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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6. 1888.

PRICE. · · FIVE CENTS

WALT WHITMAN'S HYMN TO DEATH. The edit it of the Fortnightly Review still con-The edit of the Formignuy Estrew still continues to request eminent men of letters to give him what is their jadgment are the finest passing what is their jadgment are the finest passing with their passing which will be the finest passing with their passing with the pass of Asia, "sends Walt Whitman's magnificent and Asia," sends Walt Whitman's magnificent "Ardress to Death." As this poem is less known than it deserves, we give it below for the benefit of trust of our readers who may be unbenefit of trust of our readers who may be unbenefit of trust of our readers who may be unqualiar with its singular beauty :-

Come rovely and soothing Death, Undulate round the world, serenely arriving, ar-

riving,
In the day, in the night, to all, to each
Sooner or later, delicate Death. Praised be the fathornless universe, For hie and j.y., and for objects and knowledge

curious:
And for love, sweet love, -- But praise! O praise and praise For the sure unwinding arms of cool-enfolding

Dark mother, alw.y- gliding near, with soft Have note chanted for thee a chant of fullest Then I chant it for thee I glory thee above all; I bring then a song that, when thou must in-deed come, come unfalteringly.

Approach encompassing Death-strong deliveress! When it is so - when thou hast taken them, I joyously sing the dead,
Lost in the loving, flucting ocean of thee,
Sared in the flood of thy bliss, O Death!

From thee to me glad serenades.

Dances for thee I propose, saluting thee—adornments and feastings for thee;

And the sights of the open landscape, and the high-spread sky are htting,

And life and the fields and the huge and thoughtful night.

The night in silence under many a star; The ocean shore, and the busky whispering wave, whose voice I know; And the soul turning to thee, O vast and well-veiled Death, And the bidy gratefully nestling close to thee.

Over the tree-tops I float thee a song! Over the rising and sinking waves—over the myrial fields and prairies wide;
Over the dense-pycked cities all, and the teeming wharves and ways,
[float this coral, with joy to thee, U Death!

ORDINATIONS.

Oddai List of Those Ordained by Archbishop Fabre.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has just made following ordinations at the Grand

-Messrs, J. B. Bonin, O. D. Bour-Tonsure — Messrs. J. B. Bonin, O. D. Bourdeau, J. Coallier, O. F. Lagace, J. G. Bastien, G. A. Fonrouge, E. J. Laurencelle, L. E. Perrin, A. J. Prefontaine, Montreal; W. F. Kiely, R. McInnis, Antigonish; C. B. Lechtenberg, G. H. Luehrsmann, Dubuque; J. J. Donnelly, Hamilton; J. J. Egan, Hartford; P. McCabe, P. J. Quinlan, London; E. A. Dorgan, Manchester; M. W. Holland, Oxdensburg; D. J. Scollard, Peterborough; P. A. Gilberton, Santa Fe; M. J. Ahern, L. J. Caisse, J. J. Farrell, J. A. Fitzerald, H. Ham. isie, J. J. Farrell, J. A. Fitzgerald, H. Hamaisse, J. J. Raffell, J. A. Fitzgerald, H. Hamin, P. J. Lyons, C. A. Sullivan, Springfield; 7. F. Farrell, Brooklyn; F. J. Berhorst, E. A. efebvre, Grand Rapids; J. E Clark, M. P. IcCarthy, P. J. McGioney, Hartford; R. J. otter, Ogdensburg; E. J. Labroese, Ottawa; S. Kelley, Peoria; J. J. McGinnia, Portad. H. C. Pouget, Santa Fa. W. H. Admin. J.J. Bell, W. Fallon, M. J. Leonard, Spring-field; N. J. Desaulniers, Three Rivers; J. A. Bradshaw, Manchester; A. J. Larcheveque,

Miner Orders -Messes, E. J. Brien, J. W. Brophy, L. I. Callaghae, A. L. Deguay, J. H. Forbes, U. J. Geoffrion, A. R. Giroux, U. J. Lafontaine, A. A. Larue, Montreal; A. E. Montbouquet e, Antigonish: E. P. Wallace, Chatham; P. Haley, Hamilton; P. A. Lajoie, Nicolet; W. R. Hogan, C. J. O'Reilly, Oregon City; D. E. Doran, M. J. Owens, M. Roberge, Providence; W. F. Hartigan, Springfield; T. V. Bassalva, Marcouette.

V. Dassylva, Marquette.
Sul-Dacons.—Messrs. J. D. Gécyre, G. J.
Lajeunesse, J. A. Reid, H. J. Brien-Desrochers,
J. O. Duchesneau, M. J. Jolicœur, Montreal;
A. Beausoleil, Ottawa; M. Sullivan, Dubuque;
N. N. Poulm. J. Schrembs, Grand Rapids; H. J. Coté, J. J. Hinchy, Hamilton; J. Mugan, London; J. D. Desmond, A. H. Lessard, Man-chester; J. J. Tetreau, Nicolet; J. E. Brady, G. F. Maguire, Providence; L. de G. Leblanc, St. John, New Brunswick; L. J. Achim, J. A. Harley, Springfield; J. B. Choiniere, T. Decary, W. Kelly, C.S.C.

Decary, W. Melsy, C.S.C.

Decary, W. Boissonneault, L.

J. Roux, Montreal; P. J. Long, Burlington; J. J. McDonald, Charlottetown; W. T. Donohue, H. C. Eckart, Dubuque; B. W. Goossens, Grand Rapide; R. E. Brady, A. P. McIntosh, Hamilton; G. F. Marstell, Manchester. Priesthood-Rev. N. Jacques and C. Morrill,

The following ordinations have just been nade at the Normal school, Sherbrooke street: Tonsure and Minor Orders—Messra, L. Charton, A. Couture, F. Robichaud, I. R. Mc-Donald, J. Coffee, J. Grenier, N. Paré, N. Quirk, D. Dumesnil, E. Guilbeau, all of the

Sub Deacon—T. V. Dassylva, of Marquette.

Diacon—Messra. H. J. Brien dii Desroches,

Montreal; A. Beausoleil, Ottawa.

Pricathood—Rev. Messrs. R. E. Erady and

A. P. Moltach Limitan. P. McIntosh, Hamilton.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The estcemed Pastor of St. Mary's Parish, Rev. J. J. Salmon, was made the receipient, last Sunday, of a valuable gift and beautiful address, on the occasion of the anniversary of bis birthday. The happy event had been looked forwarded to with pleasing anticipations by all the parishoners, and especially by the members of the Young Ladies' Society of the Children of Mary, who were busy during the last week in Mary, who were busy during the last week in Meparing an agreeable surprise for the Rev. Rentlemen on the auspicious day. Several invitations had been sent to the Rev. Father's

of Ottawa, Donnelly of St. Anthony's, O'Donnell and Hennessey of St. Mary's, Dr. Gaherty, Mesers. Wade, Cuddy, Smith and Prof. Rier Messrs. Wade, Cuddy, Smith and Prof. Kierdon, and, all being seated, the programme of the evening commenced. The arrangements were under the management of a most efficient committee, the following ladies forming the axecutive: Misses Cronin, Rooney, McDonald, Gayuor, McHugh, McCallum, Sutherland, Purcel, and Harvey,

The principal feature of the celebration was the presentation of a handsome parlocuset of six

the presentation of a handsome parler set of six pieces, mounted in walnut, and finished with green and red brocaded velvet. This valuable rift was accompanied by an illuminated address in verse, consisting of a few expressive lines en-grossed on silk as follows: To our Beloved Pastor.

Your birthday comes on the wings of dawn; may it bring blessings a thousandfold For every joy that has been with rawn, and leave behind it a trace of g ld i

These choice lines were read by Miss Suther-These choice lines were read by Miss Suther-land and were accompanied by a beautiful bou-quet of flowers, presented on behalf of the young ladies by Miss Cronin Musical selec-tions were then given by Misses O'Neil, Lun-ney, Perkins, and Miss Alice Herbert, of Point St. Charles. An intermission followed, during which ice cream and cake were liberally served to the large number present, the young ladies of the parish doing the honors with hospitable grace and in a manner worthy of their proverbial generosity.

The musical programme was then resumed by a committee of gentlemen, assisted by Professor McGuirk, of St. Anthonys Church choir, who kindly consented to act as accompanist on the pinano. Several songs were excellently rendered by Mesars. Harkins, W. Smith, and C. Brady, of St. Mary's choir, all of which were deservedly

Rev. Father Salmon then rose, and, in eloquent words, expressed his gratitude toward tho e who had made him the recipient of such a valuable testimonial of their good wishes. He referred to the dignity of Christian womanhood as compared with that of the sex in ancient times, and even in pagan countries of the present day. His fine address was replete with salutory counsel and practical advice to his centle. Rev. Father Salmon then rose, and, in elotory counsel and practical advice to his gentle hearers, and was also a pleasing tribute of grati-tude to all those who honored the occasion by

THE HOME FEELING.

EVEN-TIDE ITS CHEER-"HEAVEN IS MY HOME." When the roar of the day is done; when the last lingering light of the sun has faded from the west, when one by one or in little groups of two and three the stars take their accustomed places and three the stars take their accustoned places in the sky like Sabbath worshippers drooping in-to evening service; when the dust is laid with dew and the air is more fragrant than at noon-tide with the breath of flowers; when the lamps are lit and the fir upon the hearthstone paints the window-panes with the magic warm and welcome of its cheer—then it is that the homewelcome of its oneer—then it is that the nome-feeling comes to claim, to soften and to purify the heart. It is ead to be a stranger in a strange land at that hour, and sadder still to be a pen-niless outcast wandering with aimless footsteps through the cold streets of an unfriendly city.

It is at the evening hour that men grow home feering is born from long trai of beautiful associations and hallowed memories. The child was happy at its play all day till night came on with its mystery and indefinable terrors to drive the little one into its able terrors to drive the little one into its mo her's arms. The old feeling of filial dependence, the old unquestioning faith in the resources of parental love, abide with us after death has left us alone with sorrow in the world. It is the sweetest habit of the heart, and though 'tis often so sad we would not give it up. The truth is that the home-feeling is the profoundest instinct in human nature. We have not the fortitude, however bereft we may be at the time, to admit ourselves that we are homeless henceforth and forever. Through all the sensitive, yearning depths of our nationality, some hope will make its way to our hungry eyes that somewhere beyond the shadows of this desolation a welcome waits

So the Christian sings :- " Heaven is my

home. Not here where love is so easily stricken, not here where the poor man puts his failing arm about his pale infant while the wolf is waiting at the door, not here where the mother weeps in the night because bread is so dear and human flesh and blood so cheap, not here where domes tic peace is invaded by the cruel passion and relentless malice, all not here! But yonder in heaven where the stars never cease to shine above the clouds, where the universal Father re unites in that house with many mansions the broken familiy circles of earth never to be parted again, there is home. Let the night fall upon the belated traveller though it come atorm, what does it matter to him who is going

From the beginning men have cherished this conviction, and have felt that in this world they were really strangers in a strange land. There is what the English laureate calls "a type of perfect peace in the mind;" an idea—not realized. but real-of perfect truth and beauty, of a soul in harmony with its environment, of peace un-broken by fear, and of rest without idleness The human toiler and sufferer long, for these things as the forlorn and friendles yearns for the familiar voices and faces of his childhood's home. It is humanity's homefeeling. While we prosper, while we wax strong in power and fortune, while troops of fair-weather friends thrill us with vain elation of their flattery, then it is broad day time with us and we do not feel the need of home. But when we do not reen the need to have seen through our few fleeting hours of sunshine, when the shadows growlong and the night comes on, then we sigh for that heaven beyond the chill and darkness of disappointment and bereavement, and we feel that after all our souls are native to another sphere. With some men this conviction is so steadfast that they live always in the sheen of the light that never was see or land." As the swiss soldier of fortune, see or land." As the swiss solder or torune, when he heard a song of the mountan land, would, with feverish patience, abandon the sunpulain of Italy and hurry with eager feet to find heartsease in one remembered cottage of the crags, so the Christian soldier's heart burns within him to be gone before death's release from warfare, when some sweet singer's irresistible elequence, gives him vision of Zion, that beautiful city of the King ever bright and fair

beyond the floods and storms of these.

From the point of view of the highest literary From the point of view of the highest literary and musical culture, Howard Payne's "Home, ingthe hall in the basement of St. Mary's church presented quite an attractive scene, with he ladies of the reception committee flitting to and fro on the qui vive of incidement, awaiting Father Salmon's arrival from the Presbytery to receive the honors in the Presbytery to receive the honors in the postry is really crude. But somehow the music and the words go together to the music and the words go together to the tenderest and warmest place in every heart. There is a voice of prophecy as well as of members for him. At the appointed hour the Rev. Pathers of faith and love, and the song consoles us while declarately of St. Gabriel, Brady of the Diocese.

it out, but when we hear of that lowly thatched cottage, the birds singing gayly that came at the call, and the peace of mind dearer than all, is not there an attendant, not wholly conscious feeling that the earthly home is but a type of that heavenly home, and that the inmates of the o e shall meet some day as the inmates of the other, clothed with immortality, and all made young again and forever?

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

LONDON, May 30.—A newspaper, published in Bucharest in the interest of Russia and Russian schemes in the Balkan States and the Austro-Hungary frontier, prints a summary of the situation of Eastern Europe, as viewed from the standpoint of Muscovite desires and selfaggrandizement. The recent brief flury in that quarter has been overborne in public men tion by lately occurring events in Central Europe; but in the Balkans, as in Central Asia, Russia is increasingly active, and some hing of importance is bound to happen sooner or later. In view of this, such a declaration of a plan for the future, which has evidently been matured at St. Petersburg, is of special significance, indicating clearly an early persistent campaign directed by the Czar's advisers towards the accomplishment of a re-division of the great Austro-Hungarian empire, which the Russians so evidently desire The the Russians so evidently desire The most important point in the article is the statement that the Sick Man of the Porte is no longer the Sultan of Turkey in reality, or Suze rain of the minor states to the west, but that the supreme position is held by the head of the Hapsburg House. So that the balance of power, the equilibrium of sovereignty, is disturbed, contrary to the general scheme of East ern European policy, which is antagonistic to the supremacy of any one power. As far as Turkey is concerned everthing that could be taken from her and leave any Turkey at all in Europe has been taken. There now remains only one big mouthful—Constantinople. It is plain Russia thinks herself capable of gulping down this tremendous bonne bouche, and that the article, under cover of a desire to level various controls in Eastern Europe, is laying plans to this end. The article continues that Austria has no great homogeneous nucleus or race power to hold against the loss of her cutlying possessions, but has an empire composed of shreds and patches and may be easily disintegrated. The eastern quertion, it says, will never be closed till a new equilibrium is established, when Italy will reclaim Trieste, Germany the German provinces forming arch as important part of the mixed Austrian empire, the Slave will unite with the Slavonia provinces, while Roumana will probably not emerge from final liquidation with empty hands. This is the present atatement put forth of the ultimate purpose of Russia's warlike scheme in Europe, and permits no doubt of Russia's real intentions.

CHAMBERLAIN FORELTALLED.

The Birmingham Post publishes the second of its series of articles put forward as a sketch of the Unionist policy with regard to the govern-ment of Ireland, speaking as an organ of Chamberlain and Radical Unionists. The article is devoted to the question of the Irish and the fisheries. Chamberlain's speech, confirming the first article, has annoyed the Times extremely. Apart from the Irish programme proposed they recent with great indignation and bitterness of feeling his point-blank assertion that the Conservative policy is directed by Radicalism, and that the Government were following his lead faster than any Liberal minority he was ever connected with. What is called his ill-timed broaching of the subject and disturbing the Irish plans administration appear to be as little palatable to the cabinet as his direct attack upon them, and it is added to Chamberlain's fear that Gladstone may forestall him by giving out a modified arrangement of his Home Rule Bill. The whole trouble is laid to Chamberlain's uneasy desire to make himself conspicuous at any cost, and the dread of a greater man than himself getting ahead in Radical measures.

MORE TORY IMAGINATION.

As further assistance to the purpose of the Pope's rescript in helping the Balfour administration to oppress the Irish people, it is stated that a number of Roman Catholic clergymen, no torious as the advocates of the plan of campaign torious as the advocates of the plan of campaign and boycotting, will shortly be drafted into the colonies as missionaries and kept in these obscure posts several years, until, it is hoped by the Try party and by the Pope, the National-

ist agitation will have quieted down.

LONDON, May 31.—M De Freycinet proposes
to remove several restrictions hitherto imposed marriages of officers in the French Army. They have been and are now obliged to send an elaborate certificate to the War Office whenever they desired to marry, in which the position of the betrothed woman and her rela-tives is detailed with full particulars, and the lady's rejutation vouched for by the command-ing officer and generals of the district in which the intending benedict is stationed. If these matters are unsatisfactory to the War Office, the match is promptly nipped in the bud. Fur ther than this, the marriage of the officer is not allowed to occur unless the lady has a private income of at least 1,200 francs a year. These are the regulations which have existed heretofore, and which are still on the books. For the future the oly formality which will be necessary is an application to the War Office for permis sion to marry, which will be granted in all ordinary circumstances, the matter amounting

ordinary circumstances, the matter amounting merely to a formality.

LONDON, June 1.—The meeting of Ireland's bishops and the resolutions and address to the fatthful which they adopted seem to have produced a feeling of the deepest satisfaction throughout Ireland, and convey assurances of a comforting nature to those who were dismayed at the prospect of opposing both the Government and the Church. ment and the Church

It is believed that the Plan of Campaign will now be modified, and possibly abandoned alto-gether. The assurance that the Pope does not condemn political agitation will enable Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien and the other National leaders to sanction the concession of the plan. unless it is felt that to make the concession and nniess it is lest that to make the concession and give the Government a point for which they were working would not suit the political exigencies of the moment.

The resolutions passed by the Roman Catho-

The resolutions passed by the Roman Canno-lic archbishops and bishops are so adrottly worded that they meet with a certain share of approval, both among Unionists and Glad-stonians. The meaning which should be at-tached to the address is freely discussed in all quarters, and different views are taken. The resolutions implicitly state that the hierarchy

sages from the Pope to the effect that the resoript is not intended to interfere with politics. It is evident the Pope's advisers have discovered their mistake and desire to get out of the difficulty with as little loss to dignity as possible. The Parnellites gather some comfort from the fact that neither the plan of campaign nor the bishops' resolutions, which, they say, by blessing the national movement, confirm Mr. Morley's assertion that the rescript is proving a double-edged sword. The Unionists argue that the resolutions de-

molish the filmsy pretext that the Pope was misinformed with regard to the condition of misniormed with regard to the condition of affairs in Ireland, and that more explicit language could not be expected from the Irish Bishops, many of whom, they assert, had countenaced acts which they allege are condemned by the Pope's edict, and who naturally desired to preserve their own dignity and avoid wounding the feelings of the agitators. The result of this manifesto cannot yet he rightly indeed. ing the feelings of the agitators. The result of this manifesto cannot yet be rightly judged; but it is quite certain that by neither the Pope nor the Bishops, nor by any other ecclesiastical authority, has anything definite been said about anything associated with the struggle of the people for justice. The whole matter has thus far had a most lame and impotent conclusion.

The return of Bismarck from his home at Varzin to his official residence in Berlin, and the Chancellor's daily and long interviews with the Emperor, appear to be connected more or less closely with the difference which has always existed between Emperor Frederick and Herr attkamer, and which has had a tendency of the to assume a more definite shape. Lib hals repreach Pattkamer for exercising strong governmental influence at elections, in order to preserve Bismarck's majority, and the Emperor's letter to him was a slight reproach for adopting this course of action and preventing a true expression of the real sentiments of the people. Herr Pattkamer has submitted to the Kaiser an explanation of the activity of the elections; and it is rumored he entertains the intention of resigning his post in administration This report, however, is not confirmed and it is not probable Bismarck will allow matters to reach this crisis.

The North German Gazette asserts that Duke Adolph of Nassau will succeed to the rule of the Grand Duchy of Lunenburg upon the death of the present incumbent, who is King William of Holland. The Gazette rays that when this event takes place the Grand Duchy will again become a part of the German empire,

LONDON, June 2.-Telegrams from Milan ast night confirm what has already been feared, that the Emperor Dom Pedro's illness is a case of incurable diabetes, and that Brazil's ruler has not long to live. He appears stronger from time to time, but this temporary strength is due to the frequent injections of caffeine and strych-nine, which are the only means of alleviating his pain and arresting the progress of the disease. Each repetition of this method of relieving the natient. however, weakens the effect of the drugs and som even these will cease to do hm any good. It is impossible for the Emperor to continue to live in this manner, for his brain and nerves are already affected. It is felt that his death would hasten the crisis which is imminent in Brazil, owing to the emancipation of the slaves, and would strengthen the secession movement which is being agitated in some dissatisfied in this beautiful country," said Sir Thomas the Empire but which will never be to a reporter, "send the kindest messages of parts of the Empire, but which will never be launched while Dom Pedro is living.

In view of the Southampton victory and recent events, enormous public demonstrations will be held to-day at Hyde Park for the purpose of condemning the compensation clause of the local government bill. Prominent Liberal members of Parliament will address the meetings and resolutions against the obnoxious clause will be adopted.

It is now asserted that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill will attempt the collaboration of a new scheme for the govern ment of Ireland.

A social private party has obtained the sup-port of a number of Commoners to a plan to coerce the Government to abandon the present system of regulating social evil in India sentiment of the religious bodies in England backs the society in this effort. Reports from India prove that this matter is under official re-gulation like food for soldiers and todder for

Mr. Spurgeon is about to iniviste a movement looking to the federation of the Baptist congregations who share his views. He writes :was afraid from the beginning that the reform of the Baptist union was hopeless, and I am far more sure of it now. Therefore I quit both the union and association once for all. My next sten is not so clear, but the instinct of a gracious life is to seek congenial communion; hence the necessity of a fell wabin of ourselves and our churches suggests itself to those leaving the old camp." Mr. Spurgeon is still confined to his bed by the results of a chill be took at his mother's funeral.

The introduction of an American system of ambulances was effected yesterday in Paris. Dr. Nachtel has labored eight years under great disadvantages to introduce a system that has worked so well in New York and other Ameri-can cities, and has the satisfaction of seeing it fadopted by the French Government, the officea sanction having been given yesterday. M. Jules Simon has taken an active interest in the success of the scheme, and is president of the ambulance society. The Senator gave it a slight touch of politics, sneering at Boulanger, and praised the Russians. An ambulance was summoned on trial from two miles away, by telephone. It arrived in a quarter of an hour. A journalist was placed on a stretcher and put in the ambulance, and away he went amid cheers. The system is voted a success in the French capital. LONDON, June 4.-The indignation of Em-

peror Frederick over the question of Govern ment influence in electoral matters was arouse by the shameful scandals concerning Herr Von Putckamer's countenancing official corruption at the polls, which exposed Herr Richter in his speech at the closing session of the Landtag. It is said in quarters likely to be well informed that he wishes not so much a justification of the past conduct of Government officials as a guar antee for the future against a repetition of such offences. Should the ministers agree to all or stand together by this view. Bismarck's support of Herr Puttkamer in his position would place the Emperor in an extremely awkward dilemma. It is quite impossible to form a cabinet from the Opposition, which is composed of two distinct parties, each too small to form a new minority alone, and they could never combine in government by any never combine in government by any chance. The Liberals are free traders, and favor gold currency only, while the Cen-triets are mostly protectionists and bimetellists. This puts the political situation in such a shape that it is difficult to see how the Emperor can make anything out of it, notwithstanding that he has the nation on his side. Yesterday being

arranged without overturning the ministry, and the quinquennial bill will be promulgated.

The present intention of the Emperor is to return to Charlottenburg, after spending July and August in Hamburg. Charlottenburg palace is to be entirely renovated. It is naturally impossible to fix upon a definite programme. The Kaiser's life hangs by so delicate a thread that a sudden fatality at any moment and the contractions. would surprise no one. Dr. Mackenzie's success in keeping off such a disaster, and so prolonging the Emperor's native strength, asserts itself most extraordinary, but the sudden relapse occasioned by political excitement is the latest indication how completely the sufferer's

health is undermined.

The St. Petersburg Government seems to be trying pretty hard to make trouble. Russia is making fresh demands on Turkey for prompt and regular payment of investments on her war ndemnity, and this, if persisted in, may start a blaze. Russia wants but a small excuse now for active hostilities, and as Turkey experiences the greatest difficulty in finding the requisite cash for home purposes and to keep the wheels of Government moving, this looks like a well defined attempt on the part of Russia to force the game.

OFF FOR HOME.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE SENT REJOICING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ON THE ALASKA.

If Henry Grattan, that "gallant man who led the van of Irish volunteers," had been alive yesterday he would have beheld a sight that would have gladdened his Celtic heart. And that would have been the good ship Alasks, of the Guion line, departing from pier 38 North River, and carrying his own descendant, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde to his home.

For Sir Thomas, after a pleasant sojourn in this country, goes back to his own dear country laden with honors and bearing with him not only the kindliest expressions of represen tative Americans for the success of home rule in Ireland, but substantial aid as well in the shape of a draft for \$10,000 for the Parliamentary fund.

It was at an early hour yesterday morning when the people was had been toasting young Esmonde at the banquet given in his honor at the Hoffman House, started to escort him to the steamer.

Carriages took the party to the pier, and after conveying the distinguished guest to his stateroom, the entertainers left him to repose, promising to see him again at the hour of sail-

Shortly before eight o'clock vesterday more ing, the dock was crowded with friends, not only of Sir Thomas but of many of his prominent fellow passengers.

The young Iriehman's apartments, which, by the way, was one of the finest statercome on the vessel, was literally filled with flowers from admiring friends. Mrs. Eugene Kelly, among others, sent a number of beautiful

comfort to my sillicted countrymen, and, what is more, substantial sid, too. Mr Chamberlain's assertions that Americans do not favor home rule for Ireland are disproved by the evidence I bring with me. When such men as Eugene Kelly and others send such cheering messages to Mr. Parnell and the Parliamentary leaders the cause on the other side is more honeful than ever.

When the last bell was rung and the hawser cast off a ringing cheer went up from the onthusiastic home rulers on the wharf, and as the great ship glided majestically seaward hats were tossed high in air and handkerchiefs were waved while she remained in sight, -N 7. Herald, May 30.

A HIBERNIAN EMPIRE.

WHY THE IRISH ARE POWERFUL IN THE RE PUBLIC OF CHILL.

Israel Kohn, at present of Santa Fc, N. M. but who for many years was a resident of Valparaiso, Chili, where he was largely interested in mines, arrived in the city a day or two ago and is visiting his friends. Falling into conversation with a Post Dispatch re-porter this morning at the Planters House, Mr. Kohn said: "For nearly twenty years, from 1863 to 1882, I lived on the Western Coast of South America, making my home at Valparaiso during most of that time, but travelling over the entire country in pursuit of my business. In this way I became intimately acquainted with the various nations that, as a rule, are on the Western Coast, and I think that I understand the cause of the preponderance of power held by the poorest of the South American Republics-Chili. The population of the entire western part of South America is similar, consisting for the most part of half and quarter-breed Spaniarde, the Indian blood predominating with a very considerable amount of black blood in the North. Many Germans are met with and a few Americans, but natives of both nations are mere sojourners and should not be considered as belonging to the true population. In Chili alone there is a strong element of European blood infused into the people, and this has enabled them to take their present commanding position.

CHILI BULED BY CORK.

"Talk about New York being governed by the Irish, no city in the world is so much under Hibernian control as Valparaiso, and that city governs Chili, and, in consequence of the victories gained by that country, Pern also. The Irish in Valparaiso, however, occupy a very different position from that held by them in the United States, as they do not govern by force of numbers, but by force of character, forming by count but an insignificant portion of the population, but ruling the rest with a rod of iron. The Irish in Chili occupy much the same position that is held by the English in India, and their rule has proved fully as beneficial to the country in which they have made their home. The beginning of the Irish influence," Mr. Kohn went on to say, "can be dated from the ar-rival of Admiral Cochran, the famous Lord tached to the address is freely discussed in all quarters, and different views are taken. The quarters, and different views are taken. The he has the nation on his side. Yesterday being Dundonald, who really did more than any got the best of Jacques this time. An inquest resolutions implicitly state that the hierarchy but the general opinion is that the crisis will be Spanish yoke. Although an Englishman, considerable excitement in the city.

really all his companions and fellow-adventurers were Catholic Irish, and after he surrendered command of the fleet and left the country, those who had accompanied him remained and made their homes in Chill. These men and their descendants formed a regular military oligarchy, and have in reality governed Chili from 1810 to the present time. After the civil war in this country a large number of Cleburn's Irish brigade made their way to Chili, and organized its army on the model of that of the Southern Confederacy. For years they were engaged in a cort of guerilla warfare with the Patagonian-, which resembled greatly that waged against the Indians in the United States. A few of Cochran's old sallors organized the fleet and brought its few vessels to a high state of discipline and efficiency. The country was poor, the mines having generally failed, and for years Chill attracted little attention even in South America. But suddenly the trouble with Peru culminated in war, and the Chilian troops had a chance of showing what they could do. Even in Valparaiso the feeling was that the nation was entering into a contest in which the channes were greatly against it, and a successful termination was hoped for rather than expected.

CAUSE OF PERUVIAN DEFEATS. "But the first battle showed the results of the Irish blood and training. Although far outnumbered, the Chilian troops, by sheer desperation of valor, swept the Peruvians from their front, one small regiment, formed exclusively of Irleh-Americans, conquering more than five times their number. The Pernylans, led by half-breed officers, ran like sheep before the furlous Irish onelaught, and the country was overrun within a few months. To emphasize the cause of the astonishing victory of the Chilinos, several engagements took place between forces commanded by native officers on both sides, and the result in every instance was that the Peruvians won. But when Irlsh efficers commanded the Southern Republic was always victorious; and as to the Irish regiment, the Peruvians, after the second combat, never dared wait its attack, but fled precipitately as soon as the drums beat the charge. Even on the ocean, where the brave German Admiral Grau had command, the fight went against the Peruviane, and they were soon reduced to a condition of helplessness, entirely owing to the Irish in the Chilian service. These men were almost deified by the nativer, and ever since the Peruvian war have held complete control of Chill, which, under the form of a republic, is to day really an Irish Empire, the only one in the world. The names of Pratt, McGilroy, whe, by the way, was the only Protestant who ever rose to a high position in South America, Reille, the Spanish for O'Reilly, O'Beirne, and others of the same Hibernian derivation, are to-day the most beloved and honored among the Spanish-Indian popula-tion, and a visiting Irishman is regarded as an aristocrat, a position be occupies nowhere else on earth. I have often wondered why Irish emigrants did not turn their attention to Chill, where they would meet a better re ception than anywhere else in the world, and hope that this will entch the eye of some of

RASCALLY BANKING.

them and lead them to move to that country,

where almost certain success awaits them.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS OVER THE RUIN OF THE MARITIME BANK.

St. John, N.B., May 29.—Some startling facts relative to the defunct Maritime Bank has leaked out lately in connection with the trial of the Back of NovaScotia vs. Harrison. A short time prior to the failure A. A. Sterling, of Fredericton, who had been a director in the bank, sold out a large portion of his stock in that concern to W. F. Hurrison, St. John merchant, accepting the latter's note therefor. The note was deposited in the Bank of Nova Scotia, but when the time expired for payment Harrison refused to meet it, alleging that Sterling was aware of the rottenness of the bank when he sold the shares. The trial of the case has resulted in a thorough exposure of the losses and methods adopted by the bank manage ment, and some of the evidence clicited justifies the suspicion that MacLellan kent two sets of certain books, so as to hide the true state of the bank's affairs from the directors. Sterling swears that although he was a director and attended a meeting held at the bank on July 29, 1886, he did not know that R. A. and J. Stewart had then drawn exchange on Stewart Bros., London, to the extent of £40,000. The bulk of this exchange was without an endorser. Neither did he know that McLellav, manager of the bank, had surrendered \$75,900 worth of Guy, Bevan & Co.'s securities and accepted instead certificates of stock in the Trading company to the extent of £15,000. It has also been shown in evidence that although the Trading company had a large amount to its credit in the bank when it failed, the bulk of it came from the Stewart exchange, and was really the bank's own money. J. T. McMillan, one of the liquidators' clerks, swore to-day that the deficiency of the bank, after deducting the value of assets, was over \$1,900,000. The liquidators had realized nothing from Stewart or from Guy, Bevan & Co. From Geo. McLead. who owed \$168,000 when the bank closed, they had got \$5,000 and a promise of a little more. The revelations are not calculated to inspire much hope in the breasts of the noteholders. MoLellan, who is largely responsible for the crash, is said to be operating in real estate in Omaha.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., June 1 .- A stabbing affray occurred here this afternoon by which an Italian named Jacques was killed by his cousin. The two men got into a quarrel in the house where they live and one drew a knife and stabbed the other in the right breast, the weapon penetrating the lung. Jacques started for the street, he fell on the threshold and in ten minutes was a corpse. The murderer, who hung around the place till evening, has been arrested. He is quite unconcerned about the