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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888.

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FETE DIEU PROCESSION in St. Ann's Parish.

For the first time in the history of St. And's parish there was a Fete Dieu procession last Sunday in that locality, and judging from the success and religious enthusiasm of the populace, the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers will populace, the test of the populace, it is a similar demonstration the college. Ice aream, caker, fruits, and be justified in having a similar demonstration the college. Ice aream, caker, fruits, and yearly. The people vied with one another with every possible variety of meats appeared areammendable liberality and taste in decorating ranged in most pleasing dress, and greeted commendable liberality and taste in decorating commendation near the streets along which the procession was to pass, the result being a very elaborate display of flags, bunting, evergreen and religious statues and pictures. There was a handsome arch erected on Ottawa these from which a small band of the street from the street fro street, from which a small band of musiclans discoursed some choice airs while the procession passed. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the cele-bration did not take place until three o'clook, in the afternoon when the procession formed in the order given in Saturday's Post, and proceeded by way of Mc-Cord, Ottawa, Eleanor, William, Colborne, Ottaws, Murray and Wellington streets to St. Patrick's equare. The aight was very imposing, as the faithful with bared heads knelt on the sidewalks as the Sacred Host, carried by Rev. Father Catulle, named by On St. Patrick's square a very pretty Repository had been erected, which was profusely decorated with flowers and lighted tapers. Two little girls, the Misses Mary Rafferty and Kate Finlay, sat on either side of the oltar and threw flowers as the clergy ascended the steps of the altar. After benediction the procession reformed and proceeded by way of St. Columban and Wellington streets to St. Ann's Church, where either side of the oltar and threw flowers as it was disbanded.

THE ST. EDWARD'S ASSOCIATION AT ST. LAURENT.

The first annual banquet of the St. Elward's Association occurred Tuesday, June 5th, in the College Banquet Hall. The spartment was profusely decorated for the occasion with flage and bunting of varied colors, and flowers tastifully arranged upon them, whilst the festive boards fairly groaned under the weight of luxuriant delicacies of many seasons—the choicest viands, the most

exquisite of tropical fruits, etc.

At half-past three o'clock, the invited guests were ushered to their seats, and, after gnests were ushered to their seats, and, after grace had been solemnly pronounced by Rev. Father McGarry, C.S.C., who presided at the table set apart for the clergy, all were seated. On the right of Father McGarry was Rev. Elward Meshan, C.S.C., the honored and cherished Moderator of the Society. Next to him was Rev. Father Clarke, C.S.C., who, in turn, had at his right Rev. Vm. J. Kelly, C.S.C. 'The other guession this table were Rev. E. Desfoesés, the efficient President of the Sarjars' Study and Recreation; Responses; Musical and dent of the Seniors' Study and Recreation; Rev. W. McKinnon, C.S.C., and Rev. A. Crevier, C.S.C. Letters of regret were to caived from Very Rev. Father Geoffrion, the Superior of the Institution, Father Barré, C.S.C., Fother Vanier, C.S.C., Bro. Sosthènes, C.S C, and Dr. A. J. Pinet of St. Laurent.

At the table opposite to that reserved for the members of the community was the one presided over by Mr. P. Chas. Cavaroc, the President of the St Edward's Association. whereon were to be found the presidents and representatives of the other societies of the St. Jean Baptiste was represented by Mr. N. P. Garceau; St. Cecilia by Mr. Elzear Roy of Montreal; the Baseball organization by Mr. E. F. L. Gormley; and the Militia of St. Laurent College by "brave and tried" Captain Mulloy, G.C.

The other officers of the St. Edward's besides Mr. Cavaroc, the President, were also seated at this table: the Vice-President, Mr. N. G. Valiquette; the Recording Secretary, Mr. Peter J. Murphy; the Treasurer, Mr. Jos. E. Martin; and Mr. Jno. R. Leary, Corresponding Secretary.

The members of the Association occupied the other tables, Mesers F. J. W. Maguire and W. G. Gilson having been named, by reason of their skill, as artistic carvers, culireason of their skill, as attieus carvers, cuit-nary directors of the various birds brought half of the congregation, read from the pulpis an act of consecration to the Sacred Heart. before them for consideration. Full justice having been meeted to the

several courses presented, and the repast having come to an abrupt conclusion-the inner man's ambition satisfied—toasts were proposed by the President, who acted as Tossimaster.

In response to "Our Invited Guests," Rev. Father McGarry appropriately mentioned the pleasure which must certainly have been experienced by all present to find themselves the honored guests of the St. Edward's Association-to be so unexpectedly surprised by such a grand collation-one, the like of which had never been seen before in the college, nor anticipated for the present. He proceeded in most eloquent language to compliment the society for its commendable progress, terminating his well-sppreciated effort by the main of the question proposed in the toast. When he resumed his seat this signal for applause could not be withstood; and, spontaneously, the hall echoed and re-echoed with

'never-ceasing reverberations of plaudits." Father Clarke having been called upon to tayor the company with some remarks, arose to address the members of the society. Though it was supposed that he would speak upon "The Church and its exalted Prerogayet he contented himself by merely presenting to the society the necessity of such institutions as theirs among young men, of the divers benefits derived from them in afterlife, etc. Father Clarke's powerful abilities as an orator are well known, and needless is it to say that his remarks were enthusias-

tically received. Mr. P. Chas. Cavaroc, in answer to an appeal from the Priests' table, then arose to speak on behalf of the St. Edward's Association. He marked the fact that the society had made unquestionable progress; that its standing as one of the most influential of the college lyceums was now well established. The general policy of the Association was defined, etc. Mr. Osvaroc terminated a brilliant speech by saying that it was to be hoped that the first of a saries of annual banquets
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one proving itself as decided a eucosas, as great an honor to the Society and its Modera tor as the one which was fast drawing to a close, -- "one," said he, "at which will be present such distinguished company as have graced our festive board to day."

In all respects the St. Edward's banquet was the most claborate feast ever known to the eye of the fortunate and hungry student. By this one demonstration the old style of banquating has faller into "innecuous desuetude.'

PETIT SEMINAIRE DE ST. MARIE DE MONNOIR.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE TO THE FOUNDER.

At the request of a friend of the Petit Seminaire de St. Marie de Monnoir, we take the greatest pleasure in making public the letter which the Superior of that flourishing house has recently addressed to its former students. The Seminary has received a most acceptable gift—a status to its venerated amost acceptable gift—a statue to its venerated founder, the Very Revd. Edouard Crevier. Wherefore, all former students of the institution are cordially invited to be present on the 3rd and 4th of July ners to assist at the unveiling of said statue, which is to be erected in the center of the lawn before the college. We may say that the erection of statues to perpetuate the memory of the tounders of our educational institutions is a work to be commended. The Seminary of St. Hyacinthe has cannot corrode it; his statue is of bronze.

PETIT SEMINAIRE DE STR. MARIE DE MONNOIR, June 1st, 1888.

DEAR SIR,-I have the pleasure to inform you that on the 3rd and 4th of July next, the Petit Seminaire de Ste. Marie de Monnoir will unveil a statue to the late Very Rev. Ed. Crevier, its venerated founder. This statue, as you are aware, is the gift of former students. We have considered that upon this statue. students. We have considered that upon this solemn occasion all the former students would be happy to visit their "Alma Mater," and to offer, once again, to the memory of their beloved father public testimony of their homage and their gratitude. We have appreciated this desire by the sentiments which we ourselves experience. Therefore, on the aforesaid days, the doors shall be thrown wide open to receive two as well as all former students. Come! you

Present Students; Responses; Musical and Dramatic Entertainment; Illumination.

Wednesday July 4th.—9 a.m., Grand High Mass; Sermon; Unveiling of the Statue; Eulogy; Dinner 2.30 p.m., Address of Alumni; Response by the Superior; Distribution of Privas: Discourse. Prizes ; Discourse.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART. CELEBRATED AT THE JESUIT'S CHURCH AND OTREE CHURCHES,

The teast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was celebrated with great solemnity in all the Catholic churches on Sunday. The services were, however, particularly grand at the Jesuit's church, which was decorated with great taste, the main alter particularly attracting the attention of the large congregation present. Solemn High Mass was sung in the morning by the Rev. Father Desjardins, S J., assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. After the gospel, Rev. Father Caisse, S.J., delivered a very eloquent sermon on the "feast of the day," which was divided into parts, viz, "the human and spiritual love; what they were and what were their respective tendencies," The music was the same as published in Friday's Post, and was very ably rendered. At the conclusion of the Mass, a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place around the chuch; after which Rev. Father Schmidt, S.J., on be-

THAT LIBEL ON PARNELL. AN ALLEGED LETTER BY THE IRISH LEADER TO BE

EASILY DENIED. LONDON, June 9 .- In connection with the forthcoming lawsuit by Mr. O'Donnell, lake member of Parliament from Dungaryon, for libel, against the Times, the plaintiffs have, in conformity with the terms of the act of Parliament, asked to be furnished with the chief documents relied upon by the other side. The only document which they have received of any real importance is a letter in the same hand-writing as one of which a lithographed copy was published some time ago in the Times, and which was pronounced by both Mr. Parnell and his friends to be a clumsy forgery. The second letter, which is dated 9, 1, '82, is substantially as follows, and commences "Dear E." (doubtless Patrick Egan) and goes on to express surprise that "nothing has been done while the bast men in Ireland were in prison," and adds:
"Let there be no more hesitancy! Remember you promised to make it too hot for Foscer & only document which they have received of any

you promised to make it too hot for hoster & you promised to make it too not lot hot bester.

Oo., and yet nothing has been done to show that you have power and that it was not a mere empty boast. My health is good. Thanks for your letter. Yours truly.

C. S. PARNELL.

There are, however, one or two errors of orthography in the letter, and even some who were inclined to believe the other one as genuine will record a countried. will scarcely accept such a manifestly stupid traud as this, especially when it is remembered that on the date in question Mr. Parnell was a prisoner in Kilmainham. They must be credulous persons, indeed, who will believe that a politician of his astuteness would have written any graph latter and the second politician of the second politician the second politician second politician the second politician production of the second politician production of the second politician politican politician politician

The Times has, meanwhile, procured accommodation in London for its witnesses, who are over one hundred in number, and include special resident Irish magistrates, Dublin Castle officials and members of the Criminal Investigation Department.

A little girl, on being told that an older sister was only a half sister, mournfully asked: "When will she be my whole sister?"

IF THOU WERT NOT MY LOVE, O! GOD.

If Thou wert not my Love, O! God,
How dark and sad my heart would oe:
If Thou were not my Hope, O! God,
How could I bear earth's misery.

A weary pilgrim I have been Since morning dawned upon my wav. A weary pilgrim I must be 'Till hight her star-temmed flags display.

A few kind friends to day I meet. I had to pass before their door; They greated me—they wept for me— But now they dream of me no more.

I fain would sit upon this rock, And take that rest so long denied; But no; ah, no, I must move on 'Till I have crossed Life's Desert wide.

The sands are hot, the sands are red With blood that fired my heart and brain; How can I stand the simo m's breath? My God, forgive, if I complain.

If Thou wert not my Light, O ! God. How dark my brightest day would be. If Thou were not my strength, O! God, How could I bear Life's misery.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

(Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, June 5.-Yesterday's scene in the French Chamber of Deputies is described as the stormiest that has ever occurred under the present republic. Boulanger, while making his remarks on the motion for a revision of the constitution or dissolution of Par iament, was assailed from the first to the last by all sorts of interruptions, including boisterous laughter and freuzied exclamations from his opponents. It took him an hour and a half to read eight pages of toolscap which contained the preamble of his rotion. Had he been making a speech it would have been impossible for him to proceed, so violent were the interruptions—but he remained perfectly cool and collected throughout, simply reading his sentences whenever he could be heard and year throughout to the contract t heard and not attempting to retort to the constant attacks upon him. He took every blow, indered, with a smiling face and imperturbable indered, with a smiling race and impersurbations good humor. Every now and then, when there was a lull in the noise, his quiet, clear voice came distinctly to the ears of all, like the call of a commander of a battalion under heavy fire. He may have cut a sorry figure as a statesman, as he certainly has as a politician and a dema-gogue; but he looked every inch a soldier, which is a great deal in France. The people in the galleries were strongly impressed by his demeanor, and "It n'y a pas à dire que c'est un un homme," was a frequent remark. This was all, nevertheless, in demagoguery and not states-manship, perhaps, tending to a further increase of the popularity of the general to keep his personality before the eyes of the masses. The debate served little purpose of any kind. At least 160 of 168 members who supported the motion for urgency were re-actionaries, whose only desire, as was plainly evident from some of the moves from the right, is to use Boulanger as a bastering ram against the Republic.
The French Government is publishing, for

the use of their paval commanders, a minute de scription of all the forlifications possessed by the British, together with an account of their armaments and the imperial local defence and forces at each station. These are accompanied by charts and plans, which have been carefully These are accompanied and accurately prepared.

It is reported from Berlin that an Anarchists'

plot is on foot to kill the Crown Prince and Prince Bifmarck by means of an electrical infernal machine. It is thought, though, that it is merely a clumsy scheme to earn money for a ring of men, and that the inventors of the plan are insincere in their sanguinary notions and are simply working upon the credulity of the Aparchists

Mr. John Morley will shortly preside at a meeting to be held in St. James' Hall for the purpose of condemning the Irish policy of the Government. Sir Charles Russell, Charles Bradlaugh and Professor Stuart will speak on this occasion.

The tax collectors at Mitchellstown are un-

able to collect the compensation tax in some instances. On the walls of the Court House is daubed in red paint the words " No blood tax."

LONDON, June 6.—Soon we will be plunged in another Parliamentery election war, and Tory and Liberal will vie with each other in scheming Ayr, Scotland, a district recently made vacant. Friday and the election will occur the Friday following. Capt. John Sinclair is the Liberal who will be nominated. He was beaten in this

same district at the last election.

A large Liberal meeting as a sort of a preliminary gage of the coming battle was held at the town hal, last night in Ayr. The contest turns on the two questions uppermost at pre-sent, Home Rule and the compensation clauses. It will be a hard fight. Mr. Evelyn Ashley is the Unionist candidate, and with the Southampton defeat fresh in their minds, the Tory and Unionist forces will work hard to prevent a repetition of that unfortunate occurrence.

The English papers, as well as the French journals, comment upon General Boulanger's attempt in the Chamber of Deputies.

The St. James Gazette, in a favorable strain, says that although Boulanger's programme is meagre and does not promise much, his courage and sang froid in the midst of turmoil and age and sany from the member of winder and angry criticism spoke well for him. His enemies were angry and excised, and, judging from their feminine fury, were afraid of him or what he might do, but the General emerged from the scene with dignity and unruffled tem-per. He has shown that he possesses some qualities that are useful to one who rules men,

quanties that are useful to one who rules men, if he has not proven to be a great statesman. The majority of the English press, including the *Times*, ridicule Boulanger and assert that his effort has killed the movement in his

Last night Mr. Whistler was defeated for reelection as president of the Royal society of British artists, and in a fit of anger and disap-pointment he resigned from the association. Twenty-four of his devoted followers, sympa-thizing with him, imitated his action and also handed in their resignations to the society.

dently much disappointed at the General's creased 24 per cent, between 1871 and 1881 much of his motion te revise the constitution. They admit the address was not his own, but was written for him; his part of the programme being read as passionately as possible. His follow-LONDON, June 6 .- The Boulangists are evi

siderably put cut by the utter failure of their scheme. General Boulanger himself, in an interview on the affair, complained that the 'ffi cial accounts of the proceedings suppressed his retort to the premier. Mr. Floquet remarked to him 'You will be the Sieves of a still-born constitution," and Boulanger's response was to the effect that Mr. Floquet would be the Barras of that constitution. He was glad, he said, the Chamber had decided to placard Mr. Floquet's speech, which, he asserted, could have no effect speech, which, he asserted, could have no effect but to increase his own popularity, especially when the country seas the monstrous alliance of Socialists, Radicals and Opportunists to crush one man. LONDON, June 8.—The British war office has

issued a circular which gives notification of the decision to form volunteer brigades out of the militia. A letter will also be sent to the officers who may be selected to assume the command of these origades, that in the event of the actual mobilization of the civizen soldiery in the active service these officers will be invested with the same authority as is exercised by similar officers in the forces of the regular army. The circular state while it is not desired by the war office it in attrially alters the constitution of the volunteer service, measures nevertheless will be taken to iter age its efficiency as a supplement to the regular army. It is stated that the changes which have this object in view are deamed necessary, because it is storesten that the calling out of volunteers cannot be safely deferred until the last moment in case of need, and therefore have the State in readiness to meet any enemy that may possibly have to subsist former and the active to the safely deferred until the last moment in case of need, and therefore have the State in result of every by-election except Donesatar case of need, and therefore have the Spane in readiness to meet any enemy that may possibly have to subsist for some time before the actual necessity for them arises. The officers are asked to ascertain what proportions their brigades could take in the field two or three brigades could take in the field two or three weeks together, in case of a threatened invasion of Great Britain, such a system of reliefs being arranged so as to prevent either public or private business being seriously impeded. It is to complete success. The prospect of violence further suggested that the men who leave raurs and who number about 40 000 day. My confidence is redoubled. every year, and who number about 40,000, might form themselves into a volunteer reserve to be called in great emergency.

Following immediately upon the apparent business, Mr. Parnell said:—"We shall see be-

abandonnent for the present by the Govern-ment of the Kieg Harman salary bill, comes the announcement that Col. King-Harman is affected with serious throat trouble. What connection these two things may have with each other no one discusses; but it is probable that Col. King-Harman will resign his office.
The relapse which Emperor Frederick has

just experienced is attributed to the slonghing off of some groud flesh in his throat. He is in so delicate a cond tion that his debilitated sys-tem will not stand the smallest strain without

exhibiting some effect of it. LONDON, June 9.-In lieu of continental war news, which is very scarce just at present. Ger-many's threatened ministerial crisis is made to do service as the most important topic of correspondence to be found on the continent. It is not, however, of vital importance or of intensa interest whether or not Herr Von Puttkamer, the Prussian Alinister of the Interior, into whose individual case the trouble seems to have whose individual case one trouble seems to have resolved itself, resigns his post. His resignation occasions no surprise or regret. Despite the fact that he is a cousin of Bismarck, he is personally distasteful to the Emperor, and exceedingly unpopular. He is generally believed to be uncapable and unfit to discharge the duties and requirements of his office. It was expected when Frederick came to the throne that he would resign although his col-leagues would continue in office. The North German Gazette complains that the Opposition press published immediately all they could learn of the private occurences at the Court and that this had greatly embarrassed the Ministry.

ENGLISH BOODLERS.

London, it seems, is to have bribery investi-gations as well as New York, and they promis-to even eclipse the latter's famous "Boodle" to even eclipse the latter's famous "Boodle" trials. The Metropolitan Board of Works will furnish the subject for investigation. Complaints have long been made of this body, which appears to have outlived its usefulness, but no systematic action has been taken in regard to it The charges have now, however, become direct and Mr. John Goddard, an architect connected with the board, is charged with receiving £200 : year for six years, besides a large lump sum from the Pavilion Theatre alone. This money has been paid by the theatre to secure immuity from certain penalties and taxes rightly incurred under the law. The board suspended Goddard yesterday afternoon. There are others who are implicated, and a searching investiga tion will be made.

The retirement from Parliament is announced

of Robt. Gent Davis, the Conservative member for Kensington. Another outrage is reported from Ireland yes t-rday. As the Lisacazy Foot Ball club was returning from Kilinacelvane they were fired

upon by Moonlighters. Their offenses consisted The popular actress, Plythis Proughton, will shortly figure in another breach of promise case. She has sucd Viscount Dangan, Earl Cowley's eldest son, for the pecuniary value that has become so popular a solace of wounded affections. The young man is but 22 years of are.

BALFOUR'S BAD REASONING,

Mr. Ba four granted an interview last night. He said: "People make mistakes thinking the loyalist and landlord classes are identical; the Loyalist's strength lies with the industrious population of the North and the best people of Dublin. The Unionist party are about one-third of the population of Ireland. There are a great many Loyalists that have never avowed themselves as such. The Government desires aid for promoting new industries. The indus tries have steadily improved and are now at a higher point than, twenty years ago. The in-come tax shows they have risen largely in the past 30 years. The Government is maturing a come hax shows they have risen largely in the past 30 years. The Government is maturing a policy for public works in Ireland for the direct relief of the necessities of the people. I will introduce three bills calling for a large outley for arterial drainage. A large sum will be spent which will relieve Ireland. The distress is greatest in the Arran Islands, where the Government has distributed a large amount of seed potatoes. The railway receipts are much higher than 20 years ago, and the railroad system much healthier. Emigration continues, but not from the most congested dis-tricts. Young men leave, but I do not think they could be made useful if they remained. If manufactories sprang up there would be work mannactories sprang up there would be work for the surplus population. There is more money in Ireland now than 20 years ago, and the commercial condition of Ireland is better than it was then every way. The figures show-ing that the number of inhabited houses de-creased 24 per cent, between 1871 and 1881

portion to the criminal proceedings. The reportion to the criminal proceedings. The resistance to evictions is simply the result of the policy of, the Nationalist party. I think the English have always been extremely anxious for Ireland's prosperity. They have spent large sums promoting it and devoting it to purposes for which they would never have spent public money in England or Scotland. I do not think the English people are becoming more reconciled to crime and defiance of law in Ireland for the absurdities of Gladatone's expense. I do not the absurdities of Gladatone's expense. the absurdities of Gladstone's scheme. I do not admit the Southampton election was fought out on the Irish question in any form whatever.
The issues were local. We will continue our fight against the league. It is absurd to say the league is in anything like its own form. It is much weaker and decidedly on the decline.
We decidedly do not contemplate any change in our Irish policy. The present any change in our Irish policy. The present policy is doing its work well.

When I last saw Mr. Parnell in Ireland he

success.

At no time since the general elections have the prospects for Home Rule appeared so bright.

The result of every by-election except Doncaster proves that the Unionist-Liberal voters have returned to their allegiance. An appeal to the country would return Gladstone with a majority

fore the end of the session whether I was right or wrong in that advice."

This evening only began the critical period of the Tory party, as the first important division on the local government bill has shown the Government have deliberately frittered away the session with a number of minor measures like the King-Harman salary bill, with the result that they are only entering upon the piece de resistance at a period of the session when

such measures are usually concluding.

Already questions of the first magnitude connected with this Local Government Bill, such nected with this Local Government Bill, such as the license clauses, are looming dangerously ahead, and Tory statesmen are at their wit's end. They contemplate throwing overboard a considerable portion of their cargo, in the desperate hope that they may save themselves with the rest. It is a programme of destruction; they have lost the guidance of affairs.

If Mr. Balfour thinks he has injured the National League he is very much mistaken, for he tional League he is very much mistaken, for he tional League he is very much mistaken, for he is really only at the beginning of his fight with that body. He has attempted to suppress several branches, but has only succeeded in increasing their vitality. Nothing makes a tree grows sugorously and rapidly as clipping its branches. To kill, you should strike the roots. Balfour triumed the National League to a limited extent and the various league to a limited extent and the surface. tent, and the results are highly gratifying to us. We shall not rest until we have established the right of everyone of the clipped branches to meet free from persecutions, police and the penaltie of the Coercion law.
London, June 11.—Michael Davitt, being

asked the same questions propounded to Balfour and Parnell, said the poorer portion of the catter and laboring classes driven off the land by the landlords and deprived of a livelihood show more applicants for relief from poor rates, S0 per cent of these having been made paupers by evictions. Balfour's administration is multiplying the numbers of useless people in Ireland. In 1881 there were 589,849 relieved from poor rates; in 1886 the numbers increased to 632 186. Three million acres lie idle from landlordism. Let the home government throw these open to labor and half a million people could earn a livelihood on thirty acre holdings. The insane are most numerous where life conditions are the hardest. The poorhouses are re-cruiting stations for lunatic asylums. British army recruiting absorbs the number of ordinary criminals, so their number show a decrease The Loyalists, according to Balfour's designa-tion, number one-sixteenth of the population of Ireland, and Balfour's policy rules the 84 per cent in the interest of the remaining 16 per cent. the 84 per Regarding the Government's plans for providing work by public improvements, I know only what I see in the papers. Both the Government and Chamberlain evidently believe they can seduce the Irish people from the na-tional cause if they offer them enough bribes. Consequently farmers are to have enough state money loaned them to purchase their holdings, agricultural laborers will find employment in huge public works, while fishermen will have barbors built for the benefit of their industry. harbors built for the benefit of their industry.
All this can and may be done, and good may some of it in lessening paupers and idleness, but the demand for Home Rule will not grow one iota less n strength or in persistency on that ac-count. The Irish people will not sell their birthright of national liberty for any combined mess of Tory and Chamberlain pottage. The deposits of saving in the banks may be greater deposits of saving in the banks may be greater than twenty years ago, but the deposits come largely from the constabulary and officials who are well paid. There were over 50 per cent. more inhabited houses in Ireland forty years ago than now, the number falling from 1,328,-839 in 1841 to 914,108 in 1884. There is tearcely any revival of Irish trade or manufacture; woollen manufacture looked up a little, but linen declined. The resistance to eviction is grow. ing weaker in the sense that the country is anxious for Parnell's wishes not to carry on an impressive policy leading to events which might endanger the Home Rule cause. It is stronger in the sense that the evictions evoke as deadly an enmity to England as ever. Resistance is still offered in every instance where the parties do not surprise the tenants. Frequent travelling n England and Scotland show me that sympathy with Ireland is increasing and the Home Rule sentiment is 25 per cent stronger. Balfour's policy, much as he may laud it himself, has gained for us a great proportion of this advance of our position, and every eviction he was a property leader he puts in prison carries out and every leader he puts in prison will add a nail to the political coffin of his party at the next general election. If I did not be lieve this the case Balfour would experience a

Jinks has been out the night before, and is late at his deak. Employer, sternly-Well? Jinks—Not very, sir.

little more resistance to his policy in Ireland than is now being offered.

A lot with which everybody is content-A

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SALISBURY'S SACRIFICES.

A SERIOUS BLOW TO HIS MINISTRY, AND SOMETHING WORSE TO COME.

He is Forced to Give Way to the Liberal-Unionists, Leaving Chamberlain in a Foolish Position—Publicans Pulling One Way and Teetotalers Another, Disturb Salisbury's

Seat.

LONDON, June 11.—It is asserted that the Salisbury Government has made up its mind to withdraw the compensation clauses, almost unconditionally, and very likely other surrenders will follow.

Once more the Ministry have had to give way to the Liberal Unionists who rebelled against Chamberlain and gave the Ministers warning Chamberlain and gave the Ministers warning that if the clauses were pressed they would vote with Gladstone. Any price must be paid to avert that. When Chamberlain defended the clauses the Government thought they were safe. It now turns out that, as small as the Chamberlain party is, he cannot manage it. Overboard go the clauses, and Chamberlain is left in a singularly foolish position.

This is a very serious blow for the Ministry, and something worse is to come. The temperance interest has been tremendously stirred up, and to appease it the liquor dealers have been sacrificed; but now it is their turn. As a rule, they have supported the Conservative party. They are worse off under it than they would have been under Liberal rule.

Ritchie's bill adds twenty per cent. to their

Ritchie's bill adds twenty per cent. to their licenses, exposes them to the risk of having their houses closed on Sundays and holidays, and places them under the control of the county councils. Their worst emenies could not have done much more by way of a beginning. Is it to be supposed that they will sit down quietly and bear this from men for whom they have

No; they will get up an agitation, withdraw their support from the Conservatives, come, to terms with the Liberals, and so try to get a me security for the future. The compensation security for the future. The compensation clauses, one way and another, would lose one-half the Conservatives their seats if we had an election next week.

The approaching election at Ayr is, I hear on excellent authority, already lost. One more Liberal-Unionist seat will be transferred to the Gladstonians. At this rate where will Chamber-

Gladatoniaus. At this rate where will Chamber-lain's party be a year hence?
We are now in this position:—The Tories are angry with the Ministry, the Liberal Unionists would desert it to-morrow if they could find any safer anchorage, the temperance interest has gained a great victory, the drink interest will be furious, and all supporters of some check being placed upon the drink traffic will oppose the Conservative party at future

What a spectacle is this! As soon as the Ministry ventured to go into its boasted English legislation is drifted toward the rocks. The cry of "the Union in danger" cannot do much for it now. I think people generally are getting tired of that-cry.

This rash and blundering intermeddling with the drink trade has driven the Irish question out of sight, and it was the best thing that could happen for Ireland, considering the deadlock to which her effairs had been brought. The Irish members cannot do better for a time than to leave the Government to muddle along with its Local Government Bill how it can. Irish interference would again unite the Liberal-Unionists and the Conservatives.

Mr. Parnell is always about the House, but is seldom in it. His followers might for the pres-

ent follow his example.

A cloud is growing in another quarter. In spite of all the smooth talk the Salisbury and Stanhope people are getting really disquieted about the condition of the army and navy. If they only knew the truth! That we have no powder in the country for our large guns, no ironclads that can be trusted far out of port, no adequate reserve stores, no proper rifles—all facts brought out in recent Parliamentary comnittees, but as yet hidden from the public. The latter know enough, however, to convince them that all is not well with their affairs. They suspect the existence in the public depart ments of jobbery and corruption.

Fresh cases of extravagance in the War Office

and jobbery over contracts will shortly be brought out. The grossest mismanagement at the Admiralty will be exposed. Can the Government meet these indictments by out and dried official evasions or delusive denials? The facts will be too strong for that method of

Depend upon it we are on the eve of one of those great popular uprisings against long-standing abuses which break out occasionally in all countries and carry everything before them.

People here have not yet realized that their
money is not only extravagantly, but in many instances dishonestly made away with. As soon as they clearly see that, down will go the whole bouse of cards.

The exposure of the Metropolitan Board of Works, which I long ago prepared you for, is having a great effect on the public mind. People believed in its integrity. They now find that it was what some of us always supposed it to

be.
The idea is abroad that corruption has apread its taint far and wide in the public service, and every new fact that comes to light will deepen this impression. I can only say that many such facts must be disclosed before the session is over. If Lord Salisbury keeps in office men who defend and palliate gross abuses, he will not save either them or himself.

A PAIR OF INHUMAN BRUTES.

GUELPH, Ont., June 9 .- An extraordinary case of child murder has come to light here. Widow Jane Breeze, of Eramosa township, who was considered a little off, was delivered of an illegitimate child last winter, and tried in various ways to get rid of it, but did not succeed until recently, when she coaxed George Shepherdson, a farm laborer, to drown it. This he did as coolly as if he had heen drowning a rat, and returned the body to the mother, who buried it in a swamp.

SEEKING FRENCH ALLIES.

LONDON-June 8—The Moscow Gazette, in discussing the affairs of Germany, especially Emperor Frederick's health, says:—It is time for each power to clearly specify its future policy. A community of interests between Russia and France in the logical sequence of the general political admission.