and extended was in some countries 17, and in some he believed it was 18. The is, at the end of the four year's course of the countries to the countries of the count in some the believe men might be unjustly theology, a further period assigned for special

On commencement day, therefore, all this laudable ambition is crowned by public ac-knowledgment in presence of the assembled hierarchy. The exercises are not open to the public. No invitations are sent; consequently there is no crowd of lay or clerical visitors spacious and shady grounds.

The Archbishops and Bishops occupied an elevated platform under a dais at the northern extremity of the chapel; near them were the President and faculty. A pulpit stood near the dais, from which the successful essayists read a portion of their compositions. The 520 students were seated on benches and filled every inch of the remaining space. I had often heard it said that no Irishman could listen to the reading of these essays without feeling a thrill of just pride. This the most cold-blooded, cruel, and atro- year there was a special motive for the contestants to aim at uncommon excellence almost absolute immunity in England, and in the fact that the illustrious President rejoiced to see in this Bill there dent of Maynooth had drawn on himself the eyes of the civilized world. The long and agonizing period of expectancy which clapsed between Dr. Walsh's election by the Our streets were now a scandal, such as he clergy of Dublin and his confirmation by the Pope was that during which the essayists had done their best, and their labor bore the impress of the feeling that stirred the national heart and powerfully moved their own. this emotion was in the atmosphere of Maynooth to day like a high electric tension, affecting even the most callous, if indeed any one could Miss Ellice Hopkins moved a resolution expressing profound regret at the lowering future guides of the Irish people.

Every one of the successful candidates was greeted by the cordial applause of his fellow students. There was about the proceedings a simplicity and a dignity very becoming in a great ecclesisatical and national school.

It is customary for the commencement probeing perpetrated on very young girls, per to be closed by a discourse from the Prewithout any legal remedy being available cident, setting forth the condition and prospects of the establishment at the end of the of their ruin. She herself had found a school year, and dwelling on the peculiar school year, and dwelling on the peculiar incidents which mark the sessions. child of seven years old in a public penitentiary in Leith, who had been ruined in a den of infamy there; one of the instruments of her ruin was found, who got off scot free, between the control of the instruments of her ruin was found, who got off scot free, between the control of the cont cause, said the magistrate, he was not the months, there was one of those irrepressible only one! Are we tamely going to submit outbursts of enthusiasm, half sad in spite of called, three of those summoned failed to re to such a state of things, and to have our their jayousness and exultation, which tell of spond. Mr. Richardson then, as senior separation from one long and sincerely loved. All these young men are devotedly attached to the great prelate whose name sheds such a lustre on their Alma Mater. They are proud of him. Their hearts, like those of the entire Irish race at home and abroad, yearned creek, his arm resting on the front of the dock. to see him placed in the metropolitan chair, as the leader of the Irish people and clergy, and just that very morning the tidings had come that the Holy Father had summmoned Dr. Walsh to Rome to receive

there episcopal consecration. As he rose and waited till the heartfelt applause had subsided, he was visibly affected He is one who is remarkable for the utter ablaw. Her experience of working up and down the country convinced her that if they had their way they would put the conversation and public discourte. He is gifted with great grasp of mind and lucidity of ed with great grasp of mind and lucidity of the conversation are consisted were displayed in statement. These qualities were displayed in his address. You could feel the intense heat which glowed beneath the surface of his discourse. But it flowed on in unbroken directness and unvarying simplicity. Only at the close, when speaking of the change in his own position, did he allow his heart to speak out ts true sentiments about the noble institution over which he had presided, but whose welfare should be now more than ever dear to him. His words, his counsels, his forecast of the future went home to every one of his hearers, never to be forgotten, any more than the affecting scene of leave taking which fol-

lowed. And now let me convey my own impres sion of what I have seen and heard to day in Maynooth. My letters, of late, have been tinged with a sadness I found it impossible to conceal. The whole power of the British Government, and all the influence of the Vice-regal administration here, were used we hang murderers by the neck, but search in Rome to prevent the confirmation the wide world over you will find no robber of Dr. Walsh; and Ireland was threat-Rome to prevent the confirmation ened not only with an Archbishop of Dubso worthy of penal servictude as those who should form a new link in the rob an innocent child of all that makes life lin who should form a new link in the worth living, and are they not murderers of the foulest type? Would you not ten thou newal of the Coercion Act. I should willing ly have come from the ends of the earth to read in the attitude and the words of the twenty-two prelates assembled to-day in Maymooth the assurance for the future that the Irish clergy, bishops and priests, are heart and soul with their people in their constitutional struggle for justice and self-govern-

ment. Dr. Walsh did me the honor of taking me into the room where the Archbishops and Bishops were deliberating on the weighty questions of public education and church policy, and there introducing me to their lordships. Later in the day, during the dinner and afterward, I had the opportunity of conversing with them. They are men whose culture reflect glory on Maynooth, and whose virtues are known to both hemispheres. Whatever difference of opinion may have existed in the past among them, either about the attitude to be taken toward the National party or about the policy to be pursued toward the Government, these have now given place to a firm and practical unanimity. All agree that their stay in Rome has resulted in conveying to the Holy Father a full and accurate knowledge of the Irish Question, and in enlisting his warmest sympathies in the cause of Ireland.

There is no longer any fear of the Government's attaining, directly or indirectly, the right of vetoing the nomination of Irish

One of the most important steps ever taken above any process now in use.

by the assembled Irish hisrarchy is indicated by the solemn resolutions adopted in their meeting to-day. This step, to my unsprakable satisfaction, justifies what I ventured to predict in my last about the movement to le energetically inaugurated against the monopoly so long enjoyed in Ireland by Trinity Co'lege and the other magnificently endowed anti national schools. The resolutions number seven in all. The first affirms the unquestionable right of the Catholic population of Ireland to a fare share "of the public endowments for education, without being obliged in return to make any sacrifice of their religious principles." The second states the fact of their being able to benefit by these endowments only at the expense of conscience. The third points out that such practical exclusion "is not only a serious obstacle to the progress of education, but is a great and irritating grievance." The fourth calls attention to the glaring disproportion between the small number of students in the Queen's Colleges and the layish endowents bestowed on them. The fifth once more calls on "the Irish Parliamegtary party to press forward by every constitutional means in their power the just claims of Irish Catholics in the matter of university education." The sixth claims "a due share in the public endowments for intermediate education on such conditions as are consistent with principles." The seventh. Catholic principles." The seventh, finally, asserts the existence of a general and enormous injustice in Ireland, namely, "that on com-missions and other public bodies appointed for educational purposes" there is nothing like a fair proportionate representation of Catholics; and hints that the few existing Catholic members do not always enjoy the confidence of the Catholic body. The same unfairness and exclusion apply to commissions and boards of every description.

It is remakable that Dr. Croke was absent from an assemblage destined to be historical. But the explanation of the absence is in the fact that he knew the Archbishop elect of Dublin was, in spite of his youth, the man to guide the Bishops in taking the most important step ever yet taken by them in public

No wonder that while all Ireland is proparing a triumphal welcome to the returning prelates, her most fervent prayers and deepest love accompany Dr. Walsh to Rome. BERNARD O'RELLLY.

## THE REBEL LEADER

PLACED ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

HE PLEADS NOT GUILTY, AND HIS COUN SEL QUESTION THE JURISDICTION OF THE MAGISTRATE, CLAIMING A TRIAL IN THE PROVINCES.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 20 .- Riel, the ringleader of the late rebellion, was arraigned for trial at Regina this morningat eleven o'clock. Stipendiary Magistrate Ruchardson occupied the bench, and associated with him was Henry Lejeune, a justice of the peace. The prisoner was shackled at the ankle, and carried the ball under his arm. In response to his question he was told that he would be allowed free communication with his counsel, who are Messrs. F. X. Lemieux, Q.C., and Charles Fitzpatrick, Quebec, H. Green-shields, of Montreal, and S. H. Johnston, of Regina. The counsel for the prosecution are Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and B. B. Osler, Q.C., of Toronto; G. W. Burbigde, Q.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, of Ottawa. T. C. Casgrain, of Quebec, and D. L. Scott,

Mayor of Regina. In the court room, besides the officials, were a number of citizens and visitors from Winnipeg and the East, Major-General Mid-dleton and some of the officers who accomranied him in the recent campaign, Lieut. Governor Dewdney, Sheriff Chapleau, the mounted police officials and few representatives of the press. On the jury panel being and the rebel leader, with a firm step, though his face betrayed considerable agitation,

"Have you been furnished with a copy of the indictment?" was asked. instrument was then read, when the clerk asked: "Louis Riel, are you guilty or not

guilty?' Mr. Lemieux here rose and announced that he would file an appeal against the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Robinson said he, with his associates, appeared on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then read an appeal which set forth that Mr. Richardson, exercising jurisdiction in open court with a justice of the peace and jury of six under the provisions of the North West Territories Act of 1680, ought not to take cognizance of offences laid in the information charged, because, protest ing that he is not guilty of the same, Riel saith that offences with which he is charged are punishable by death, and he should be committed for safe custody and sent for trial to some province having fully constituted courts. The affidavit was signed by Riel.

Mr. Robinson then asked for a short adjournment to give the prosecution an opportunity to consider the appeal. It was arranged between the court and crown counsel that the court should open at 10 a.m. each day and adjourn at 6, with an hour at noon for lunch. The court re-assembled at I o'clock, when the Crown counsel put in a demurrer to the plea, and counsel for Riel

joined issue on demurrer. Mr. Fitzpatrick supported the plea as to want of jurisdiction. The first point argued was whether the North-West Territories form part of the British possessions ceded to Eng land by France, or whether they formed part of the Dominion as ceded by the Hudson's Bay Co. It was contended that under Magna Charta the criminal law of England forms part of the public law of a conquered country, and became then the criminal law of these territories. Magna Charta provided for trial by jury. He quoted from Kent to show that any departure from such provision was un-constitutional. His address occupied nearly all the afternoon. He was followed by Mr. Johnston on the same side, after which the

court adjourned until 10 o'clock to morrow. Mr. Fitzpatrick will make an effort to gain the testimony of Dument and Dumais, now fugitives in the United States, by commission, or otherwise will try to bring them here if they are assured the protection of the court. When argument on the question of jurisdiction is settled, Greenshields will ask for an adjournment for six weeks to enable the defence to procure a number of necessary witnesses.

### A NEW SUGAR PROCESS.

LONDON, July 19.—Frobach has announced the discovery of a method of making sugar without crushing or pressing. According to this method the cane is cut into strips, and the water is extracted by alcoholic vapor, which leaves the sacharine to be dissolved into liquid. The alcohol and sugar are filter ed out by means of lime and chalk. It is of Montreal would wish to, and all the other claimed that this process for manufacture will members of your battalion."

The Mayor was frequently interrupted above any process now in use.

The Mayor was frequently interrupted in concluding parts of the world.

# WELCOME HOME.

RETURN OF THE 65TH BATTALION TO THEIR HOMES AND FRIENDS.

THEY ARE TENDERED AN OVATION BY THE DRILL SHED. Never, perhaps, in the annals of the city has there been such widespread enthusiasm as that

which was manifested in anticipation of the return home of the gallant 65th Batta ion. From early dawn private citizens as well as the citizens' committee were kept busy decorating the streets for the great event with flags, bunting, streamers, etc., but were unable to do as much as they would have desired to be fore the belching of the Field Battery guns at the Canadian Pacific Pepot announced the arrival of the brave volunteers. Long before 9 30 o'clock, the hour announced for the arrival, the streets were alive with arrival, the streets were alive with people all attired in their holiday dress, anxiously waiting to tend-r a welcome to their gallant soldier boys. While thus engaged they had ample opportunity to view and comment upon the decorations, which were, along the route, both profuse and artistic. On Notre Dame street, especially in the vicinity of the arch at St. Lambert Hill, the display was exceedingly tasteful and abundant. On St. James street and Notre Dame street east a series of pyramid arches, formed of streamers, which were hung at appropriate intervals from windows and housetens along the route, presented a very pleasing effect as compared against the large and numerous flags and banners which were suspended across the streets or from the On some of the suspended streamers windows appeared appropriate mottoes recalling several long-to-be-remembered events of the late memorable campaign, while on others were quo ed words of welcome to the gallant volunteers and in many instances to the 65th especially. The displays more particularly admi ed were these at St. Lambert Hill and Notre Dame street, and at the office of the Star, on St. James street, where the 6th Fusiliers band also appeared and discursed some choice lively airs. By half past nine the vicinity of the Cauadian Pacific dep it was almost indescribable. House tops, lamp post, trees, car roofs and every other available point of vantage had been secure i by the early comers, and yet the constant streem of anxious specta-tors, all converging in the direction of the depot, soon resulted in a complete block de of Claude street. The police used every mans to force a pass ge through the black, surging mass of humanity, but their efforts were futile. The thousands assemble entirely futile. The thousands assembled at this point had extended themselves along the revement wall, while yards and ences overlooking the Canadian Pacific track for a considerable distance - assward were filled, and it was from these parties that the people in the vicinity of the station received the first knowledge of the approach of the train conveying the 65th. As the train slowly drew up at the station, the cheers and yells were taken up by those present, and the enthusiasm was at a fever heat.

On the platform awaiting the arrival of the corps were the Mayor and several aldermen and members of the Government, together with the old members of the 65th in fine white helmets, the 85th Battation, the Harmony and City bands, and officers representing the remainone bands, and oneers representing the remain-ing volunteer corps of the city, with the excep-tion of the Victoria Riff-s, who were poorly represented. As soon as the excitement over the arrival of the "boys" had subsided a little, Captain Desrivers, on behalf of the old members of the battation, stepped forward and delivered an address of welcome to the returning braves. The address was couched in the most complimentary terms, referring to the good account which the men had given of themselves, the troubles they had endured, etc., and in conclusion bid them a most hearty and wellearned welcome. On the conclusion of the address, which was received with every indica-tion of approval, the 65th were ordered to em-bark from the train. They had no sooner done so than cheer after cheer again rent the air, and the wildest enthusiasm di played, those who were tortunately mar enough pushing eagerly forward, and grasping their brave friends by the hand. The scene is one long to be remembered, and was greatly intersified when the men ten into line and started on their way up Claude street to Notre Dame. Whenever they appeared in sight the cheers and yells were taken up and continued with more vigor. Handkerchiefs ind fligs were waved b uquets thrown among them, and every possible means of manifesting their appreciation of their gallant services was made use of. Naturally enough, there were may affecting scenes, when some loving mother or sister would have an opportunity to on into the ranks and steal a kiss from their re-turning sons or brothers. Many tears of joy were dropped at their return home, but these soon gave way to smiles, laughte and cheers. As the battalion were slowly trying to force their way up to Notre Done street a good opportunity was given of getting a splendid view of them. The stories already circulated concerning them were fully verified. Their costumes and needgear especially were as diversified as they were tattered and worn, while their brenzed and black appearances were ample indications of the hard experiences which the men must have gone through. The process in proceeded along Notre Dame sereet in the following order: -Squad of police, Co Steven son with two guns of the Field Battery. Hardy's band, 85th Battalion, under Lt. Col Brosseau, Prince of Wales Rifles, Engineers Col. Wolseley and other officers of the staff, de tachment of the 5th Royal Scots, the former members of the 65th, the city band and the returning braves.

# THE CITY'S WELCOME.

Upon arriving at the City Hall the Mayor ascended the steps, and the battallion having been frawn up was addressed by His Worship. "Col. Onimet, officers, sub-officers and privates of the 65th Battalion, Montreal, through me, proclaims and wishes you the most cordial and hearty welcome, Montreal thanks you for your sacrifices, and for your ardent patriotism. You responded to the call of your country when she was in danger, and we have closely watched your short though glorious career. You have conducted yourselves as men of spirit and bravery. It was your own general who took pleasure in testifying to this, and today I feel proud to be able to say the same thing to you on behalf of the citizens of Montreal, without distinction of origin or creed. Welcome back to the city which you love so much, and which to day is so proud of you. Welcome back to your families, who wept so much over your departure and who now rejoice over your return. Welcome back among your friends and daily companions. In the name of the City Council I offer you officially the thanks of the City of Montreal, and I am certain that I only re-echo the feelings ol all my fellow citizens when I announce that the 65th a is credit to the country. nounce that the 65th a is credit to the country. Thanks, Colonel, thanks, officers, and thanks, brave privates, who went to offer your lives on the altar of patriotism and duty. You have been baptized in blood wilhout finching, and your glorious wounds will prove to the world that you are worthy sons of the first colonists of Canada. The brave Valiquette has lost his life in the according to the provention of a second duty. Let in the accomplishment of a sacred duty. Let his memory be duly honored. I understand, my friends, that you have the legitimate desire my friends, that you have the legitimate desire to embrace your families after passing the Church, where you will render thanks to God for having specially protected you. Again I thank you, and once more be most welcome among us. Permit me, Colonel Cuimet, to shake you by the hand, as many other citizens of Mortreel would wish to and all the other

entro ( ) ser jobs o Statistica ( ) ser jobs o

handed several handsome bouquets to the colonel and other officers. WELCOME HOME.

Three rousing cheers and a tiger were then given for the battalion, and the procession continued on its way to St. Lambert hill into St. James street and to McGill, where quite a shower of bouquets fell upon the fatigued heroes. After gratefully acknowledging them, they placed them in their rifles amidst the cheers which greeted them whenever they appeared in sight. Turning into Notre Dame street, they proceeded to Notre Dame street, they proceeded to Notre Dame church, receiving on the way a grand ovation from the THE BRAVE VOLUNTEERS—THE SERVICES AT NOTRE DAME CHURCH—THE
DECORATIONS AND THE LUNCH AT THE
DECORATIONS AND THE LUNCH AT THE ascended the pulpit and delivered a brief sermon of welcome to the troops in very appropriate terms. The Te Deum was then chanted with great effect, Vicar-General Marechal being the officiating priest, assisted by Rev. Mr. Lesage as deacon and Rev. Mr. Charbonneau a sub-deacon. Before leaving the church Col. Onimet displayed great thoughtfulness, by requesting the Rev. Curc Sentenne to place the two bouquets which he had already received on the alrar of the Blessed Virgin as a slight tribute from the 65th. The liue of march was then re-

#### IN THE DRILL SHED.

formed and the battalion proceeded to the drill

The corp arrived at the drill shed shortly after noon, and were received by a larke attend ance of persons who had received tickets of ad mission. The 85th formed a guard of honor, After some delay, during which many affecting reunions took | lace, the men were seated at the tables set out, and did justice to the good things

prepared. The north end of the shed was hardsomely decorated with the Union Jack and British easign, wreathed with the tri-color. In front was a tri-color in silk presented to the regiment by Private Moreau. Shields bearing the in spiring motto "A nos br ves," "Bienvenue," Les Anciens de 55 aux prayes au Nord West, shields with the arms of Quebec and other de

Lient.-Col. Harwood occupied the chair, hav ing on his right hand I jeut Col. Onimet, 65th and on his left the Major. He was also sup-ported by Lieut.-Co's, Stevenson, Crawford, Fletcher, Gardner, Caverhill, D'Orsonnens (85th), Worsley (Brigad-Major), Rodier (76th V-ltigeurs du Chateauguay), Prud'homme (64th). Sheppard (83rd Joliette), the Rev. Cor-Sentenne, Hon, Mr. Thibaudeau, Ald Fai-bairn, Stroud, John Lewis, and others. The toast of "The Queen" having been duly hon-

Li ut. Col. Harwood said that since Confed eration the volunteers have had a good deal to contend with. He enlogized the militia, and pointed out how valuable had been the services of the 65th. He praised the g neral conduct of the force, from General Middleton down to the private, and sa'd the well known reputation of the Chevalier Bayard, "Sans peur, sans reproche," would apply to them. Alinding with scorn to the aspersions cast by a person named Shepherd in Toronto on the corps, he said that the conduct of the regiment had proved that person to be a calumnistor. This libel was contradicted by the report of General Strange, who knew the value of the services of the French Canadian transfer. Canadian troops, H roposed the health of General Middleton and coupled with it the name

of the 65th Regiment.

The Mayor referred to the calumniation of the Toronto News and said all knew how false the statement was. The city had seen it had blood to go out to fight and knew that the blood of ancient times still ran in the veins of then or ancient times still rain in the veries of their sons. This cay was a cort of national feest. The 65th had done bonor to their province and he, as Mayor, extended them a cordial we come. The toast was duly honered.

Col. Omnet, who was received with repeated above.

cheers, said that, as colonel of the 65th, le could not leave without thanking the Mayor and cit zens, and especially the ladies, for what the had done for the 65th. Col. Harwood said the might now go home, and so he did not wish t detain them. He regretted bat, notwithstand ing their kindness, much they had sent had no been received; but they were not less grat ful and, knowing how they had been remembered had drunk Saskatchewan water with as much satisfaction as if they had received what was sent. He thanked with all his heart those who had aid d to support the families of the 65th. He tha ked those present for the warm reception to-day. Though the 65th had the honor of being called out the first, he knew that the other regiments would have done as well. None of the 65th had been left behind in starting, and all had done their duty. He was proud to be able to say this Some of the families of the men were in mon nsome of the families of the men were in more ing, and one in particular—that of Valiquette—who was an excellent soldier. For them they all felt deeply. All had come back except one, who, he hop d, would do so very son. He thanked all the citizens of the city, especially the rights, for the large sums they had sub-active the soldier. scribed. He hoped that this strife would promote union and institute a new era for the ity, and prove that they could all unite in good

works for the state as one people.

The Mayor moved the health of the Garrison Artill ry and the other corps. Though they did not gequire to the fout, they and all the other corps were ready to do so. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Col. Stevenson returned thanks in a few wel chosen phrases, and the company dispersed.

NOTES. Justices Mathieu, Loranger and Doherty were pre-ent at the drill said this morning Doherty looks in splendid health. Major Dugas was present for a time at the Police Court this morning and greeted his con treits. On emerging he was surrounded by quite a large crowd of those who desired to pay him their respects. He rode a war-wern grey

"Oh, dear, how dirty they look," was a frequent remark heard along the route from the air ones as the brave boys p ssed.
"Dere gals wo 't know 'em now," was th unpleasant remark made by a street gamin near the depot when the battalion disembarked. Coming out of Notre Pame church the volun-teers were presented with roses from their numerous friends.

### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Father Lavalice, curé of St. Vin cent de Paul, of Montreal, is at Quebec. Prayers of the Forty Hours devotion will commence to morrow at St. Marthe, on Tuesday, 21st, at Chat-auguay, on Thursday, 23rd at St Justine, and Saturday, 25th, at St. Valentine.

The parish of St. Henri de Lauzon, has re ceived three magnificant bells, weighing in all 4,853 lbs. The largest weighs 2,097, the second 1.568 and the smallest 1,188 lbs. These bells were imported by Mr. N. S. Hardy, lib arian, from Messrs, Mears & Stainbank, London. The blessing will take place about the end of this

On Tuesday last a grand service was held the General Hospital, Quebec, at which the fol-lowing young ladies took the veil:—Miss Jobin, of L'Anci-nne Lorette, in religion, Mother St. John of the Cress; Miss Brien, of Sherbrooke in religion, Mother St. Francis Xavier; Miss Jobin, of St. Roch, in religion, Mother St. Roch. The chapel was crowded to its utmost and the ceremony was very imposing. The Rev. Father Legaré, Grand Vicar, presided. Last week, at the same community, there was a very interesting feast, the occasion being the 65th anniversary of the religious profession of the Rev. Mothers St. Ambroise and St.

### READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there s othing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory

#### JOHN ROACH SUSPENDS.

FAILURE OF THE GREAT U. S. SHIPBUILDER -A SURPRISE TO THE PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, July 18 .- John Roach, the famous shipbuilder, who has been doing business under the name of John Roach & Son, made an assignment to-day. The assignment was the chief topic of conversation at the clubs and theatres to-night. Lightning out of a clear sky could not have been more unexpected than was the announcement that John Roach, the man who was considered one of the richest shipbuilders in the world, had failed. CHESTER. Pa., July 19. -The news of the

failure of John Roach caused considerable excitement here, where his solvency had never been questioned up to within a year ago. His weekly pay roll was never less than \$15,000 distributed among 2,500 men and boys. Now the pay-roll is over \$17,000, but this will be reduced to morrow, for it is the intention of the firm to lay off about 400 men in the morning. They will all be paid all that is owing tnem, about four days' wages to each person. Only enough workmen will be kept to finish the Mallory ship Comal lying in the New Jersey channel. Representatives of the Chester company say the ship yard is a separate corporation and was not included in the assignment. The yard will be affected, however, and as Mr. Roach is a large stockholder in the Chester Rolling Mills Blast Furnace and Combination Iron and Steel Company, located here, it is difficult to foretell the result on these places, each of which employs a great many men. Work on the cruisers Boston and Chicago and the monitor Puritan will virtually be suspended, and the heretofore busy yard will present a deserted and dull look. None but the kindest and most sympathetic expressions are heard for Mr. Roach, and the hope is expressed that he will come through all right, as the city depends largely on the ship and other enterprises in which Mr. Roach is interested. The outlook for the coming winter is very gloomy, and nothing but idleness and poverty stare many in the face.

HOW CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS GOT OVER THE BORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .-- It looks now that permission was granted the Thirteenth Canalian Regiment to enter American territory to participate in the Niagara celebration by the very unique process of "whipping the devil round the stump." In order to cross the line with troops it became necessary to obtain some authority therefor, and an application was made to the Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge, who forwarded it to the Secretary of the Treasury with favorable recommendation. Assistant Secretary Fairchild, acting as Secretary of the Treasury, not konwing what course to pursue, transmitted the application to the State Department, which, in the absence of Secretary Bayard, declined to take action, and referred it to the Secretary of War. Secretary Endicott was somewhat nonplussed, as it was his duty only to take jurisciction in repelling unlawful invasion, and this the Canadian troops did not propose to do. After considerable speculation the subject was returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, who finally referred the knotty problem to the solution of the supervising spocial agent. The official construed the reference in the nature of a command. To find some way out of the dilemma a law was discovered that permitted the free entry of mechanics' tools, and as the guns of the Canadian soldiers were undoubtedly their "tools," the soldiers were allowed to bring them over the border free of duty. As they came with their tools no one could object to the soldiers visiting Niagara on the American side. In view of the adroitness of this decision, Secretar Manning is contemplating an increase of salary for the supervising special agent or the subordinate who managed so successfully to "bell' this Treasury cat.

#### DOES THE PRINCESS OF WALES WEAR A WIG.

LONDON, July 18 .- It would be curious to know why the Princess of Wales always affects one fashion in the arrangement of her coighers, but the fact is, she is hald, or nearly so. Her head was shaved during a severe illness, and her bair has since refused to grow. Consequently the royal wardrobe includes fifty wise, the distinguishing feature of which is that the curls are brought well over the forehead. Artistic dressing serves another purpose also, and the presence of a mark of disfigure meat on the swan-like neck is effectually concerned by the high collar, large bow, band of velves, or other artiess contrivance invariably worn by the feture Queen. Poor lady, she knows her sorrows! It is within general recollection when it was the fashion of court dames to affect the ' Alexandria limp," in servile imitation of the Princess of Wales, whose free gait was slightly impeded by the effects of rheumatic fever. A cork heel of unusual height added to one boot now, however, repairs, as far as possible, the ravages of disease.

#### \_\_\_\_ TROUBLE IN THE CLUB.

LONDON, July 19.-There is quite a commotion in the Bachelors' club over the extensive black-balling of American applicants for membership and the withdrawal of a number of Americans on this account. Mr. B. R. Winthrop, who was proposed by Lord Hehester, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Sands, of New York, members of the Union and Knickerbocker clubs, were recently blackballed, and thereupon Messra. Fraser, Praed and the Hon. John Montague Guest, member for Wareham, resigned from the managing committee. The majority of the members of the club, however, condemn the action of the committee in black-balling the Americans for no apparent reason than their nationality. and propose to reconstruct the entire com mittee on the ground that the present one does not represent the feelings and opinions of the club.

# THE NEW NAVAL POLICY.

LONDON, July 18.—A deputation of citizens, headed by the Lord Mayor, who called upon Lord Hamilton, urged the necessity strengthening the British navy. Lord Hamilton said the Government intended to secure the best professional opinion as to the actual condition of the navy. If the advisors decided that the navy was at present efficient the Government would give that assurance to the public to allay alarm; if it should bo found that the navy lacked efficiency and active steps were necessary to strengthen it, the Government would not hesitate to ask Parliament for funds necessary to place England foremost among the maritime powers.

Rails, sleepers and even tuning forks and grindstones are now made of glass, the low cost of hard glass castings, about \$1.32 per hundred weight, being a strong recommenda-

tion. The people of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, give queer names to some of their towns. The following are specimens: Stringtown, Vallonia, Kerrtown, Goose Haven, East Liberty and Frogport.

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