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Gladstone's Home Rule Bill

A MAJORITY OF THIRTY.

Goschen's Speech Against the Bill.

PARNELL'S ELOQUENT REJOINDER.

He Meets all Objections and Replies to His Ablest Opponents.

excitement in and around the House, as well as throughout the country, has seldom been equalled in British history. Mr. Gladstone equalled in British history. Mr. Gladstone entered the chamber at 4.55 p m., and at once proceeded to his seat. When his presence was noted he was greeted with tremen dous cheering. The Premier wore a white rose in his coat lapel. At 5.30 p.m. the Conservatives were canfident of victory and expected to defeat the bill by at least lifteen votes. The Purpellites were anxious about the outlook, Parnellites were anxious about the outlook, but all declared they would rather be defeated now than have Mr. Gladstone make any control to the same Ulater," Mr. Goschen said, now than have Mr. Gladstone make any concessions. In answer to a question on the order paper, the Premier said the Government introduced the hill." (Opposition cheers.) was unable to promise to incorporate measures for home rule government in England, Wales and Scotland in the revised Irish home rule bill when it was brought in during the autumn from the Imperial Parliament. The Premier bill when it was brought in during the autumn from the Imperial Parliament. The Premier bill when it was brought in during the autumn

MR. GOSCHEN RESUMES THE DEBATE. Mr. George J. Goschen, Liberal M.P. for was to hear it it would be only before the Edinburgh, resumed the debate on the Home Rule bill and was listened to attentively. He not have time to carefully consider it. said the bill was said to be a message of peace to Ireland. The Premier said it would was intended to affect the vote. Irish reprebe toru to pieces forthwith after its second reading, but the sovereignty of the Imperial directly to the question of the sovereignty of Parliament depended on clauses to which it was highly probable the majority of the house impaired and weakened. They were told would never consent. If the bill passed a that there was a power of the first order in tremendous struggle would be inaugurated by the Catholic clergy of Ireland for the control of education in that country. Regarding the question whether the bill would prove a final settlement of the Irish difficulty or lead to able friction, and the last state would be eventual separation, Mr. Goschen said he worse than the first. Until they knew the did not think it would prove a finality. That would depend entirely on the assurances of the Irish members. The Premier at one time was supposed to have given a pledge to reconstruct the bill, but he subsequently indignantly repudiated that assumption. (Mr. Gladstone, interrupting: "That is a gross error. What the gentleman thinks looked like indignation was my eager repudiation of to prevent the clerical ascendency aimed at the cool statement that 1 resolved to reconstruct the bill.") Mr. Goschen, resuming, said he saw the distinction, but was unable to see how the Premier could avoid the diffi culty. The house was now informed that the members find themselves embarked in a trebill was not to be reconstructed. (Cries of "On! oh," and cheers, amidst which Mr. Gladstone expressed signs of dissent.) Were the Covernment

GOING TO STAND BY THEIR BILL or not? (Loud Opposition cheers.) This state of doubt came from voting not on the bill, but on the explanations first given at the Foreign Secretary's office, and amplified and explained away on the Friday following. Further explanations to the answer were made on the ensuing morning. It had also been elicited in various letters which had passe I between the Premier and his followers that a reconstruction of the bill was the basis on which many members would unite in voting with the Government on a measure which everyone admitted was the most important ever submitted to Parliament. The opponents of the bill will have achieved their result if the bill is withdrawn after it passes that stage. The Premier is now more anxious to learn from his supporters what they will authorize him to give than he is to insist upon knowing what the Parnellites will accept. (Cheers.) His tone is different. It had been shown that the British Parliament was not inclined to consider Mr. Parnell its diotator. (Cheers.) During the recess," said Mr. Goschen, "I heard one, now a minister of the crown, say he was certain that Mr. Parnell would be dictator in the coming session. I think, however, that Mr. Parnell's followers will now acknowledge that there are limits, where at they see many who are prepared to

GRANT SOME LEGISLATIVE AUTONOMY to Ireland would draw the line. The house will remember the first reading of this bill, and will recall the Chief Secretary for Ireland's repeated allusions to certain dark subterranean forces. We do not hear so much Gladstone and cheers.) The opponents of thereof now. They have withdrawn to a great extent, though not entirely, from the light. The curtain has been dropped over those terrible times, and tragedies which have together. Here Mr. Gladatone expressed scarcely faded from our memories. The alarmed | dissent.) Home Secretary of the Premier's last Gov-

ernment is now able to reappear as Chan-cellor of the Exchequer, with great jocularity and lightheartedness to make merry over what he calls melodramatic terrors. I wen-der whether this began on the day when he first pinned on his arm over his Ministerial uniform the home rule badge of the Parnellthes. (Loud Opposition cheera.) We know that a truce has been proclaimed, and that a part of the dark subterranean forces have been told off to terrify British public opinion. They are simply holding their hand though.

THE DEVIL IS STILL WORKING

Defeated by the Tory-Whig-Radical Combination.

In some parts of Ireland. (Cheers.) The British democracy are asked to do justice (Parnellite cheers), but they will require to see justice done. I should have thought the Parnellites would have used their great influence and vast organization to help to discover the perpetrators of these vile outrages. (Opposition cheers.) I do not say they can do it. The matter may prove to have passed beyond their power. We have a right, however, to this when we are asked to place the protection of life in Ireland in the hands of a new and untried executive and at the same time relinquish the control of the police." (Parnellite cries of "No, no.") Continuing, Mr. Goschen said: "The presence of the Irish members at Westminster is incompatible with a separate Irish parliament. It will be

IMPOSSIBLE TO INCLUDE ULSTER

in a Dublin parliament." (Parnellite cries of "No! no!") The clauses relating to taxation and finance were also, continued Mr. Goschen, present defects in the bill. He asked if the Home Kule bill was inseparably tied up with the land purchase scheme. ("Oh! oh!" and cheers.) He had seen some correspondence, in which the Premier stated that the subjects were inseparable. London, June 7.—The House of Commons at the moment, the word inseparable convey anything clear and definite, and the excitement in and around the House, as well speaker was entitled to know whether, if the session in the event of its passing the second lad said at the Foreign Office that he saw a reading now.

WAR GOSCHEN RESUMES THE DEDATE. way to a plan to odjust the difficulty, but he never said what that plan was. If the house sentation in the House of Commons led Parliament, which, if not destroyed, would be the Irish parliament. He coubted whether they would ever hear more of the first order. He said that a veto power existed, the con-stant exercise of which would induce intoler-Government's intentions regarding the land bill, Ulster and what the first order's power of veto would involve he was unable to see what protection would be given to minorities. He did not believe Protestants would be persecuted. He believed the

IRISH MEMBERS WERE SINCERELY ANXIOUS

(Irish cries of "No!")-aimed at by the priesthood of every church. (Cheers and cries of "No.") The clergy of all churches aimed at educational ascendency. The Irish mendous struggle with the Catholic priesthood now and it required the moderating influence of the Imperial Parliament to deter Protestants and Catholics from making extreme demands. They were unable to ignore the difference of creed, class and race. A strong hand was necessary to deal with the rival sections as in the case of the recent diffiaulty in Belfast. The bill contained the elements of commercial, financial and legislative friction. The establishment of a separate executive would lead to friction and separation. Difficulties would orise under the foreign enlistment act. In cases like that of the Alabama the Imperial Parliament would be responsible for the acts of the Irish executive, and yet be powerless to control the executive. The Canadian executive was now

in trouble with America. ENGLAND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR CANADA, and had to settle the difficulty. The Premier's friends had not condescended to reply to that argument. Suppose discontent arose culminating in agitation and ultimate separation. Members must not for-get Mr. Morley's warning that if discontent acose in Ireland the Irish-Americans would place material resources at Ireland's command. If Parliament parted with its executive power in Ireland and alienated its friends and made them bitter foes and placed the executive power in new and untried hands. how would they meet the difficulty? Suppression by force was held up as a remedy, Sir William Harcourt had pointed out that Grattan's Parliament was more independent than the one now proposed. Was the Irish executive at the time of Grattan's Parliament so independent that it was by the executive that the two countries were held together ? ("Hear, hear" from Mr. the bill wanted two countries to be held There was no security that the

(Continued on 5th page.)

RADICALISM IN FRANCE.

It Receives a Blow from an Unexpected Quarter.

A MOST GALLING TYRANNY.

'Neutrality" Only a Cloak Used by Anti-Christian Freemasons.

We take great pleasure in reproducing here the subjoined article from the Liverpool Catholic Times, in whose issue of May 14th it appeared as the gelltorial:—

A NEW DEFENDER OF THE TRUTH.

French publicists whose minds are not warped by the anti-religious contagion so prevalent in their unhappy country to-day are growing seriously alarmed at the dark prospect that has been opened out by the new law on primary education which has been passed by the infidel majority in the Senate. This recent enactment supplements and comrecent enactment supplements and com-pletes the code of Godiers education voted in March, 1882. It decrees the laidisation of the teaching stall in the primary schools—in other words, it banishes from their precincts the devoted Brothers and Sisters who had hitherto had charge of them; and it declares that in future these schools, as well as those of higher grades, shall be absolutely neutral on the question of religion and on all matters appertaining to it. The grave misgivings to which the new-fangled project has given rise are well expresed in a incughtful paper which occupies a prominent position in the current number of the leading magazine of France, the Rerue des Deux Mondes. The writer, M. Albert Durny, demonstrates with force and lucidity what must indeed he evident to every one who gives this important subject a moment's intelligent consideration-that in education, as in morality, it is utterly impossible to be neutral. "A neutral school," he declares, "must of necessity he an irreligious school." No amount of legislative decrees can change the nature and order of things that have been established by the Creator. There is not one system of morality in the world, but many— as many, in fact, as there are modes of conceiving the idea of God.

A TEST CASE FOR "NEUTRALITY."

It is in reality this idea of God that the present rulers of the French Republic are strenuously endeavoring to destroy. But their efforts will prove unavailing. The ides of God can never be wholly eliminated from education. If its ingress into the schoolroom by one channel is barred, it will reappear by another. Against its entrance under some form or other the most elaborate scheme concocted by the most cunning body of athe-ists will operate in vain. In the language of M. Duruy, "if you eject it by the door of the school, it will return by the window with the to have incurred the displeasure and disdain first ray of surshine that falls upon it or with the first breath of wind that touches it." The child-mind, as we all know, is inquisitive. It is ever demanding information about the objects which meets its wondering gaze. It the gloomy validinations which he proceeds wants to know the causes of the effects to express as to the future of his country. which it perceives around it. As soon as the infant lips have learned to speak, the child is taught by its father or its mother or its nurse how to pray to God who made all things. Let us suppose that a sunbeam suddenly penctrates the window of the school room, and one of the boys, struck by the appearance of the bright ray, asks the by and "neutral" teacher whether it was not find who made the sun. What will be the answer? How will "Neutrality " comport itself here?

"NEUTRALITY" ONLY A CLOAK USED BY THE ANTI CHRISTIAN FREEMASONS,

Thus forcibly the "neutral" teacher is. unawares, brought face to face with the eternal problem of the origin of things, of the mighty First Cause. If it does not present itself in the sunbeam it is sure to ap-pear in semething else—the class books of history or of geography, for instance. The teacher can never be secure from it. He cannot elude its presence. In the most unexpected places it will force itself upon his attention; and he will be called upon to pronounce an opinion; he will be obliged to lay aside his unwearable robe of neutrality, to take one side or the other on the question that has been propounded to him. The plain truth is that this "neutrality" has been invented by the Masonic French Government to cloak the design which they have long enentertained by stamping Christianity out of the land. The first step towards the realization of this satanic scheme was passing of the law which rendered obligatory the attendance at echool of children of tender years. The measure took Catholic parents by surprise. To them the necessity of building and supporting schools out of their own pockets while they paid by way of a tax for the maintenance of the existing ones, was a novel experience. They were quite unprepared for the emergency.

TYRRANY IN ITS MOST ODIOUS FORMS. A very small number of what may be called voluntary or denominational schools have, therefore, as yet been erected, so that their children have to attend the state schools. Having secured the compulsory attendance of the children at school, the next step of the Government has been to drive out the Brothers and Sisters, and to substitute for them lay teachers who are hypocritically described as "neutral," but o may be Protestants, Jews, or Atheists, and who cannot, from the very nature of their calling, avoid, even if they wished, influencing by their individual opinions the deceptive minds of the innocent and unwary pupils committed to their charge. Catholic children are consequently forced, against their parents' will, into educational institutions in which the name of God is strictly forbidden to be mentioned, and from which every sign and symbol of religion has been carefully taken away. To have to comply with the provisions of such a code of educa-

an organized effort to make the France of the future a nation of intidels, is for Catholic fathers and mothers the most odicus form of tyranny to which they could be subjected.

THE JESUITS AND THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. But to return to the article to which we have alluded. M. Duruy, after protesting vigorously against the laicizing and "neutralizing" of the achools, and discussing the probable effects of the change upon the quality of the education imparted under the new system, pays a well merited tribute to the labour of the Christian Porthern "Marient" the labors of the Christian Brothers. "Against the Jesuits," he says, "there had existed a long-at-ading prejudice, the result of angry and briter memories, kept alive by a literature founded on ignorance and spite.

But against these humble men what accusation could be uttered? In the matter of education not only could they point to a long cation not only could they point to a long and glorious record of valuable work, but they could boast of having always been animated by a most liberal and enlightened spirit. The first normal schools that France possessed she owed to Jean Baptiste de La Salle. To the same eminent man belonged the merit of having systematized primary, superior, and technical education. "It is to him," said a French Minister in 1867, "that France is indebted for the establishment and popularization of a system of technical in-struction which, had it been followed up and regulated, would have placed a century in advance that special instruction of which our time is so justly proud."

THE CHRISTIAN EROTHERS ON THE FIELD OF

BATTLE. So much for the past. Is there anything to repreach the institution with in the present? Have its members degenerated? Certainly not, for their pupils, in spite of official preference, have maintained a manifest superiority in every examination and in every exhibition. They labored silently and unceasingly, daily extending their conquest over ignorance and misery, addressing them-selves by special choice to the disinherited of the world, and asking nothing from any Goverament whatever but the right to continue their obscure devotion. Only once had they made themselves prominent in the eyes of the nation. It was in 1870. The hour of sacrifice had come. The Brotherhood sent five hundred of its members on the battlefield of national defence, where they were to be seen in their black habits, ignorant alike of fear and danger, tending our wounded soldiers-those men in whose cars the hissing of a bullet had never previously sounded. Was it joicing will be continued for several days. for those services, repeated over and over on other battlefields in Africa, Tonquin, China, the Indies, that the Brothers have received the violent treatment that has been meted out to them by the French Chambers ?"

CAUSE OF THE PERSECUTION.

Eulogy like this, coming from such a quarter, will go some way towards avenging the calumnies that have been circulated against two Assembly, Quebec: of the present rulers of the French Republic. They know well for whose sake they are hated. But if we heartily agree with M. Duruy's views to far, we must dissent from His theory is that while a statesman who be longs to "a strong Government assured of its continued f. istence" can, when he pleases, close the era of religious strife, a statesman under a l'epublic cannot undertake the same task. "Cucc it has been launched into the Kulturkampf," he observes, "it must either live or die with it." It is from the actual form of the Government of France that the persocution of religion springs; it is from the impious principles which determine the conduct of the statesmen who are responsible for its administration.

A RELIGIOUS REACTION WILL SOON COME.

In spite of, or rather in consequence of, the efforts of these men, a reaction must come, sooner or later. The foul blot of materialism may darken the intellect, chill the nobler emotions of the heart, and blunt the moral susceptibilities of a large nortion of the human family for a time. But the elements and conditions of human life are unchangeable; and the innate desire for a system of religion which shall respond to its supernatural requirements cannot be ever altogether repressed. That which has been its inseparable companion in the past will reassert its claims upon the mind and the heart in the future. With tow, if any exceptions, the deathbed of every infidel in France, as of those of every other country, gives the lie to his life. As the Venerable Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris recently remarked in his memorable remonstrance to the President of the French Republic, the Church assists at and superintends the funerals of those who during their lifetime did their utmost to crush her. She has outlived more bitter persecution in the past ; she will issue triumphant out of the present struggle.

THE CATROLICS LEARNING WISDOM BY BITTER EXPERIENCE,

Nor should it be forgotten that the deplor able state of affairs in France to day is in no amall measure due to the criminal indifference on the one hand, and the mis-guided activity on the other, displayed by the Catholic party there. Already, however, a great change is perceptible which is full of happy promise of a speedy atonement. They are awakening to a sense of the enormity of the perils which lie at their very doors. They have been at last goaded into effective action by the ignominious bondage into which they have been driven by their wicked and despotic rulers. They see outrage sanctioned by law, the sacred domain of conscience beautily invaded, their parental rights trampled. brutally invaded, their parental rights trampled upon, their most cherished convictions insulted, the souls of their children corrupted and deformed in the state schools under the infamous impostures of an impossible neutrality. They recognize the folly of wasting their energies in sterile controversies over dynastic preference, and are closing no their ranks as as to present a united front up their ranks so as to present a united front to the common foe. That victory may attend them in the campaign on which they are enterwith the provisions of such a code of educa-ing is the hope and the prayer of their English tion, to be compelled to co-operate with a and their Irish brothren, who regard their moveheathenish and unscrupulous Government in ments with deep interest and unfeigned anxiety,

GANADA'S FIRST CARDINAL.

THE NEWS FROM ROME.

ROME, June 7. - At the Papal consistory today the Pope read a secret allocution. The Most Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Most Rev. Elzear Alexander Taschereau, D.D., Archbishop of Quebec, and others were created Cardinals. Eighteen Bishops were nominated.

QUEEE, June 7 .-- At 9 o'clock this morn

THE NEWS IN QUEDEC.

ing a cablegram was received from the Vati-can by Archbishop Taschereau announcing that at a meeting of the Consistory held to-day His Holiness the Pope had raised him to the dignity of cardinal. The Vicar-General at once sent a circular letter to the leading people of the city announcing the event and great rejoicing followed. In Upper lown flags and bunting were displayed from the l'arliament build-inge, the citadel, the residences of the judges and efficials of the Province. In all the streets triumphal arches were erected, and in St. Roch's and St. Sauveur the event was the occasion of equally enthusiastic rejoining. The Cardinal's palace was througed all day with lay and clerical visitors from the city and Beaulieu, who called to offer their congratulations. At 3 o'clock the Quebec Battery fired a salute from Dufferin terrace. The weather was unfavorable and outdoor outhusiasm was dampened by a continuous downpour of rain. When the Legislature adjourned this afternoon in honor of the event, iton. Mr. de la Bruyere, Speaker of the Council, and Hon. Mr. Wurtele, Speaker of the Assembly, proceeded to the palace in their robes of office and tendered to him the congratulations of the members of the Quebec Legislature. His Eminence ar-ranged to receive the members of both houses and hear their address at 2 o'clock to morrow. Should the weather he fine the members will walk to the palace headed by the Speakers and sergeaut at arms escribing the masses. To night bands are promenading the city and serenading the new cardinal. The Level university is beautifully illuminated. The official demonstration will take place at the end of the month as soon as the rapal ambassador arrives to tender the Archbishop the bull elevating him to the red hat. It is expected that the carnival of re-THE LEGISLATURE NOTIFIED OF THE EVENT.

QUEBEC, June 7. The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

CARPINAL TASCHEREAU'S ELEVATION. When the house assembled the Speaker read the following letter :-

tive Assembly, Quibic:
Mir. Speaker, -I have the honor to inform

you that it has pleased His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII. to elevate His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec to the high dignity of Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop begyou to make known to the chamber over which you preside this event so important in the his-tory of the Canadian people. I have the henor to be, etc.,

CYRILLE E. LEGARE, V.G.

The reading of the letter was received with applause and ordered to be entered on the ournals of the house.

Hon. Attorney-General Taillon said if would be a fitting course in honor of the event that both the assembly and the council should unite in presenting a joint address of congratulation to Cardinal Taschereau. He intended to move an address at the evening

Mr. Mercier said it would be equally fitting to adjourn the house until the even-

Is was then moved by Hon, Mr. Taillon, and seconded by Mr. Mercier, that the house should adjourn to meet in the evening. AFTER RECESS.

CONGRATULATING THE CARDINAL. Hon. Mr. Taillon moved the adoption of the following congratulatory address to Car-

dinal Taschereau :-~ To His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of

We, the members of this Legislative Assembly of Quebec, in session assembled, are happy to be at this moment the interpreters of the population of this province. We have heard with deep satisfaction of the elevation of Your Grace to the dignity of Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. This great distinction, conferred upon a prelate of the Church in Canada, gives additional importance to our country in the eyes of other nations and will mark an era in our national history. The members of this House are happy to see the venerable and worthy suc-cessor of the illustrious Bishop de Montinorency Laval called upon to occupy a place among the princes of the Church of Rome. This House hastens to tender its congratulatins to Your Eminence on the occasion of this happy event. which is at once a great honor for our people and the worthy crowning of a life devoted to the service of God and our country.

The hon, gentleman referred to the services which Cardinal Taschersau has rendered to religion and the country, and felicitated him on his elevation to such a high and deserved

dignity.

Hon. Mr. Mercier, leader of the Opposition seconded the adoption of the address in an eloquent speech, in which he expressed the sentiments of pride and gratitude the Canadian people felt at the honor bestowed upon an eminent prelate of Canada by the Holy Father.

Hon. Mr. Lynch, as representative of the Protestant minority of the province, joined in the congratulations to Cardinal Taschereau. The province of Quebec was no insignificant part of the British empire, and the dignity was not only conferred upon the man, but upon the country at large. Canada to day was due in no small degree to the zealous missionaries who planted the sign of Christianity and devoted their lives to the welfare of the people. Cardinal Taschereau had done his duty to his

God and good service to his country, and every Canadian ought to be ready to community to which had been elevated. The hon, gentleman than referred to the noble services the Cardinal had rendered to the fever patients at Greats Isle in 1848, and extended to His Grace the Cardinal than a concentration of the Vision of the V Cardinal the congratulations of the Init

people,
Hon. Mr. Blanchet, Mr. Faucher de Maurice and Mr. Marchand endorsed the sentiments expressed by the other speakers. Mr. Carbray said that there were no pe in the province more rejoiced to hear of the dignity conferred on the Archbishop of Quebas

than were the Irish (atholics. The address was adopted and the trans adjourned at 1.45 a.m.

The house will assemble at half past the to morrow morning to receive the adoption of the address from the Legislative Council. They will then proceed to the Cordinal's residence and tender him the address.

CLEVELAND-FOLSOM.

The President Quietly Married the White House Surrounded. by Personal Friends.

WASHINGTON, June 2 -Other weddings there have been at the White house-sight in all—but never before to day had the highest dignitary in the land bowed his head within its historic walls to receive the blessing of the church on his union in the holy bouds of matrimony. From the very dawn of the wedding day the city seemed alive to the approaching event. The great we elect wide open, and by 6 oblock the crowd lead swollen to several hundreds, and a score as more of newspaper men had a sort of vantage ground alongside the portion. The successive arrivals of the guests were watched with interest, and their names were weispered by the more knowing to their companions. Suddenly the strains of the "Wedding March" floated through the open windows, and there was a general exclamation from the outsies crown the service has begun." Then there came a tantalizing hush within the walls, which was soon ended by the strains of the brillad chorus from "Lohengrin," and it was thereby known that the ceremony was over. One by one the lights aprung up at the windows, and the great burners cast their cifulgence expr the asphalt. The scene resembled a successor night's festival, and the crowd gave itself as to the enjoyment of the delightful russe.

The guests chatted gaily, but the course sation was quickly suspended at 7.15 o'clock, when a selected orchestra from the Marine band, stationed in the corridor, struck up the familar strains of the Wedding March family Mendlessohn's "Midsummer Night's Dresson". and all eyes were turned to the desite to catch the first glimpse of

THE COMING BRIDE AND GROOM.

A hush fell upon the assemblage as Dr. Sunderland stepped forward to bes position fronting the wedding couple, with the Rev. William Cleveland, the Parsident's brother, at his left hand In a tintinct tone of voice and with a deliberate utterance the doctor began the

SIMPLE AND BEAUTIFUL WEDDING SERVICES. After the ceremony Rev. Mr. Clevelack commenced the following benediction :--

"God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy (thest, bless, preserve and keep year. The Lord mercifully fill you with all temperal and spiritual blessings, and grant that some may so live together in this world that in the world to come you may have life everlating

At the conclusion Mrs. Felsom, showing traces of deep emotion, was the first to tender her congratulations to the newly wedded pair. She was followed by Miss Cleveland. the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, and other relations and friends in ture. While the congratuletions were in progress the hand performed the bridal chorus and march from " kebengran." and to this music the President and his wife led the way into the East room.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, June 2. - The Queen has sent the following cable message to President (Kern-land:-" Pray accept my sincere congram. lations on your marriage, and my best wishes for your happiness," (Signed), Victoria.

A LITTLE CHILD'S GIFT.

HOW MISS FOLSOM WAS CONGRATULATED ES A LITTLE CANADIAN.

Among the notable incidents during Mias Folsom's stay in New York was the visit on Monday of a little girl who as stopping at the Gilsey with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gale, of Montreal. Calling a hall boy to her mother's room, the young lady placed a package is his hand and sent him with it to Minn Folsom's parlor. The parcel was accompanied by a dainty little card bearing the years lady's name and expressing her childish com-

What could a child be sending to the bride elect of the President?

Upon opening the parcel herself bliss Folsom found it to contain an exquisite flats? offering in the form of a cushion. The cushien was of white silk, and upon it, fastened with neatly looped blue and red ribbons, were a cluster of freshly cut roses of various cal and a fringe and interspersement of success

and lillies of the valley.

Miss Folsom was so delighted by the youthful token of admiration that she seak first the little lady to come to her room.

And when "Cousin Ben" Folsom had taken her upon his knee she coyly turned her bright eyes and radiant face toward likes. Folsom and naively remarked:—"I may the Princess over in Canada, but I think years. more of a princess than she was."

Such an expression of maidenly cander so captivated its object that it resulted in m. raptuous embrace and a kiss that the little Onnadian will probably never forget.