folly will cease. There could be no greater nonsense. Has not this sort of gambling been going on for years and years, and is it not as bad as ever? There is but one way to deal with it. What is known as getting up a corner is fraud, palpable fraud, and should be dealt with by special legislation Business, public honor, the welfare of the masses, demand the suppression of gambling with food. For it is those who work that they may eat who in the end have to pay the cash which makes or ruins the gamblers. Therefore this is a question for the workingmen to tackle. These Chicago corners increase the price of bread, and the banks that lend their funds and their credit to the operation are criminally liable to the people for the abuse of trust. Anarchism in Chicago is a reflex of corners, and while one set of rogues manage to make a pile another set will club their coppers to buy dynamite wherewith to exploit a system that permits villainy to flourish under the name of business.

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

Politics are getting badly mixed in this Canada of ours. Never since the establishment of representative institutions in this country has the extraordinary spectacle been witnessed of a parliament, fresh from the country after a general election, been found so out of harmony with the people who are credited with having elected it. This seeming paradox opens an inviting field for political speculation. The question naturally arises, how can such a thing be? The answer is very simple.

The Ministry of the day secured a small majority by wholesale bribery, electoral fraud, intimidation and coercion.

The first session of the new parliament had hardly got to work, pottering over the wretched details of these frauds on the electorate, before there was a grand upheaval of the people against the very policy which ministers and their friends declared had been reaffirmed by the popular vote. Protection, pushed to retaliation, exclusion, isolation, was held by the Government to be the fixed desire and determination of the Canadian people. Ministers acted on that idea and armor-plated the Chinese wall with the iron duties. Then, as if to counterblast the action of the Government, the Farmers' Institutes throughout the great agricultural Province of Ontario sent back a unanimous demand for Unrestricted Reciprocity. Just as if the inhabitants of a besieged town might rise against the garrison that was defending them against an army and a cause with which they sympathized. Instead of strengthening the wall that divides the country from the rest of the continent, these people call for its entire demolition. Were ever a people and a parliament more out of harmony? And, if the one is but the creature of the other, is it possible that so vast, so radical a difference, can long subsist without producing a crisis?

Nor is this all. Manitoba, which sent a majority of nominal supporters of the ministry to Ottawa, has, through its local government, openly defied the Ottawa machine by commencing the construction of a railway for the avowed object of breaking the C. P. R. monopoly, established by act of the Dominion Parliament.

In Quebec the local Premier is moving for a convocation of provincial governments, with the approbation of the leaders of those governments, to consider the relations of the provinces to the Dominion, with a view to amending the federal constitution in the direction of curbing the centralizing tendencies of the Macdonaldite policy.

In Nova Scotia secession is a living and moving spirit, in spite of the Tupperian bribe of fifteen millions to railways in that province, whereby the elections were carried. Our Bluenose friends are ready to take any number of such bribes without abating their hatred for confederation or their love for reciprocity.

Even British Columbia, the spoiled child of the Dominion, is getting restive under the pressure of the Ottawa incubus, and is beginning to squeal against it.

A more extraordinary and portentous state of affairs cannot well be imagined. And, to add to the difficulties of the situation, we see the federal ministry torn with internal dissensions; the heretofore autocratic premier having been compelled to knock under to a subordinate but rebellious colleague whose expulsion he failed to accomplish after months of intrigue. Meantime Sir John and his first lieutenant have packed their baggage for a skip to England, where, it may be reasonably supposed, they intend to find a refuge before the storm they see approaching bursts on the country.

It is thus evident from signs coming from all quarters, within and without, that the Government is in jeopardy. To save themselves, Ministers must yield to the popular demands. But these demands include the abandonment of the whole policy by which they obtained and still hold office. They must surrender every principle to which they stand pledged. We know them well enough to be quite convinced of their readiness to turn about and wheel about, and jump Jim Crow, for their principles have ever been of the most plastic description. But in the present collection of forces they cannot perform the feat of leaping down their own throats and turning themselves inside out. It is therefore a safe corelation that when Parliament again meets and the Ministry is unable, as it must be, to gratify the popular demand, it must go down, and give place to a new set of men in harmony with the people.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G., Brockville, Ont.—Authentic reports of the proceedings of the British House of Commons are in existence since the days of Dr. Johnson. Reports previous to his day were made by members of the House. "Hansard," so named from the first recognized publisher of parliamentary debates, is nearer one hundred than fifty years old. Your friend must be very ignorant as well as prejudiced. We have written to Ottawa for exact dates and will give them in a further issue of THE POST.

Ignorance may be bliss, but the hot handle of a shovel is blister.

The Prince of Wales never smokes Reign a Victoria cigars.

When a lady is sewing she is in reality not what she seams.

LETTER OF THANKS

TO THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE I. N. L.

H. J. CLORAN, ESQ.,
President Montreal Branch I.N.L. of A.,
Montreal, Canada:

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to transmit to you and the officers and members of the Montreal Branch the thanks of the executive for their splendid action on the occasion of William O'Brien's recent visits to the commercial capital of Canada. The conduct of the Irishmen of Montreal, under the guidance of the Montreal Branch of the League, has been a glorious proof that "one in name and one in fame are the sea-divided Gael." They have shown that it is only in the dark corners of ignorant Orange lodges that the Irish landrobber and despoiler of his fellowmen can find apologists. Where forty years ago the victims of Lansdowne's father found Canadian graves a mighty Irish population has gathered in power and influence to denounce the equally unjust and cruel son. The sigh of the perishing victim has been replaced by the stern voice of an avenging race, who will demand repayment to the last farthing, and will never cease until the whole brood of Irish landlords are driven from a land they have so long cursed by their brutal and pitiless exactions.

I trust that the splendid example of the members of the League in Montreal will spur the Irish population of your fine city to greater exertions in the cause. There are among you men of wealth and influence who have displayed disgraceful apathy. This is a time when those who are not with us are against us, and our movement cannot afford to be clogged with the inertia of over cautious and moderate individuals, who never did and never will achieve the redress of a single Irish grievance. We are engaged in a constitutional agitation, but an agitation wherein the actors must take off their gloves and go in with bare knuckles if they expect to come off with victory. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that every man who calls himself Irish should be an active worker in the cause. Let no one fear disaster; as ex-President Alexander Sullivan said, when asked what the Irish Americans would do if Parnell failed: "We did not enter upon this campaign with the idea of failing, and we don't intend to."

The officers and members of the Montreal Branch have therefore every reason to be proud of their action, and I hope that the Irishmen of Montreal will appreciate that action by sustaining the branch until it has a numerical strength worthy of the Canadian metropolis.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN L. SUTTON,
Sec. I. N. L. A.

Lincoln, Neb., 10th June, 1887.

THE LION'S PAW.

AN OLD OFFICER ON THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

"What does the Egyptian Convention practically amount to?" said an old English officer to-day. "It is merely a nominal ratification by the Sultan of the occupation of Egypt hitherto by British troops and in the future. The lion, having once laid his paw upon Egypt, is not going to let it go, unless a Liberal Government should get into power and be forced by the "peace at any price" party to withdraw. The irritation of France arises from the fact that she might have occupied Egypt in much the same unceremonious manner, but lost the chance, England, for a wonder, having acted with promptitude in this instance, and, in a measure, having taken the French by surprise. Cairo, Alexandria and Suez were more or less becoming Frenchified in manners and customs, and there was comparatively no English element influencing the future of the country until the advent of the redcoats, who made Arabi Pasha's rebellion and the opera bouffe campaign the climax, which was Tel-el-Kebir, the pretext for their coming. The hotels and cafés in these cities were principally French; they had their French theatres and *café chantants*, and French fashions had penetrated even to the harems. No wonder then that France was disgusted and feels sore to this day at being thus supplanted by "perfidious Albion," and although it is doubtful whether France would actually make the ratification of the Egyptian convention by the Sultan a *causus belli*, there is no doubt that the Gallic cock will crow his loudest in the hope of at least satisfying the French people and making matters as unpleasant as possible for England.

"The actual ratification by the convention in question by Turkey, however, is not an absolute necessity from an English point of view, for as she is in possession of Egypt, and thoroughly understanding the old maxim that possession is nine points of the law, she will virtually do as she pleases unless prevented by actual force of arms."

DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Commons to-night a motion by W. H. Smith was carried that Government bills be given priority during the remainder of the session. In reply to Mr. Gladstone he said he would take up the Crimes Bill for third reading on Thursday. In the House of Lords to-day the Irish land bill passed its third reading.

DR. McGLYNN'S FATE.

ROME, July 4.—Orders have been sent to the Archbishop of New York to excommunicate the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and to publish the decree in the journals.

THE *POST* GETTING SAVAGE.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Post*, Churchill' organ, says the secret of the Spaulding election seems to show that the Government has not m the demands of public opinion with reference to the Crimes Bill. The Government has dawdled over four months, when the bill might have been passed forcibly in as many weeks. The sooner a stronger government is formed the better. Great changes are necessary with a view to strengthen the Ministers' hold upon the country.

A BELFAST ROW.

BELFAST, July 4.—While some Orangemen were bathing in the Lagan to-day they were attacked by a crowd of Catholics. Companions of the Orangemen rallied and the two sides pelted each other with stones for half an hour, when the arrival of police put an end to the fight and the Orangemen retired. The Catholics resisted the police and were repulsed with difficulty. Many were injured on both sides.

RAISING THE PRICE OF OIL.

LIMA, Ohio, July 2.—The oil producers of the Lima, Findlay and North Baltimore fields have signed an agreement with the Standard Oil company to cease production for nine months in order to give the Standard company a chance to find a market for Ohio's crude oil as fuel. This action is the result of a meeting of producers to consider means of increasing the price of crude.

FATAL FAMILY FEUD.

GAINSVILLE, Tex., July 2.—The Houghton brothers became involved in a quarrel yesterday with the Paines, father and son. Shooting began and resulted in the death of Paine senior and one of the Houghton brothers and the fatal wounding of Young Paine. The other Houghton brother is in jail. The quarrel is said to have been caused by the refusal of the Paines to join in a scheme to rob a Santa Fe train.

A CRYING SHAME!

Slaughtering the Innocents.

DR. LABERGE MAKES AN AWFUL DISCLOSURE.

The Terrible Neglect of Unfortunate Foundlings.

BORN TO ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH.

Only Four Per Cent. Live, when Fifty Per Cent. Could be Saved by Proper Treatment—A Foundlings' Home a Necessity—A Suggestion—An Important Interview with the Medical Health Officer.

Dr. Laberge, Montreal's medical health officer, was interviewed by a POST representative on Sunday on the subject of the frightful death rate among foundings. The disclosures made by the doctor, who has made a thorough investigation of the matter, are startling and horrifying. It would appear from his statements that for years there has been a wholesale slaughtering of the innocents through want of proper care and nourishment.

Dr. Laberge said that he had been cognizant for some time of the enormous death-rate among foundlings, and was first led to inquire into the cause by the fact hat the mortality statistics of the city were increased so much thereby, and improperly so, as Montreal was not responsible for the mortality amongst illegitimate infants who were born outside its limits. It appears that over three-fourths of the foundlings who die in and around the city are sent here from all over the country, even from the adjoining American States. The doctor said: "The Grey Nun's receive the paltry sum of $200 a year from the Provincial Government to look after foundlings. Of course the amount is ridiculously inadequate, and the good Sisters are obliged to repeatedly draw on their own limited resources. Now, last year the number was six or eight over 700. Of these no less than 678 died—that is,

ONLY 4 PER CENT.

of the abandoned babes survived. Of course, I understand that illegitimate children, coming into the world as they do, are more likely to die than others, but there is no doubt that at least 50 per cent. of them could be saved if they got proper treatment Some time ago I called upon the Sister Superioress of the Grey Nuns, and had a long talk with her on the subject. The good Sister admitted that the mortality amongst foundling infants was enormous, but she said she was powerless to prevent it. When a babe was left in their care they were obliged to send it out to be nourished in poor families living either in the city or surrounding districts. The women, she was sorry to say, were not always sufficiently attentive to the unfortunate babes, but they (the sisters) were obliged to trust the little ones to some one's care, and they could not always judge the most trustworthy persons. These women were paid $2.50 per month for their trouble. I asked the sisters if it was not a fact that only four per cent. of these infants lived, and she answered that she believed that "that was about the percentage."

A PITIFUL SCENE.

"Have you ever visited any of the houses where the foundlings were cared for?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, and I shall never forget it all my life," answered the doctor. "One day I thought I would see for myself how they fared, so I ascertained where one of the women who was in the habit of taking infants in to nurse lived. It was on the outskirts of St. Jean Baptiste village in a small back street. When I came to the house it was in appearance little better than a hovel. I paused on the threshold, a most peculiar sound greeting my ears and arresting my footsteps. It was a sound of someone sucking something with great animation. Opening the door, I stepped in, and what a sight met my gaze! In four rude wooden boxes (they could not by the greatest stretch of imagination be called cradles) were four tender infants, with the eyes staring wide open, and each one holding something in its little hand which it was sucking with the most extravagant gusto. I drew nearer and found that each held a piece of bread wrapped in a dirty rag, which had evidently been soaked in water, and on which they kept up

A SIBBILENT CHORUS

that was pitiful to hear. These infants, it was easy to see, were far from properly nourished, and the filth of their surroundings was disgusting. The woman who attended to them was a shiftless creature, and had evidently not given them a wash since they came under her charge, they were covered with rags and vermin. Instead of taking off the dirty rags they had on the woman had to all appearances merely added more rags. It is hardly necessary to say that under such treatment these helpless little beings went to make up the 96 per cent. who never survive two months after their birth.

"Has this kind of thing been going on long?"

"Why, yes; for years. Montreal is the *entrepot* for all the illegitimate children in Canada, and the fact that they all die here or are sent here dead adds 5 or 6 per cent. to our death rate and gives the city a reputation for unhealthiness. I have been to Ottawa and represented the case to the department with a view that a special column in the health statistics would be made for the mortality among illegitimate children, but nothing was done."

"What would be the best way to care for foundlings?"

"Well, I think a separate institution under medical supervision should be established at once. It is imperatively necessary that a physician should treat the case of each infant and give instructions as to the best means of nourishing it. Some infants die because the milk they are given as food is too rich or fatty, while others fail because the milk is poor and weak. Life or death to the infant is in the milk. I have no hesitation in saying that at least half of these offsprings of shame could be saved, if they were properly cared for. In other countries the most perfect systems exist for the care of foundlings, and I think it is the duty of the state to protect and look after the innocents. I would like to suggest to Sir Donald Smith and Sir Stephen the advisability of donating $50,000 of their munificent gift for an hospital to the establishment of an institution, under control of a medical man, for a foundlings home. It is badly needed. Up to a few months ago the Grey Nuns were obliged to look after all abandoned babes, but now the Protestants have an institution under the management of the Sisters of St. Margaret. I believe it has been a great boon to the community, and is doing good work. The present state of things, however, cannot be allowed to continue."

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 4.—Independence day was celebrated as much as usual. Despatches from nearly all the northern cities speak of excessively hot weather. A few report early rains, and in some cases, as in this city, a heavy shower fell in the late afternoon, bringing a much needed relief from the oppressive heat which has prevailed for a week past. The celebrations generally took the usual form, parades, fireworks, speeches athletic and field sports of various kinds. Casualties are less numerous than was to be expected. Up to midnigot tonight the reported list is:—Utica, N.Y., Geo. Collins, aged 23, drowned; Oswego Falls, N.Y., S. Southhard, killed by train, and Miss Carpenter killed, Mrs. Woodworth and Mike Fitzgerald injured by stray bullets in target practice at the same place. At Albany, Charles Van Aerman and Miss Emma Churchill killed; carriage struck by a train.

TRULY VETERANS.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The veterans of 1812 celebrated the 4th by raising the flag on the old fort in Central Park, a reunion and a dinner. There are only three of the veterans living in this vicinity. They are: General Abram Dally, aged 91; George Crigger, aged 90, and Henry Morris, aged 88. They did not appear at the flag raising, which was done by deputies, as the hour was too early for the veterans, but they joined in the reunion and dinner, and retold the old stories of the engagements in which they had participated.

HARD ON DUTCHMEN.

PARIS, June 29.—The *National*, in a fiery article, complains that Germany is constantly laboring, by taunts and insults, to exasperate France, and urges the expulsion of all German residents belonging to German Kriegsvereins.

A GALLANT POLICE FORCE.

DUBLIN, June 29.—A body of police was attacked by a mob at Stephen's Green, yesterday. Stones and other missiles were thrown at the officers, who, however, soon dispersed their assailants.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 4.—Yesterday morning, the body of Dennis Mahoney, target tender for the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad, was found near the target house on Penn street. He had been stabbed through the heart with a knife. Several suspects were arrested.

IRISHMEN ONLY IN NAME.

LONDON, June 30.—A number of loyal Irish Catholics, including the Earl of Fingall, the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Kenmore, Lord DeFreyne, Lord Bellew, Lord Emly, the O'Connor Don, Sir George Errington and others, attended the Jubilee ceremonies in London who have sent to the Queen an address of loyalty and devotion. Mr. Holmes, Attorney-General for Ireland, has been appointed a judge.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

PARIS, June 30.—A majority of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to study the question of the separation of Church and State, approve of M. Boysset's project for the abrogation of the Concordat. The main articles of the scheme are as follows:—"The Republic will respect all religions, but will grant subsidies or special privileges to none. Various regulations and laws will be repealed. The departments and communes will retake possession of various religious edifices and real and personal properties. Ministers now in receipt of a Government stipend, if over 50 years of age, will receive a life pension of 1,000 francs yearly, if under 50, they will be entitled to a lump sum, the maximum amount to be 800 francs. Citizens may form religious societies or syndicates without government authorization, under the laws relating to professional syndicates, and municipal councils will be empowered to let edifices to such syndicates.

SMASHED TO MATCHWOOD.

EIGHT FREIGHT CARS BADLY WRECKED—TWO MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES WHILE STEALING A RIDE.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., July 3.—At 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a train loaded with fresh beef, *en route* from Chicago to Buffalo, was wrecked about three miles from St. Thomas, on the London and Port Stanley division of the Grand Trunk railway. The axle broke on the fifth car from the engine, and fourteen cars were piled in the utmost confusion. The track, for a quarter of a mile, was completely torn up and rails twisted in every conceivable shape. Two men, Thomas Hunt, cigarmaker, and Doss Sissley, laborer, of London, were killed. Both men were stealing a ride to Buffalo to attend the celebration on the fourth. Hunt remained pinned for five hours between two cars. He was released at daylight, but only lived an hour. Sissley's body was not recovered until 6 o'clock this evening. He was standing between two cars when the accident occurred, and must have been killed instantly. Some of the cars are imbedded in solid earth, others lying at right angles to the road twenty feet from the track. Ten cars yet lie imbedded in the earth. The track cannot be ready for traffic until late to-morrow. Eight cars are in match wood, the wheels and iron work being all broken. Six cars were damaged about $250 each. If the contents are injured materially, and it is feared they are, owing to the excessive heat, the loss will be near $25,000. None of the crew belonging to the train were injured.

NOTES FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 4.—There is considerable talk in financial circles this morning regarding the annual report of the Bank of Commerce, published this morning. The shareholders were prepared for a considerable amount being struck off for bad and doubtful debts, etc., but they were not prepared for the striking off of $1,451,381, which involves a reduction of the bank's rest from its present figures of $1,600,000 to $500,000. The year just closed has, however, been very profitable, the net profits exceeding $600,000, bearing a balance, after the seven per cent. dividend, of $208,544. To the latter sum has been added $150,000 from the reserve for a rebate of interest on current accounts, and $1,100,000 from the rest account. These changes have been recommended by the new general manager and the new assistant general manager after a most rigorous revaluation of the entire assets of the bank, and they express no fears regarding the bank's future.

Henry Reynolds, Adelaide street west, will enter a suit against the Salvation Army for refusing him entrance to their barracks on Saturday night because he had no coat on.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ont, July 4.—His Excellency the Governor-General has received the following cablegram from Her Majesty the Queen in reply to his own congratulating her on her jubilee:—"Accept for yourself and my Canadian people the expressions of my warmest thanks for your kind congratulations."

Sir James A. Grant has received through Sir Charles Tupper the official notification from Mr. C. Cox, Chancellor of the Order of St. Mitchael and St. George, conferring the honor of knighthood upon him. He is a Knight Commander.

It is generally understood that the Government will disallow the Manitoba Railway act. A copy of the act has been received and it is believed that it has been considered by council.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says the Porte has ordered the Germania company of Kiel to despatch to Turkey a vessel with two torpedo catchers, also nine torpedo boats. The vessels are required to be powerful and speedy.

CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT IN KANSAS

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Since the publication of our last letter in your valuable paper, we have received many letters from many parts of the United States and Canada, asking many questions about this part of Kansas and the advantages it would afford a person wishing to emigrate here with some means, all asking about the same questions, and, by your publishing a brief description of this country, it might be of some interest to your numerous readers.

Hutchinson is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, the county seat of Reno county, and is situated 220 miles south-west of Kansas City, on the bank of the Arkansas river, and consequently Reno county is in the great Valley of the Arkansas. We are on an elevation of 1500 feet, which leaves us free from malaria, and as the fall of the Arkansas is seven feet to the mile, it leaves no stagnant water to breed disease, which leaves this country healthful in all respects.

The water is pure and delicious, as this whole valley is underlaid with our life-giving lake of water, from 4 to 40 feet from the surface.

The State of Kansas is extravagant in school intarest. One sixteenth of the land is appropriated for school purposes; besides this most all the large towns have Catholic schools and convents. Reno County has five Catholic churches and Hutchinson has ten churches of different denominations. We have the best of law and order. The police force is constantly on the alert to keep order and give information to the many strangers that are constantly coming in. The soil is a dark sandy loam, deep in the valleys and deeper on the uplands, producing in great abundance corn, wheat, oats and other grains usually grown in the most favored localities. Fruit and grapes are raised here with great success, also potatoes and all kinds of vegetables generally grown in gardens. Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are raised here in large numbers and with but little expense, as the winters are so mild they need but little shelter. The climate is delicious, being a mean temperature between the temperate and the semi-tropical. The rigors of Northern winters are unknown and the enervating heat of Southern summers does not prostrate the workers in the field and orchard.

The summers are one long season of sunshine and fruitfulness and the nights are invariably cool, the winters are open and oftimes very mild. Sickness is uncommon, the dry air of this Western plateau having rare healing properties. Coal is found in great abundance in different parts of the State. Four dollars per ton is an average price for the soft coal, while farmers burn corn cobs, as they make a pleasant fire and cost nothing. Lumber is plenty and of all grades, an average price would be $20 per "M." Hutchinson has doubled its population within the last year. She has the Holly water works, the Inter-state gas works, a complete telephone system, the Edison electric light and a street railway, Hutchinson has the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee Railroad, the Chicago, Kansas & Western, the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island, and we are promised by the first of January the Frisco line, the Pennsylvania Central, the Fort Smith from New Orleans, the Denver, Memphis and Atlantic and the Union Pacific. We think there is a bright prospect for a good city, as the location is central, the county around here is level prairie without natural timber, very rich and productive. About one-half of the land is cultivated, the balance is waiting for people from the East wanting homes. Our society has left about two hundred farms, ranging in value from ten to twenty-five dollars per acres, on long time; we offer these as an inducement to Catholic immigrants. We have a printed pamphlet which we will send to any one addressing Thomas Parker, treasurer of the Catholic Immigration Society, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Hutchinson, Kansas, June 24, 1887.

ST. REMI COLLEGE.

To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR,—At the closing of St. Remi Commercial College for the holidays the pupils gave a splendid dramatic and musical entertainment to the public. The college was filled with spectators and the pieces acted by the scholars were something choice and drew forth repeated applause from the audience. The reverend Brothers, who have the direction of the college, received the warmest appreciation from the public for the manner and ability with which they have instructed the children. This magnificent new college, which was built by the parish of St. Remi, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Mongeau, parish priest, is situated in St. Remi Village, County of Napierville, about 30 miles north of Montreal, and 15 miles south of the boundary line of the United States, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at a cost of nearly forty thousand dollars. It was opened in September, 1886, for the first time, and the public are more than satisfied with the progress of the scholars. The college is under the immediate direction of Rev. Father Dugast, Director and Superior, Rev. Father Laporte, chaplain, and the Rev. Brother Huot, prefect of studies, assisted by eight rev. brothers, all of whom are greatly admired for their talent, energy and painstaking endeavors to improve and make the new college of St. Remi one of the most flourishing houses of education in the Dominion of Canada, and their chances for success are bright as they teach French, English, Latin, and all branches of education at an extremely moderate fee, and are encouraged from near and far Children from all parts of Canada and the United States have attended during the past year. Several applications are now in for the next year. After the entertainment the audience dispersed very much pleased and wishing long life and success to the new college.

A LOVER OF EDUCATION.

THE UNSIGNED TREATY.

DE LESSEPS SAYS THAT ENGLAND MUST LEAVE EGYPT OR FIGHT FRANCE.

PARIS, July 4.—A reporter interviewed M. De Lesseps on the Egyptian question to day. The veteran's views on the subject are gloomy.

"If England does not clear out of Egypt," said he, "sooner or later she will have to fight France. I don't say that France will go to war at once. At present she may not be strong enough. But however weak she may be to-day, she is sure to rise again, and when she does rise, England will have to settle accounts with her. It is a life or death question for France. She can never consent to England's capture of Egypt. If this Anglo-Turkish convention is signed," added M. De Lesseps, "the Sultan will lose his throne, for I have letters here announcing that a religious chief in Arabia is preparing a revolution."

WHAT A RUSSIAN ORGAN SAYS.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—*Le Nord*, the Russian organ here, commenting on the Egyptian question, says that Russia will not fail France, and refutes the report that Russia will not concern herself in Egypt in return for English concessions in Bulgaria. Russia, Germany and Austria, the paper continues, are friendly. If they do not agree on the Egyptian question it will simply result in liberty of action for each power, adds *Le Nord*, and Germany, Austria and Italy will not espouse England's interests to the extent of affording her material assistance.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION NOT YET RATIFIED.

LONDON, July 4.—Sir James Fergusson announced in the Commons to-day that the Anglo-Turkish convention in relation to Egypt had not yet been ratified by the Porte. He stated that England would grant no postponement of the signing of the convention by Turkey beyond to-day.

THE PEACEFUL PATHS OF ARBITRATION.

LONDON, July 4.—Over one hundred English, Scotch and Welsh members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States in favor of offering all Anglo-American disputes to arbitration for settlement. It is probable that a deputation of membees of the House of Commons will be sent to Washington to present the memorial to Mr. Cleveland.

THIRD
ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE
—OF THE—
Irish Catholic Parishioners of St Ann's Parish, Montreal.
TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE,

with the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, and under the personal direction of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers,

SATURDAY, 9th July, 1887.

The steamer "CANADA," which has been chartered for the occasion, will leave the Richelieu Company's wharf at 5.30 p.m *sharp*, and will make the entire trip from Montreal to Ste. Anne.

NO CHANGE OF BOATS AT QUEBEC.

Tickets—Adults, $2.00; Children, $1.00.

Tickets may be obtained from the Committee of Management, and also in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church.

The plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, corner Young and Ottawa streets, on SUNDAY, the 26th June, from 2 to 5 p.m., and on Wednesday and Friday Evenings thereafter from 7:30 to 8.30, when Staterooms and Tickets may be secured.

Applications by mail from country districts for Tickets and Staterooms addressed to the Secretary, P. O. Box 2098, will be attended to.

T. J. QUINLAN,
Secretary of Committee.

THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

CABLE.

England has refused to grant Turkey any further time for signing the Anglo-Turkish convention.

The forthcoming marriage of the Emperor of China is officially announced. His wife has been selected. The festivities will cost £1,000,000. Numerous changes are expected in the Imperial Government.

Commander Chas. Lestrange, of the British despatch boat Surprise, is missing. He was in Marseilles awaiting the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, whom the Surprise was to convey to Malta. Last Wednesday Commander Lestrange visited the suburbs of Marseilles and he has not been seen or heard of since.

Mgr. Scilla, the Papal Nuncio at Munich, who went to London to represent the Pope at the Queen's Jubilee, departed Saturday for Brussels. The Duke of Norfolk and a number of other distinguished British Catholics accompanied the Nuncio to the railway staion, and in bidding him farewell they kissed his hand.

In the Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy in the Spalding division of Lincolnshire the Gladstonians have gained a seat. Their candidate Halloy Stewart defeated Mr. Trion, the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist nominee, by 5,110 to 4,363. In the last election Stewart was defeated by Finch Hatton, Conservative, by a majority of 288. In the present election the total vote was 639 larger than in the last election.

In a speech on Saturday Lord Randolph Churchill deplored the result of the elect on in Spalding, but yet did not consider its import alarming. Perhaps, he said, the Liberal-Unionists had relied too much upon their strength in Parliament, and the great combination of their leading men. The Spalding election might prove a blessing in disguise, for if ground was lost anywhere the Liberal-Unionists must make strenuous efforts to recover it.

The relations between Germany and Russia are becoming incomprehensible. While there is seeming concord between the two courts, the war of extermination against everything German is ever increasing in Russia. This action on the part of Russia results in intense bitterness against that country in Berlin, where the leading journals counsel reprisals in self-defence. The semi-official *Post* says that in the event of a war with Germany, which many influential persons in Russia are striving to bring about, a stroke of the pen would suffice to deprive Germans of all their sinews of war, in the shape of the mill ards they have confided to the Czar of Russia for bonds.

AMERICAN.

Jacob Sharp passed a restless night He is growing weaker. His family spent much of the day with him. At times he fell into a lethargic state.

A number of convicts attempted to escape from the State prison at Folsom, Cal, Saturday afternoon. The guard opened fire on the fleeing men with the Gatling gun and one of them was instantly killed; another received three wounds and will die. This ended the *emeute*.

CANADIAN.

La Justice of Saturday says:—"Hon. Mr. Laurier will refuse all honors of knighthood."

The Rev. Sister George, while attending a mission at the Ursaline convent, Quebec, yesterday, fell and fractured her knee.

The first sod of the Red River Valley Railroad was turned by Premier Norquay yesterday at Fort Rouge, about three miles from the city. About five hundred people were present. Very little interest was manifested in the proceedings.

THE SECOND STEAMER

OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC FROM JAPAN ARRIVES AT VANCOUVER WITH A FULL CARGO.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 4.—The Parthia, Capt. Brough, arrived here, all well, at 1 o'clock a.m. She was detained yesterday at Esquimault two hours whilst changing pilots. She experienced light head winds and misty weather nearly all the voyage. Upon entering the straits yesterday morning she encountered a gale in which the pilot lost his boat. She left Yokohama on the 20th of June at 1 p.m. The following is her list of passengers:

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, two European servants, Mr. E. J. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cunningham, six children and two native servants, Dr. and Mrs. E. Campbell, Mr. Wm. M. Couper, Mr. A. H. Dawbard, Mr. W. C. Davies, Capt. Wm. Deane, Mr. George D. Mackay, Mr. E. J. Beaumont Nesbit, Mr. B. Roth, Mr. C. Watney, Mr. V. J. Watney and European servant, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Goodman, four children and native servant, Mr. C. Parnell, Mr. P. Walton, 9 Japanese third class, 91 Chinese third class, and 9 Chinese second class.

HER CARGO CONSISTS

of 42,108 packages, measuring 2970 tons, composed as follows:—21 packages silk, 35,472 packages tea, 7,615 packages rice and curios, and 12 sacks mail; also 121 packages of tea samples per express. It was rumored in Hong Kong that the steamship Batavia would not be ready to sail on the day stated, and that the steamship Port Augusta had been chartered to take her place for this trip. It is expected she will bring a larger cargo than the Parthia. The merchants and importers in China and Japan are all in favor of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, and are shipping by it whenever possible. They think the route superior to that by San Francisco, and indications are that the new line will carry most of the freight. The Parthia brings no news of any importance since that received by the last mail. Before leaving the vessel the passengers presented Capt Brough with an address, expressing their satisfaction with the vessel and the manner in which the company has provided for their accommodation. The steamship Port Augusta has been put on the line as an intermediate steamer, owing to the pressure of passengers and freight offering, and not to replace the steamship Batavia, which will also sail on her advertised time.

All the renegade Apaches who recently left the reservation on a raid are in the guard house at San Carlos, Ariz., having given themselves up. A general court martial is now in progress.

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Debilitated persons should ask for it, and take no other. 40-G