"特别是我就是一直是你们的一个一个一个一个

sprung up. This brought a good deal of ill-

feeling against me on the part of the saloon-keepers who were wealthy, and this class have

since been endeavoring to get me removed from the parish for years. I have always had

trouble with the richer portion of my parish-

ioners, for I found the greatest difficulty in getting them to pay their tithes. I enforced

the payment from the rich, although there

are many poor families who pay no tithes. The result of my exertions is that there

is a surplus in the church fund after all the

"There are, I think, 1,000 communicants,

and altogether about 1,500 residents in the

"Is it true," said your representative, "

I have heard stated, and as has appeared in

some newspapers, that a great many of your

Only two abandoned the church, and they

became 'Swiss' in order to escape paying

their share to the building fund of the

present trouble?" I inquired.

The curé replied: "They have a good deal

to do with the ill-feeling of some of the parishioners against me. The ecclesiastical

parish comprises in its limits four munici-

palities and the consequence is that there are

four municipal elections in the parish every

is obliged to take the part of some one of the

candidates, and the result is that a consider

able amount of political feeling is imported

The Arrest.

the following particulars of the arrest:-

Our representative learned from Curé Pepin

Curé Pepin was aware that proceedings

rant were issued he was ready for his arrest

made every inquiry about the warrant from

Barsh Treatment

The warrant was out for eight days, yet, it

was not until Saturday evening at half-past

came to Curé Pepin at the hour above stated

of Mr. L. A. Seers, advocate, the High Con-

stable took charge of the warrant, and,

against the protests of the hailiff, took charge

of Curé Pepin until the following Tuesday,

the day after the feast of the Immaculate

Conception. On Tuesday Curé Pepin was

brought before Judge Loupret, who admitted

Betore Monsignor Fabre.

The father of the little girl, Noel Surprenant, appeared before Bishop Fabre at Montreal some time ago and lodged the complaint.

He was accompanied by Mr. Robidoux, M.

P. P. for the district, who also inter-

him to bail on his personal recognizance.

magistrates and court officials.

into the sad troubles."

year. The cure, in the interest of the schools.

"Have politics anything to do with the

"It is not true that a great many have left.

parishioners have left the church?

"What is the extent of your parish?"

heavy expense."

parish.

church."

drawing nearand surveying intently the person of the surveying intently the person of the surveying intently the person of the surveying with surveying with surveying with surveying the survey of th tered mate thy arm should have shielded from death. Get out for graven hearts whom my eyeight loathes.

the cictor of Clouter accordant in the ploughman's bosom. The conversation of the cictor of Clouter accordant in the ploughman's bosom. The conversation of the conver it flashes out the lightnin' that hits its mark. Anthifo year think it's a craven heart I am, that wouldn't have sthruck a blow for the kith and kin, as was near an' dear to me, jist step out, avic, an' I'll lay the handwritin'o' my fist on ye that Il be a warrant to satisfy ye for many a day, inagh."

"Shake hands, friend; you are the man I want," said the stranger, with triumphant

"An' what the plague call have ve to me. exclaimed the exasper ted Donough, wiping the perspiration from his heated brow "an" where are ye from, at all ?"

"Where I'm from don't signify just now," loftily returned the stranger; "but here I am to tell you; that had your forefathers and mine been true to their country and themselves, we their children had not seen the day rude and herce invaders should have left the taint of their foot upon our holy soil, and tithe and viot in Irish blood; but the time is at hand when we yet may harl the accursed bondage, as a load of thorns, from our shoulders, if we but stand as men, and not crouch like slaves to the yoke. My name, anon, will be familiar to your ear, though now I glory save in being the leader of a band of ill-used men like you, who, denied the commonest rights of humanity. live by violating laws that exclude them from the protection the beasts of the field might claim of justice and mercy. They follow my steps that lead to freedom, they obey my behest that promises redress of wrong. I ask you, in this hour of tribulation, over the bodies of your ruthlessly butchered friends, will you lie down grovelling in the dust in which you have been trampled, slaking it with unmanly tear, or with bold endeavor rise like eagles on soaring pinions, renewed in strength, and enrol your-selves in the champion band of O'Dwyer of Wicklow?"

While thus the chieftain spoke, with fluent eloquence, flashing eye, and graceful action, the tumult of grief wildly surging in every throbbing bosom, lulled like the war of the tempest, as each one paused in deep, earnest attention, drinking in with thirsty car words that fell like drops of balm into gaping heart wounds. Nearer and closer, with burning eyes, bated breath, and suspended emotion, they pressed around the orator, whose discriminating glance appeared to single out for special notice the persons of O'Brien, De Lacy and Neil More. A murmur, at first indistinct and low, arose, swelling ever louder and more loud; then, shaping his thoughts in audible speech, Mooney the blacksmith exclaimed :--

'The vagabonds have dhruve us to it! Let us follow the captain, an' show em the worm that's trod on can turn. Och, my brave gossoon, my only one, my Brian ogue, did I live to see this day that yer ould father 'ud be rainin' salt tears over yer bier, cut down like a flower just openin' in the bud by the bloody hand of the Sassenach? Och, no, no,

" Arrah, whisht, Thady Mooney, an' bear it like a man," cried several sympathising voices around. "Ain't there Neil Mcre and Donough O'Brien bearin' their cross like Christians, widout a murmur?"

(To be continued.)

PILE TUMORS. neglected or badly treated, often degenerate into cancer. The worst pile tumors are pain-lessly, speedily and permanently cured without knife, caustic or salve, by our new and improved methods. Pamphlet and references, two stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paper bottles are now used extensively in

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

A new shade in hosiery is called Presbyterian blue.

Mind and body alike suffer from sluggish action of the blood, the result of dyspepsia or biliousness. Ayer's Pills will stir up the liver, excite the stomach and bowels to activity, open the pores of the system, and insure health of body, which is indispensable to mental vicor. . @

Ashestos cloth is now used in Europe for fire-proof theatrical scenery.

COMPANY SHOPS.

Mr. M. M. Shoffner, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, Company Shops, Alamance Co., N.C., writes, he has used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, cuts, swelled ankles and knees, pains in the buck and sore throat. One or two applications in each case has niways cured, and he believes the Great German Remedy is the best in the world. "As long as I can get it," he adds, "I never intend to be without it."

England is to have an immense panorama plicated as it well could be. I sought an of American scenery.

No lengthy advertisement is necessary to bolster up Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Those among us who are suffering with Bronchitis or weakness of the throat or lungs, should not delay, but take Röbinson's Phosphorized Emulsion regularly, according to the advice of their Physician, or the directions on the bottle. Always ask for the directions on the bottle. Always ask for himself willing to give me all the information Robinson's Phosphorized Emulia his power, and the appended particulars sion, and he sure you get it.

Mallogany is coming more and more into use in the manufacture of furniture.

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED THAT THERE IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED TRIAT THERE dence, this very day a quarter of a century cannot be anything more exquisitely delicate since he was ordained a priest. Seventeen for perfuming the handkerchief than MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; but its great and distinctive property is its adeptability to the uses of the bath ... It is the only perfume that we know of especially and particularly suited to use in this way. The power it Montreal informed him that the church was has of imparting to the waters of the bath that there was nothing amongst the mountains on the north shore to equal Attone of the conting banquets in St. Louis the parish in poverty. A change has cereally American wines are to be used. great soothing, refreshing, and invigorating effects, is peculiar to itself

The St. Antoine Abbee Scandal

HISTORY OF THE PARISH TROUBLES gardin sin parti l

THE TRIAL OF CURE PEPIN

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE

The Charges Declared False by Eye-Witnesses.

Opposition from Saloon-keepers—Scheming Parishloners Wanting to get Rid of their Pastor—The Reforms Worked by the Cure—Political Feeling and the Payment of Church Buen at the Buttom of the Divisions-interviews with the Curo and Leading Parishtomers.

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

BEAUHARNOIS, P.Q., Tuesday. After a long and disagreeable sleigh drive of over twenty miles I arrived here at day break this morning to execute your commission, viz., to ascertain the true facts of the St. Autoine Abbée scandal, and to place an impartial account of the state of affairs existing there before the readers of THE POST. The duties of a journalist are often unpleasant and objectionable, but perhaps a more unpleasant duty never fell to the lot of a chronicler of current events than the investigation of the relations which at present exist six that a bailiff from Montreal came to put it between Curé Papin, of St. Antoine, and a into execution. The curé was then staying certain section of his parishioners. The at the Beauharnois presbytery. The bailiff readers of the daily papers for the past few weeks have been made cognizant that offences and said he should take him to St. Antoine Abbée before Mr. Edwards, a drive of 30 grave and serious and shocking have been laid by a few parishioners against the curé. The public have been inmiles. The curé prepared to go, but Caré Jasmin protested again this, and on the advice

formed that divisions exist in the parish, and that whoever is to blame has a heinous crime to account for. The charge against Curé Pepin is that he indecently assaulted a little girl aged 10, and criminal information having been laid against him, the trial came off to-day in the District Court of Beauharnois. On arriving at the hotel a rather busy scene presented itself. In a small parlor the witnesses were getting ready to repair to the court house, and mingling among them I was enabled to get some idea of the affairs in St. Autoine parish. The small community from St. Antoine, who were for the time being staying in Beauharnois, was an index of the feeling which exists in St. Antoine Abbée on a more extended scale. There were the staunch friends of the cure and his bitter ene-

nto two camps-one in favor of Curé Pepin

and the other, as far as I could learn, the

smaller party of the two in number, though

not in wealth, striving might and main to

have him removed from the parish. The position is quite perplexing, and for a stranger

it is difficult to form an opinion. The first

man I questioned was a farmer, wealthy and

comfortable. He is an Irish settler, has one

son a priest and the other an ecclesinatical

student. He is the bitterest enemy the Curé

Penin has in St. Antoine Abbée, and

yet he is unquestionably a man who practices

his religion and who seems conscientious. He

is a witness for the prosecution against the

curé, and, strange to say, the next person I

spoke to was this gentleman's unmarried

sister, an elderly lady, who is to appear on the trial as a witness for Caré

Pepin, and who in conversation with me described the curé as the beau ideal of an

excellent minister of religion. The same

gentieman's sister-in-law, who is a rather accomplished lady, is also in favor of the cure, and deplored the action of those

who brought about the prosecution. Homes

have been divided on the question, and ill-

feeling exists to a sad extent. Some of the Irish Catholics have joined with the French

in denouncing the curé, while there is a

strong Franco-Irish contingent in his favor.

By the friends of the cure it is stated that

the present charge is the outcome of a con-

spiracy amongst certain parishioners (which

has been a long time brewing) to ruin the curé,

and in Beauharnois and the parishes outside

Antoine Abbée the latter belief is universally

adopted by the people. Political questions

have been introduced into the unfortunate

business too, and altogether it is just as com-

Interview with Cure Pepin.

The reverend gentleman is at present stay-

ing at the Beauharnois Presbytery, the guest

of Curé Jasmin. When your commissioner

told his business, a tall stately gentleman,

venerable looking and with features of the aristocratic French type, presented himself. I was at once impressed in the curé's favour

by his fine priestly appearance. He expressed

The Cure Penin

is 51 years of age, and, by a strange coinci-

years ago he succeeded the Curé Valade as

pastor of St. Antoine Abbée, then, as it is now,

one of the poorest parishes and the most diffi-

cult to govern in the diocese. When the cure assumed the responsibility, the Bishop of

worse than any in the diocese; stand

viewed the Bishop on the matter. His Lordship examined witnesses and came to the conclusion that there was no charge against Curé Pepin. The curé conmies. Some were preparing to swear home tinues to discharge his priestly functions, and the charges against him, and some equally last Sunday he said Mass and preached in St. Autoine Abbée. To-morrow Curé Pepin will zealous to prove that those who made the charges were actuated by base motives and officiate at the funeral service of one who has were conspirators against the honor of one been one of the most respected citizens of whom they looked upon as a worthy and Beauharnois. r. Matters in the pa sumed the same deplorable aspect. It is divided

THE TRIAL

The trial commenced in the Grand Jury room of the Court House this morning at 10

District Judge Loupret presided.

There were a number of clergymen present. Mr. Seers, advocate, Beauharnois, and Mr. F. A. Quinn, advocate, Montreal, appeared for the accused. Mr. Brodeur, advocate,

Montreal, prosecuted. Curé Pepin occupied a chair behind his ad-

vocates. Refore the Case Opened.

Mr. Brodeur objected to the jurisdiction of the court in the case. The warrant for the arrest of the prisoner, he said, had been issued by Mr. Edwards, J.P. All the depositions were made out before him, and therefore it was Mr. Edwards and not District Judge Loupret who should try the case. He con tended that Mr. Loupret had no power in the matter, and he objected to his hearing the charge. The warrant was issued to bring the prisouer before Mr. Edwards and nobody else.

The judge said that he saw no reason in the world why he could not proceed in the case. He was the District Magistrate, the Crown had sent him there, and the prisoner had appeared in court and accepted his jurisdiction. He, therefore, could and would try the case and overrule the objection of Mr. Brodeur. His Honorcontinued that he would endeavour, as he had always endcavoured, to discharge his duties honestly and impartially, and to see hat justice was done.

The tase Then Proceeded.

The Clerk of the Crown then read the charge against Caré Pepin, alleging that he committed an indecent assault on one Melina Surprenant, aged 10, daughter of Noel Surpre-uant, at St. Antoine Abbée, about October, 1883.

Cure Pepin pleaded "non coupable," (not guilty.

The Witnesses.

On the application of Mr. Quinn, all the witnesses were put out of court so that they might not hear the evidence given.

The following answered to their names. Witnesses for the prosecution—Melina Surprenant, Madame Surprenant, Noel Surprenant, Phillip Brady, Pierre Moise, Louis Moise, Narcisse Goyette, Georgina Menryien, Tessie Thibaudeau, and J. B. Gendron, High Constable. Witnesses for the defeace—Miss Maggie Jane Brady, aged 10, Mrs. Brady, Miss Brady, Mr. Jasamin, Stanislaus Huel, Rosalie Gaberion, J. Normandi, Mdlle. Kiel, J. S. Lassales, J. B. Berthiaume, Pierre Daigneau and Hugh Brady.

THE EVIDENCE.

The first witness called was the High Constable, J. B. Gendron. He deposed that Mr. Brodeur gave him at Beauharnois the warrant for the arrest of Curé Pepin, St. Antoine Abbée, on the present charge. This was at nightfall on the 6th of December, 1884. He

"I" can essily do that," said the cure. "There are many who are not the devout folcertain newspapers, by the enemies of the this case against the curé? Curé that he endeavored to escape from jus- Witness-I did not hear him. lowers of their religion that I exerted myself during my mission in the parish to make them, and I have touched some of their pocktice. They would now prove statements were libels, and that Cure Pepin, from the first time those charges were made ete in my endeavours towards a good end. When I went to the parish, there were five against him, sought the fullest and the most saloons there, and I had the number reduced speedy trial in order to disprove them. to one, but since then two more saloons have

The High Constable in further evidence deposed that the Curé Pepin did not make any fort whatever to escape arrest, He made no promise or offer to witness, but simply stated that he would remain in Beauharnois to be near his advocate. Melina Surprenant, the principal accuser.

then stepped into the witness box. She is aged ten and apparently more precocious and clever than little girls of her age usually are She was well dressed, and gave her evidence in reply to Mr. Brodeur as fluently as if she | 1884. The priest said, "Is it true, my child were repeating a little sang which she had

committed to memory.

Mr. Seers examined her before being sworn with a view to see if she knew the nature of an oath. She said that she was ten years old. but she had not yet made her First Communion. The priest would not allow her to go to Communion, but she could not tell when he refused the permission. She defined an oath to be to tell the truth and hide nothing, and if she told lies she thought she would go to hell.

Examined by Mr. Brodeur, she deposed as follows:—She knew the Rev. Curé Pepin and she went to confession to him in the fall of 1883. She remembered the 1st of October; she couldn't tell in what year, but she thought it was in 1883 She remembered it. because it was the day Mr. Fontaine had his auction. When she went to confession to the curé he was in the sacristy. The cure was sitting in you say the same about the cure as you told a chair, and she stood before him while

Then followed details of the alleged assault which are unfit for publication.

making her confession.

Witness continued-She was crying at the time but the curé said nothing io her. She did not tell her parents that day. She did not know when she told them, except that it was in the summer. How many mouths ago she could not say. She was with Leonie Thibaudeau, Georgiana Meunier and Maggie were being taken against him, and he came Jane Brady, and the latter said that the to Beauharnois and gave notice that if a wardid she tell her mother. She saw Brady in and prepared to answer the accusations. He the window when she told her. It was her mother first asked her about the matter. Her father afterwards took her to the presbytery to see Curé Pepin and witness accused The cure told her to tell the truth. When she made the charge he said: Don't say that lie or you will go to hell."

Cross-examined, she deposed :- When she went to confession there were three or four more little girls in the sacristy with her at the time of the alleged assault by the cure. She did not now remember the names, but on being questioned by Mr. Seers, she said that Leonie Thibaudeau and Maggie Jane Brady were there. The priest was sitting in the middle of the sacristy and the little girls were around. She thought they had their backs turned. The little girls were waiting for confession, and they were standing about three feet from the priest and witness. Witness was crying, but not very loudly, and she does not know if the other little girls heard her or saw the tears the royes. Maggie Brady told her mother the next Sunday. She never went to confession since that. Her father told her why he was bringing her to the presbytery. He told her what to say to the curé and that she was to answer him well, but he did not promise her a new dress or any present for saying it. The curé told her to speak the truth and if she did not no one would hurt her or scold her.

She Then Dealed

that the curé had ever assaulted her, but she was telling a lie then (une menteric); she was only once at the cure's with her father: she denied that her father urged her to make the charges against the cure; she did not ay to Maggie Jane Brady: "My father nesses. knows well the priest did nothing, but he wants to get him out of the parish;" she made a complaint before Magistrate Renoie Lama teilleau; she heard them talk about the cure in her father's house; they said that they would get the curé sent away, but she did not hear her father call him "ad—n pig;" they said he should be chased out of the parish because he was not a good priest; when they were returning from the curd's house her father said to her: "Why didn' you say what you said before?"

The Court then adjourned for luncheon.

When the court resumed after luncheon the cross-examination of the witness was continued by Mr. Seers.
She deposed that Mr. Brodeur, the lawyer

for the prosecution, had repeated to her a few times the story she had told the court. She cried before this occasion when she went to confession. She cried most the first time she went but afterwards she used not cry. She lodged a complaint before Mr. Delemerdellière, justice of the peace, and what she stated to him was the same as she now told

the court,
Re-examined by Mr. Brodeur. Witness deposed that no one forced her to lodge the complaint. She was never threatened by anyone about the matter. No one tried to make her state anything that was wrong. She came into court of her own free will.

Marie Suprenant, née Dajenais, mother of the last witness, was then examined. In reply to Mr. Brodeur she deposed that she was

il years of age.
Mr. Quinn objected to the leading manner in which Mr. Brodeur put some questions to witness. Such a thing was nover done by a lawyer in practice, as it was considered uuprofessional, and he asked that the examination he taken out of Mr. Brodeur's hands if he did not desist.

His Honor remarked that Mr. Brodeur should alter his mode of putting questions to witness.

Examination resumed -- She knew the nature of the accusation which was made by her daughter against Curée Pepin. She went to confession three months ago to the prisoner and he told her to send her daughter regularly—once a month—to confession. Witness said "Yes, Father." She asked her daughter to go, and the latter said she would not. She asked her why, and the daughter did not answer. She insisted on knowing the reason, and the latter made the charge against the curé. Her daughter had never spoken of it before this time, three months ago, but in October last year, some days after it happened, little Brady stated the occurrence, but witness' daughter made a sign to her to be silent.
Cross-examined—It is now 14 months since

the alleged offence occurred, and this was the first action taken in the matter. They spoke about the matter in the house, but she could

Mr. Seers said it had been circulated in Phillip Brady gave him money to carry on

Mr. Seers-Did he ever receive money for the purposes of this suit? Witness-Whatever money he received he paid it back.

Mr. Seers-Did your daughter say that the cure did nothing to her? Witness-She did, but she contradicted

that. Witness further stated that her daughter went to make her deposition before the magistrate, but she could not tell who sent the carriage for the little girl or to whom it

belonged. Noel Surprenant, father of the little girl, was examined. He deposed that he brought his daughter to the cure about 18th October, that I did snything wrong to you the last time you came to confession?" She said "Yes!" "Now, child," said the curé, "tell the truth or you will go to hell?" His daughter then began to cry and she then

Denied that the Priest

had done anything wrong to her. The priest spoke kindly to her at the time. Curé Pepin then got a medal and gave it to my daughter. He gave two medals to me—one for myself and one for my wife. Witness said to the cure then, "If I knew my daughter cure then, "If I knew my daughter would tell a lie there is nothing so harsh that I would not have done to her;" then the cure said: "Be calm, I don't want you to scold her;" witness did not scold the girl when he went home, he merely said: "Why didn't you tell the truth at once!" He said also: "If you were put on your oath would me first?" His daughter then answered, "I would." He went to the cure's again and told him that his daughter kept up the accusation: he went afterwards to Father Pepin with Morisse Robeil and Alphonse Gervais and told the curé that if he did not leave within 48 hours he would give occasion for more scandal and have more trouble for the curé; he sent the complaint and he would give anything to put him out made before Magistrate Lamenteilie to of his house. These hatreds existed and the Bishop of Montreal -Monsignor Pabre. He admitted he did not like the cure, but it was since this occurrence. His son bad previously been dismissed from the school, and witness sent him off to the States to be at peace with the curé. He was told by the cure at confession a year last spring that he should send his son away. Philip Brady lent his vehicle to make the complaint against the curé.

To Mr. Brodeur-He went a second time to Montreal to see Bishop Fabre, and not being satisfied with Monsignor's action he brought the present suit.

To M. Seers-I did not tell Rev. Care Pepin that I borrowed \$4 from Phillip Brady for expenses to Montreal to see the bishop. He had also a loan of Mr. Breshin's horse and vehicle. He did not know if Mr. Breslin was against the curé, but he never heard him speak ill of him. Phillip and Hugh Brady did not like the priest; witness did not know if subscrip tions were collected to prosecute the cure ; he penitentiary, but he may have said that he would get rid af him.

Witness continued -- I don't remember that

anyone said if you want \$500 to. Drive Out the Cure

I will give it to you. It may have been said. One or two persons said, "If you want agsistance in the suit you will get it." Mr. Narcisse Hebert said so. Phillip or Hugh Brady did not tell me this. He had Phillip Brady's horse and carriage three times in connection with the lusiness, and Phillip Brady (Hugh's sou) went with him to the

magistrate. This closed the examination of the wit-At half-past six o'clock the court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning. The case

may conclude

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

BEAUGARNOIS, Wednesday night. At nine o'clock this morning the enquete in the serious charges against the Rev. Curé Pepin, parish priest of St. Antoine Abbée, was resumed in the grand jury room of the Beauharnois Court House. District Judge Loupret presided. As on yesterday great interest was taken in the proceedings and there were a considerable number of prominent residents in the Co.rt House. The Rev. Curé Pepin occupied a chair beside his advocates. Mr. F. A. Quirn and Mr. Scers. The evidence went to show the great animosity that a certain section of the parishioners had for the cure, and to dis-

prove the evidence for the prosecution. Neel Surprenant, father of the little girl alleged to have been assaulted by the cure, was called. He had been under examination yesterday when the Court adjourned, and I fur-

nished you a full report of the evidence. HOW THE LAWYER IS PAID. The cross-examination was resumed. He deposed that he paid no money to Phillip or Hugh Brudy for the use of the carriages in which he had taken his daughter before the magistrate to swear information against the curé. Le aid not tell Pette Thorien nor Chas. Beardeau that his daughter had denied all her statements about the curé. What he did say was that she told differently from what she told first. The Bradys often isited his house. They were the enemies of the curé. The Bradys did not say they had anything against the curé only that they wanted another curé, and Alphonse Gervais, Narcisse Helieré Rouill and Pierre Moise said the same thing. He was a shoemaker by trade, and he paid the lawyer \$55. He borrowed \$25 from Brady, but gave him no seenrity-only a note. He thought that Brady

knew that the money was for this affair.

Re-examined—The Bradys did not promise him money to carry on the charges against the cure, but they said that they would lend it to him. I'm Brady is very rich and lends money. The fact of the enmity of the Bradys to the cure bul no influence on him in the matter.

Leonie Thibaudeau, one of the girls in the sacristy at the time of the alleged assault, was called, but did not appear. She had not been subpossed by the Crown.

THE DEFENCE.

This closed the prosecution, and witnesses for the defence were called.

The Rev. Mr. Seers, cure, deposed—I saw Surprenant twice when this charge was

rumored and I advised him to see Curé At one of the colling banquets in St. Louis but the matter in the house, but also could mark wines are to be used.

Toroup, and Throat and Ling Troubles, are treated successfully with Allad's Long Balt than the could compelled the treated successfully with Allad's Long Balt than the could compelled the treated successfully with the Cord of Bank and the server and gentled than the could compelled to the mark of the satisfance of the basilist Cannet and they arrested the defendant and keep him and they arrested the defendant and they arre Pepin even before he went to the bishop. I

vour curé." and he asked me to hear his com fession to show his submission to the Church. Surprenant told me that he got no money togo to Montreal in connection with this case, but he afterwards admitted it, as he said he was too poor to go without aid. It is common talk in the parish that Surprenant has get money and presents to carry on the action against the curé. The first time I apoke te Surprenant he did not seem to oppose the cure, but the second time he said he did not like Messieur Pepin for a long time, and he would make him leave the parish. As a Catholic and a confrore of the curé, I take a great interest in this case, but I did not speak to any of the witnesses. I did not speak of Surprenant from the pulpit. I know that the Curd Pepin has

MANY ENEMIES

in the parish who would not stop at anything against the curé. The last time I spoke to Phillip Brady was at the Howick station in summer. He told me he had nothing against Curé Pepin except the support question. He had nothing against his

MORAL CHARACTER, but he would not pay the support of the priest as ordered by the bishop. I said if you had another priest you would pay, and he did net deny it, but left me under the impression that if he had another priest he would not object to support him. He said he would never pay as long as Mr. Pepin was there. When I saw Surprement on one occasion I said, "You do not believe these stories: you are a wretch; you are doing this for money and it is money makes you give the scandal." He get angry and said he did not receive a cent. I told him that Phillip Brady had given him at least \$5, and that he had promised him fine presents if he succeeded in chasing the pricet out of the parish. He afterwards said he got money for the trip to Montreal, and I told Lim he was a mean wretch and ordered him out of my house. Phil Brady told me several times that the

CORE MUST CO,

and he would give anything to put him out these conversations occurred before the present accusations. The differences arose out of the building of the church and presbytery, and especially because of the ordinance of the Bishop that each parishioner should pay one cent on the dollar for the support of the priest; Mr. Brady always refused to submit to this; her is probably the richest man in the parish. Cross-examined-Mr. Pepin never admitted the charge in any way; he always stated that the accusation was the result of a conspiracy and that it was false; he received Supprenant the first visit kindly, but the sceond time finding that Surprenant was behaving badly addressed reproaches to him; the new ordinance of the Bishop increased about double the amount to be paid by Phil Brady; Mr. Brady is not considered a good Catholie as he disobeys the Church; Surprenant told me that he had other reasons against Curé besides those arising out of the prosecution.

Margaret Brady, an intelligent little girl.

nearly ten years old, was next examined-She deposed that she remembered on the day of the assault going with Melina Surprenant and others to confession. The cuté sits on a chair to confess small children, and they kucel down beside him on a prie dieu, Melina Surprenant went to confession before witness, and she saw her confessing, but did not see

her crying.
By Mr. Quinn-Do you swear that when Melina Surprenant went to confession on that occasion she was kneeling on the pric dieu? Yes, she was kneeling on the stand beside the others.

casica scandalize you in any way? No, sir, he never did. Did you over say that the priest had done

Did the priest on that or on any other oc-

anything to you? I said to Melina Surprenant that the curt had put his hand on my dress, but that was a

You did not use any other expressions than

No, sir, I did not.

Had you say talk about this matter with Melina Surprenant? Yes, sir.
Did she talk about her father? Yes, sir.

What did she say her father wanted her to say against the priest? I don't remember.
Did Elelina ever tell you that her father know well that this accusation was false against the priest?

Question objected to and not allowed. Old you have a talk about the charges ugainst the priest? Yes, What did she say? Melina Surprenant

said that her father wanted her to bring the charges against the priest, but they were not true. I told Aunt Ellen this so that Surprenant should come and visit us. Did your uncle, Phil Brady, take you out

of school and tell you anything? Yes; he took me out of school and told me not to say anything to the priest, as all he wanted was for me to say that he did nothing to me.

UNCLE PHIL THREATENS,

He told me not to go near the Black Notary's. He told me to tell the truth, and when I went to tell that the cure did nothing to me, he would shake his hands at me and "You lie, that is not the truth." 80.V. got airaid of Uncle Phil, and I always told him afterwards that the priest did something to me : but I always told Aunt Ellen that the priest did nothing to me, and that is the real truth. Aunt Mary (Phil Brady's wife) promised me a new dress if I told the truth. Then I said Cure Pepin never did anything to me and aunt said that was a lie and she would give me no dress. When we were at confession that day I would have heard or seen Melina Surprenant, but I did not. She did not cry. I was speaking to her afterwards, but did not notice enything. There was plenty of light in the sacristy, as much as there is in the court house now, and I could have seen anything that occurred.

J. B. Gendron, High Constable, deposed

that he served the subpœna on Maggie Jane Brady on behalf of the Crown. Cross-examined -She saw Father Pepin last Friday. He came to the house last with Futher Woods. Father Woods called me aside and asked me was it true that Father Pepin evardid anything to me and witness said Her mother told her to tell the truth if Father Pepin did anything to her, but not to tell a lie. She was afraid of her uncle when she told him that the priest did anything to her. She did not say it until after he

threatened her.
Mr. Brodeur-Where are you living now? Answer-In St. Anicet. Why did you leave St. Antoine Abbee, and who brought you there?
Answer—My mother lives in Anicet and she brought me there. They took me away, afraid of Unole Phil taking me out of the

Mr. Seers Will you swear that certain before a magistrate. I saw Surprenaut a. Answer Yes, A saw her beside Father persons did not go to your house and ask you second time and I squin told him he had done Pepin confessing her sins. Melina was kneed to have the cure, arrested and put out of the wrong to bring the child before a magistrate. Tug down all the time, (Surprenaut awore year parish?