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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884.

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THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

ballot was begun at 2 o'clock. Before the vote of Alabama was given there was another approarious scene, in which Dutcher, Roosevelt and other New York delegates took prominent parts. It arose upon a technical point, that the metion had been made to take recess and had been decided by the chair in negative, although calls had been made for a vote by states. At last the Blaine delegates appealed to his friends to have a vote on recess taken by states and at half-past two the vote began, the convention refusing to adjourn by 366 to 455. The announcement of the vote caused great cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Foraker moved that Biaine be nominated by acclamation, and Roosevelt, of New York, demanded a call of the roll amid great excitement, and Foraker withdrew the motion in order to save time. The fourth ballot then started. In Alabama Blaine gained 6, Arthur's loss. In Florida Blaine gained 2, Arthur's loss. When Illinois was reached a despatch from Logan was offered, but the convention refused to hear it, and the State cast almost its entire vote for Blaine, which, with the preceding votes gave him 414, a majority of the entire convention. Illinois-Blaine 34, Arthur 3, Logan 1. Indiana gave Blaine 30, in Kansas he gained 3, in Kentucky 4, in Louisiana 5, in Maryland 4. in Massachusetts 5, in Michigan 8. In Missouri the entire vote was cast for him, and in New Jersey he gained 6, in New

BLAINE NOMINATED.

The official report of the fourth ballot is as follows, giving Blaine the nomination :---

The vote was received with great enthusiasm, the band playing and cannon booming outside. The streets round the hall filled with people instantly, and even before the last figures were pronounced the vast audience arose and broke into another mad demonstration of enthusiasm. Cheers resounded, the band struck up an inspirating air, hats and handkerchiefs and national flags waved; the large square banner from Kansas was carried through the hall promising large majorities in that State for Blaine, and with its two uprights capped with new brooms. The stuffed eagle from Colorado was also carried round in procession. The roar of artillery outside was heard commingling with the louder roar of voices inside, and and great enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous.

LOGAN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The convention was again called to order at 8.15, and the roll of states started for the presentation of candidates for the vice-presidency. When Illinois was reached there was considerable cheering and Senator Plumb, of Kansas, took the stand to present Logan, whose name was received with great cheering, long continued. Judge Houch, of Tennessee seconded Logan, as also did Judge Thurston, of Nebraska, Lee, of Pennsylvania, Horr, of Michigan, Sam Lee, of South Carolina, and by Bradley of Kentucky. After a motion to make the nomination unanimous, which was afterwards withdrawn, Logan was nominated by acclamation at 9.32. The convention was called to order after the chairman had announced Logan's nomination by acclamation, and the roll of states called, each state voting solidly for Logan, excepting New York, which cast one for Foraker and six for Gresham. Cannons were fired on the nomination, and at 9.35 the convention adjourned sine die.

ARTHUR ACCEPTS THE SITUATION. The following despatch from President Arthur was read by Mr. McPherson, of Penn-

Washington, D.C., June 6. Chairman Republican National Convention, Chicago:

President has sent the following despatch to Mr. Blaine.

A. W. J. PHILLIPS. Private Secretary.

"To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.:—
"As candidate of the Republican party
"You will receive my earnest and cordial sup-

"(Signed,) CHESTER A. ARTHUR." This was received with loud applause. The convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock.

IN NEW YORK. New York, June 6.—The news of the nomination of Blaine spread with remarkable rapidity. Groups of people had been watching the bulletin hoards during the afternoon, but as it became evident a result would be arrived at before adjournment the unmbers increased. The announcement on the bulletin boards of Blaine's nomination was generally received with cheers, though there was for a time evidence of consternation among Arthur's adherents, but it quickly passed away, and there is every evidence that the Republicans of this city will fall into a solid line at once for Blaine. In many places throughout the State demonstrations were made favorable to the candidate. Maine advices report the wildest excitement in the towns, the most extravagant demonstrations being made.

CONGRATULATING BLAINE. Boston, June 6.—At four o'clock this afteron a special wire was started to Augusta trom Boston to accommodate private mes-sages expected to be sent to Blaine. At 4:45

Buffalo, June 6.-The Express (Independent Republican) will to-morrow say editor-

ially: "The nomination of James G. Blaine Blaine and Logan Receive the Republican unquestionably gratifies a large majority of Nomination-Logan the Fnanimous Choice the Republican voters. In forcing that nomination, however, while his friends have displayed foldier and played foldier and pla the Half-Arthur Accepts the Situation-Reception of the News in New York—Wint
the Democrats Sny.

may not only bring defeat to their party, but
political ruin to their leader and fearless
champion, for while representing without
doubt the very large majority of the Repub-CHICAGO, June 6.—The taking of the fourth licans of the whole country, Mr. Blaine does not represent, has never represented, and probably never will, that considerable portion of his party which is governed by principle rather than sentiment, and without whose votes no Republican candidate for President can be elected." The Express concludes that the light for Mr. Blaine must be a sort of forlorn hope, at the best a light only to be won by sheer desperation and wonderful luck.

Lospon, June 7 .-- The Times says most conservative observers believe the nomiration of Blaine marks the dissolution of the Republican party, which will have a most critical battle to light this year.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS SAY, Washington, June 6. - After the adjournment of the House, and while the members were waiting returns from Chicago, read at the clerk's desk, Van Eaton constituted himself presiding officer, and taking the Speaker's desk, delivered an address to the Democrats, congratulating them that the best man for the Democrats to beat, J. G. Blaine, was about to be nominated. He then accorded the floor to Belford, who said it was his fortune to be a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1876. At that time Blaine would have been nominated, but his enemies turned off the gas and in consequence Rutherford B. an enormous vote. Hayes was elected by This time there was a body of men seated in the Chicago Convention, who would not allow the gas to be turned off again on J. G. B. (Laughter and applause.)

Van Eaton-The chair sustains the point of order. It can't be did. (Renewed laugh-

ter.)
Belford continued that he wanted a man nominated who had views broad enough to encompass all sections of the country. Then he wanted a man nominated for Vice-President from the South.

Van Eaton-The chair sustains the point of order. He wants J. R. Lynch nominated so he will not run against the chair for Con-

gress. (Laughter.)

Belford continued with a characteristic speech in favor of unlocking the vaults of the Freasury, when Van Eaton interrupted with, 'Is their objection? The chair hears none, and the vaults of the Treasury will be un-

locked. The news that a roll call was ordered on the motion to adjourn was received with great dissatisfaction, and the motion itself was characterized by Blaine men as an atround of applause from the Republican side greeted the change of the six votes of Alabama rom Arthur to Blaine. As the clerk read that the Illinois votes had gone to Blaine, Miller and Brown, of Pennsylvania, throwing their hats and documents in the air, called for three cheers for Blaine, which were given with a will by the Blaine contingent. When the nomination of Blaine was a foregone conclusion the members began to leave the Chamber, and as the vote of Missouri was announced no further interest was felt, and the House became deserted.

SMOKING BOYS.

According to Dr. Edward Otis, of Boston, from one-half to two-thirds of the boys in the grammar-schools of that city indulge in smoking, chiefly cigarettes. The authorities in the naval and military Academics have, indeed, become so convinced of the preva lence and mischievousness of the practice, that they have prohibited it absolutely, and congratulate themselves on the good effects that have resulted from this action. Incorrigible smokers, we are told, have also been weeded out of other large schools. In one of these, on positive prohibition being contemplated, the principal issued a circular to the relations and guardians of the boys, in approval of the attempt, could be relied upon.

Of one hundred and one hundred and sixty replies, all expressed unqualified disapproval of the use of tobacco by boys, and one hundred and twenty-four were in favor of absolute prohibition the remainder not expressing an opinion on this point, or doubting its practicability.

Dr. Otis confined his statement to boys, in whom he considers the practice is infinitely more injurious than in adults; and he sums up the results of the investigations he has made as to the effects of the eigarette-smoking by them as follows: I. Impairment of the general development, both physically and mentally. 2. The production of what has been called the "tobacco heart." Dr. Gillon, in his report on the United States Naval Academy, which led to the prohibition of smoking, has stated, that, at the annual examination of cadets, a large number of irritable hearts were discovered among boys who had no such trouble when they entered the school. 3. Defective muscular co-ordination, as shown in tremulousness in manipulation, and inability to draw a perfectly straight line. There is reason to believe that this is but a temporary condition, lasting only while the tobacco is used. 4. Reduction of intellectual power by impeding mental application and effort, or by deterioration of the intellect, probably by both, to a greater or less extent. 5. Impairment of memory, which would seem to be permanent. 6. Defect of vision, and more or less chronic irritation of mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, especially in cigarette-smoking. 8. Impairment of digestion, and its conse-

to M. de Lessops, such a discovered.

quences.

CATHOLIC EVENTS IN EUROPE.

Papal Appointments - Prospective Changes In the Sacred College-First Communion in Paris - The Propaganda Spoliation -The French Radical Crusade against the Clergy -- Cardinal Lavigeric entertains French Naval Officers-Retirement of the Jesuit Superior-General.

Paris, May 27.—His Holinoss, by letters of the Secretary of State, has nominated Cardinal Scrafini member of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, and Cardinal Czacki Protector of the religious congregation, desigpated the Society of Mary. Cardinal Sera-fiini has been nominated by the Sovereign Pontiff, Prefect of the Ecclesiastical Tribunal of the Papal Signatura of Justice. Cardinal Simeoni has been appointed Protector of the Order of Carons Regular of the Lateran. On Thursday, 15th May, the Rev. Father Beckx, General of the Society of Jesus, gave in his resignation as effective Director of the Order. The Rev. Father Anderledy, his coadjutor, is thus definitely charged with the superior direction of the Society.

The following information, published in a Liberal journal of Rome, is given here under all reserve. The journal states that the Holy Father will shortly hold another Consistory, in which the following prelates will be created Cardinals: The Archbishop of Vienna; two French Archbishops, the former Nuncio to Lisbon, Mgs. Aloisi Masella; and four Roman prelates, at present secretaries of the principal Pontifical Congregations, amongst which are Mgr. Laurenzi, Assessor of the Holy Office, and Mgr. Masotti, Secretary Assessor of the of the Congregation of Bishops and Amongst the promotions to Regulars. which this creation of new Cardinals will give place are the following: Mgr. Domenico Jacobini, Secretary of the Propaganda, will succeed Mgr. Masotti as Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars. Mgr. Cretoni will be appointed Secretary of Propaganda for the Latin Rite in place of Mgr. Domenico Jacobini. Mgr. Santori will take the place of Mgr. Laurenzi as Assessor of the Holy Office, and Mgr. Boccali, Cameriere Segreto Participante, will be nominated Auditor of his Holiness. These appointments, although not officially confirmed, have already been spoken of and are regarded as

First Communion in Paris.

To judge by the number of white-robed girls encountered in the streets since the first of May, the First Communions made this year in the month of Our Lady must fully who have approached the Holy Sacrament for the first time and wear the distinguishing band of snowy ribbon on their arm, seem to be more numerous than formerly. It will be more numerous than formerly. tempt to "turn off the gas." The announce- be more numerous than formerly. In spite of ment of its defeat was cheered, and another I the worldly and scotting tone which most of the Paris journals adopt when approaching anything sacred, the First Communion of their children is an event too near the hearts of millions of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen to allow it to be passed over in silence, so that the ceremonics have been duly chronicled. Among the more prominent of the names mentioned as having received the Sacrament are those of Prince Emmanuel, son of the Due d'Alencon, Mdlle. Marthe Bocher, granddaughter of the Senator of the same name Marie, daughter of the Due de la Rochefou cauld ; Jeanne de Rohanchabot ; Marie, daughter of the Marquis d'Anglade and nices of the Due de Maille, as well as many others, bearing names that are inscribed in honour able places in the history of France. The Due de Nemours, and many other members of the Orleans family, witnessed the First Communion of Prince Emmanuel.

The Propagands. The Italian Government has resolved, it is said, not to reply to the second note of the Holy See relating to the Propaganda. The Moniteur de Rome suggests that such a resolution has been taken because the Govern ment finds nothing in that note that it is capable of replying to. The publication of Mancini's discourse on the Propaganda question in the Chamber of Deputies was, it is believed, delayed by him in the hope that a compromise might be effected between the Jovernment and this Institution. But the vigilance and firmness of the Sovereign Pontiff dispelled that illusion of the despoilers. The new note which the Holy See has sent to the Apostolic Nuncios effectually opposes an absolute and most opportune non possumus to the unacceptable compromise dreamt of by the Italian Government. In the absence of other reasons the sentiment of dignity would suffice to justify the refusul to come to terms with this government; and this forms the substance of the said note.

French Tyranny. Although it is stated that M. Jules Ferry has given assurances to the Nuncio at Paris that the law of recruitment will not berigidly enforced in the case of cleries, there has been, so far, no change in the proposed law, and no amendment to lessen its effects. Whilst all students for the liberal professions are exempt during the interval of their examinations, students in theology are left out in the cold, the object being to lessen and damage ecclesiastical vocations as much as possible. It is clear that barrack life is not a suitable preparation for the priest-hood. Priests who have themselves been soldiers bear testimony to this. The spiteful character of the new law is sufficiently shown by the refusal to accept an amendment which allowed Seminarists to do their military service in infirmaries and hospitals. No reproach of want of patriotism can ever be made against the French clergy. Their conduct during the Franco-l'russion War showed this; and if it be necessary again they will be as brave as ever. But it is crim-

enlistment amounts to forbidding youth to become priests at all.

A Cardinal's Hospitality.

During the recent visitofthe French Squadron to Tunis, a complimentary dinner was given by His Eminence Cardinal Lavigerie to the officers, among the guests being also the two sons of the reigning Rey. In the course of the evening the host proposed the health of the Bey; and the Heir-Apparent, in replying, tent. This man's testimony procured for Mrs. spoke warmly of the harmony at present existing between France and Tunis, and attributed it in no small degree to the tact and good will which Cardinal Lavigeric had upon all occasions displayed towards the Tunisian uthorities.

Le Figuro, commenting upon this mani ject of religion which are of constant recurrence in France. If our statesmen would see clearly what they have to lose in breaking with the Church, this ought to afford them a subject for profound reflection.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN NEWRY.

MANY PERSONS FATALLY INJURED-EARL GRANGEMEN ARRESTED AND HELD FOR TRIAL-ENGLISH ORANGE SYMPA-THISERS.

LONDON, June 7 .- Numerous meetings of Orangemen were held in London yesterday, at which it was decided that unless the governnent would proclaim the Nationalist meeting at Newry, numbers of Orangemen will proceed thither and assist their brethren in a counter-demonstration. The committee at Newry has sent a despatch to London stating that all arrangements have been made to prevent the meeting Sunday, and asking what assistance London can render. A stronglyworded address has been issued to the Orange men of Ulster appealing to them to assemble in force Sunday in opposition to the rebel gathering.

DUBLIN, June 7 .- The Lord-Lieutenant has ssued a proclamation forbidding the Orangemen to make a counter-demonstration to the Nationalists' meeting at Newry to morrow. That town appears to be in a state of siege. The stopping of the Orange demonstration is regarded as the greatest concession to the Irish Nationalists in fifty years. It has created intense excitement among the Orangemen.
Military and police have been despatched from Belfast and Dundalk to Newry to aid in preserving order. Thousands of Orangemen have arrived at Belfast from England. Geddis, of the Orange committee at London, has sen

city at a meeting to-day protested against the proclamation of Earl Spencer directed against the meeting of their brethren announced for to-day at Newry, expressed their sympathy with the loyalists of Ireland, and resolved to give them every assistance in their power. Shortly before the meeting separated telegrams were received stating that 850 Orangemen had started for Newry by the Stranreau route, 650 more had sailed from Fleetwood and 1,200 from Barrow-in-Furness for the same destination.

Newry, June 8. -- The Nationalists erected green arches at various parts of the town luring the forenoon and paraded the streets with bands and banners. Messrs. O'Brien and Sullivan and a number of their supporters arrived by the train at three o'clock. The procession was then formed and proceeded hrough the principal streets. A meeting was held in a field outside the town and the usual resolutions were adopted. On the return of the Nationalists from the meeting they threw stones, and when the procession reached the Protestant quarter of the town the Protestants retaliated. The police finally separated the combatants. When the Nationalists arrived opposite the Orange Hall they threw stones at the building and broke the windows Several shots were fired. The police and troops interfered, and four Nationalists and several Orangemen were arrested, the latter in the Orange Hall, whence it is stated the shots were fired. Many persons were injured. The Orangemen arrested were discharged, except two held on the charge of firing with intent to murder. Sixty Orangemen in all were arrested in the Orange Hall. Orange-men who were to have started from England for Newry were stopped by the secretary of the Orange Society, owing to Earl Spencer's proclamation.

JAMES M'DERMOTT.

A LEAF FROM THE LIFE OF THE NOTED INFORMER.

"James McDermott," said a gentleman to a representative of The Post, "was living at this hotel about this time last year. He was a florid, genial looking man, and the reverse of the type one would suppose that informers are made of. I knew him about twelve years ago in Brooklyn. He was then engaged on a Sunday paper called the Sun, and was then considered a brilliant but reckless writer. At that time there were on the staff of the New York Herald William H. Stephens, who also did a little in practising law, although he knew little of the profession, having obtained his diploma through political influence under the Tweed regime. Another member of the Herald's staff was Walter Rose, an Englishman, very talented, but unfortunately very dissipated and much addicted to the use of opium, having contracted the opium habit in China where he edited a paper in Hong Kong for several years. McDermott's wife at that time getting tired of her husband's many indiscretions and infidelities, brought

on several occasions he had been with James McDermott to disreputable places. There is no doubt, however, to give the devil his due, that this man was a suborned witness, and McDermott had not been with him in those places. McDermott threatened to take Walter Rose's life the first time he met him, and the latter, fearing violence, kept out of the way, not going near the Herald office, which Metent. This man's testimony procured for Mrs. McDermott a limited divorce, and as she was the daughter of wealthy parents, she required no alimony. A short time after the divorce James McDermott entered a saloon on Fulton street, Brooklyn, one evening and seeing a man who resembled Rose Le Figuro, commenting upon this con-festation of good feeling, justly says:—That a Mussulman Prince should speak in such a Mussulman Prince should speak in such feel at, who was not Rose, being a part fired at, who was not Rose, being a lrew his revolver and fired twice, but as did not press the prosecution, and 'Jim,' as his associates called him, was soon liberated. Role shortly afterwards died in Philadelphia and W. II. Stephens was drowned at sea on his return from Cuba. Mrs. McDermott lived several years apart from her husband, but as the children grew up the former husband and wife met on a more friendly feeling, but never lived together. They used to take the children out for a drive and chatted and talked SPENCER'S PROCLAMATION - SEVERAL together with the children who never knew until very recently that their parents were divorced. These were the relations this pair bore towards each other for several years previous to 'Jim's' betrayal of his associates.

A MESSAGE FOR GORDON.

London, June 9 .-- The Times says the friends of General Gordon have made arrangements to send messengers to Khartoum with letters and copies of reports of debates in parliament on the Soudan question, and of the proceedings of various meetings, at which the government was urged to relieve him. Extracts from the London and provincial press will also be sent for the purpose of showing Gorden that a large section of the public favor military action to rescue him.

THE CONGO COUNTRY.

Lospon, June 9.—The president of the In ternational Association writes that the association has received from local chiefs exclusive rights, both sovereign and private. In what manner the association will use these rights is recorded in the declaration made to the Government at Washington. The association will open the territory free to the commerce of all nations, and will have no line of custom houses along the frontier. It will grant concessions to everybody, regardless of nationality, providing the laws and regulations of the association are respected.

BLAINE'S HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND.

His Nomination Represents Irish Ascendency in American Politics.

LONDON, June 9. -- The news of Blaine's

nomination, although not unexpected, has

been received with profound regret by nearly

all English politicians. Blaine is looked upon

as an anglophobist, and his success at Chicago

is attributed largely to Irish influences.

Special despatches from Chicago to the Standard and Telegraph contain the following statements :- Among the principal causes which brought about Mr. Blaine's success were, first, his popularity among American anglophobists, and secondly, his greater popularity among the Irish-Americans. His great strength among the Irish voters is due mainly to his activity while Republican leader in Congress during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869 in forcing England to recede from her claims of allegiance upon British born subjects who had become naturalized as American citizens. This activity was developed in the case of Augustus Costello, who with a large number of Irish Americans, including Gen. Denis Burke, was arrested in Ireland and tried for utterances made in the United States. Costello was arrested while in Ireland in 1867 and placed on trial for a speech which he made in New York while an American citizen, in 1865. The speech was construed as treasonable, and under the Act of 1848, which especially declared England's right to punish upon British soil British-born subjects for treasonable utterances or performances made upon foreign territory, Costello was sentenced to 16 years penal servitude. His claims of American citizenship were ignored upon the ground that there was nothing existing between the United States and Great Britain debarring Great Britain from claiming as a British subject any person born on British soil. Costello was removed to Millbank Prison, when Blaine took up his case. Blaine organized a Congressional agi-tation which resulted in the liberation of Costello and his colleagues, who possessed full American naturalization, and in the treaty of 1870, in which Great Britain surrendered all claims of allegiance from British subjects who became naturalized as American citizens. Blaine is given by the Irish the full credit of extorting this treaty from Great Britain, and of enabling Irishmen by free agitation to form American opinion as a factor in coercing England to deal justly with Ireland without subjecting themselves as formerly to arrest and punishment as traitors. Blaine also, it is believed, secured the incorporation in the Chicago platform of the declaration in favor of legislation prohibiting aliens from acquiring fee in American lands, a principle he adopted from the platform of the American Irish Land League. For these reasons he will secure the support of the League and draw the bulk of the Irish party vote from the Democratic party. Blaine's Panama canal policy has endeared him to the masses of native Americans. The above statements, and others of similar import, are making a deep impression here, and Englishmen are disposed to believe that Blaine's candidacy represents a sort of Irish TALMAGE ON INGERSOLL.

FALSE IN PART, FALSE IN ALL--THE BURLE DEFENDED AND INFIDELITY DE-NOUNCED.

The Gartte says that not a seat was unoccupied, the Revail that about three-fourths of the

Queen's 4x41 was filled, to hear the Reverend T. DeWitt Talmage deliverhislecture on "Inger-

sollian. The Post states emphatically that the house was not bull filled, and that, by the usual

number of the lo y-mongers, anxious for a new sensation in the religious world, which they sensation in the religious world, which they certainly got by vight. The Rev. Mr. Talmage is a nightneare of scusation, and what he don't know in the way of keeping an audience on the ragged edge of inquiry, is hardly worth knowing. To say that he answered the arguments of Ingersoll last night would be to state what is untrue. Instead of taking the arch judded up lin his spacious low and tearing him limb from limb before an admiring public, he simply sat down on him en masse, and the effect was prodigious, for when he got up Ingersoll was precious thin in some place where he had been sat on. It seems that these two eminent lecturers play into each other's hands, and Ingersoll has at last found one worthy of answering him. Our own departed, the Rev. Alfred J. Bray, tried to do it some time ago, but Ingersoll snubbed him by stating that he never replied to any but orthodox elergymen. The lecturer, who possesses a rather fine pro-sence and a distinct voice, began by stating that Ingersoll was delivering a lecture around the country entitled "Talmagian Theology," there-fore, the lecturer was entitled to respond. He took pity on Ingersoll, whom he believed in time would reform, and when he did be should offer him his own pulpit from which to preach his first sermon on Christianity. He proposed in this lecture to put Christianity on its trial and to empannei the audience as a jury to try the case between Christianity and Infidelity. The first witness to be called was "Robert G. Ingersoll." But how could such a witness be sworn? He only knew two ways; one by kissing the Bible, the other by raising the right hand to heaven. It would be absurd to ask this witness to kiss the Pible which he deemed a pack of lies, and it would be equally absurd to ask him to raise his hand to heaven, as that would be acknow-ledging the existence of a God. He must therefore be sworn by the spots in the sun, the caverns of the moon, the rings of Saturn, by the nebular hypothesis, by the milky way and the amora borealis. Starting on the legal axiom that false in one thing is false in all -if Ingersoll misrepresented one thing in the Bible he would misrepresent all; therefore, if he (the lecturer) could show that Ingersoll had misrepresented one thing in the Bible, that would yitiate his entire testimony in the trial. First, ingersoll contended that the Bible favored poly-iganiy. Was this so? How many wives did God make for Adam? (Laughter.) Only one. From the first dawn of creation the Almighty God had therefore declared himself in favor of monogamy and opposed to polygamy. He re-marked the difference between permitting and sanctioning an evil, and to certain Bible characters who had been permitted to carry on this sin. David practised polygamy, but he got enough of it. So did Solomon, but let them refer to his expression, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." I suppose, said the speaker, that his 700 wives almost pestered the life out of him. In refutation of this argument the lecturer cited the names of Eve, Deborah, Abigail, Ruth, Mary Magdalen, Doreas and others as showing that women were glorified, respected, pitied and loved in the Bible. What woman, he asked, had more worshippers than anyone save desus Christ? Mary. See what Christ had done for women—one of his first miracles was the raising from the dead of the widow's son, and of whom did he think of in his last hour -his mother If the Bible was against women, there was no difference between the women here and in China. The first thing the Bible did when it came to a country was to strike off the shackles from women. The lecturer then went on to show that, instead of falling away as on to show that, instead of falling away as Ingersoll had it, it was on the increase, and from 5,000 in the first century its numbers had now reached 400,000,000. And the nightiest institution to-day that stood nearest to the hearts of the people was the Church. Inidelity, from first to lost, never accomplished anything, and its only mission on earth seemed to be to light Christianity. Put all the good that infidelity had ever done and it would not equal one bend in the chain of charity, placed there by the poor Sister of Mercy when she places the medicine bottle on the broken table and kneeling down heside the poor sufferer, prays heaven to turn his thoughts towards Christ.

UNITED TRELAND PROSECUTIONS.

Dunian, June 7.—The prosecutions against United Ireland seem to be falling to pieces. Inspector French, of the government detective force for Ireland, to-day had his likely suit against Court in the control of the Court in the court is a control of the Court in the court in the court is a control of the Court in the court in the court is a control of the Court in the the paper discontinued on an order of the Court of Queen's Bench in this city. Mr. French did not appear when the case was called in court, and his counsel explained that he was ill with softening of the brain, and might be unable for many months to appear as a prosecuting witness. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., the editor of *United* Ireland, says that this result is precisely what he had foreseen and predicted, that French's brain is no softer now than it ever was, and that he never was physically, mentally, or morally able to withstand in a court of justice the charges of vice and rascality which United Ireland has made. That paper meanwhile continues to be-rate and ridicule French, Cornwall and Bolton, and predicts that the latter's suit for £30,000 for libel will go the way of its predecessors and be withdrawn before it can come to trial.

PITII!

Signs of spring-" Keep off the grass." A well-paid barber-The man who shaves

In search of the spring lamb-The stock

brokers. The highly appropriate name of a Brooklyn beer saloon-keeper is Mugge. Most Egyptian names are built with an El

part on them. A base deceiver is fit for nothing but play ing ball.

The early fisherman beats the early bird in

getting the worm. The man at the wheel has a stern duty to

The wire was choked with business, and at 6 messages are being received from all parts of business as being received from all parts of business and congratulating. Blaine upon his best was proved business and an eminent Jesuit said an eminent Jesuit and an eminent and an eminent Jesuit and an eminent in the event of his election, a jingo policy in peace, and finally he sues for a divorce that the foreign relations of the United States. In peace, and finally he sues for a divorce that the foreign relations of the United States. ा वर्ष हाम र मिन न को क्षिकी में हिर्देश हैं है। उर्देश र वर्ष का भाषी का सिंही कि है है है है है