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CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTHFAL DAILY POST.)

Dublin, July 2.—An important statement of DUBLIN, any 2.—an important sestement of the present position of the Irish land question was adobted manimumly at a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops held last week at the College of Maynoo'h. The Bishops say there College of Maynoo'h. The Bishops say there are pressing gri-vances calling for immediate legal redress. They urse that the "Fundamental demand of agricultural tenants of mental demand of rent is, as it has always in sub-tance been, for the establishment of an impartial public tribunal to adjudicate between landlord and tenants; tenants do not of an important particular to authorizate between landlord and tenants; tenants do not

of an important and tenants; tenants do not between landlord and tenants; tenants do not claim that the amount of rent to be paid should be fixed by them selves; what they object to is that this should us determined by the arbitrary will of the landlord."

"It is unnecessary here to enumerate the special circumstances of the Irish land system, which must be justice of the tenants claim in this matter beyond question. The principle that Irish agricultural tenant's should be protected by a law against the imposition of exercitant rents and against eviction in consequence of non-payment of such rents, has long line been recognized by of such rents, has long since been recognized by Parliament. It is a fundamental principle of the Land Act of 1881 and several subsequent statutes The present claims of the tenants. then, is for a full and eff-clive application of this principle even as regards those classes of agricultural enants on whom the right of having agricultural enants on whom the right of having their reats fixed by modic tribunal has been conferred by acts of Parliament. Obstacles have been allowed by the Legislature to remain, which, in very many cases, practically remier those acts inoperative." The bishops say in conclusion: "We deem it our duty to aid that unless Parliament shall at once apply some restly effective measure for the protection of Irish tennants from oppressive exactions and from arbitrary eviction, conprotection of trust tennance from oppressive exactions and from arbitrary eviction, consiquences most disastrous no less to public order than tithe safety of the people will almost inevitably ensue."

PLOQUET'S DAYS NUMBERED.

LONDON, July 3.—In view of the two recent raveries suffered in the Chamber of Deputies the Floquet ministry have become somewhat precarious in regard to their tenure of office. The whole Frunk press, including even the Ministerial prints, have assumed an attitude of mingled mostility and indifference and have ridently arrived as the conclusion that the days of the present Government are numbered. The of the present Government are numbered. newspapers discuss the quastion whether the cabitet shall as allowed to live until the end of newspapers tractions are supported from office before July 14. To add to the amorpanes to which the ministers are subjected. President Carnot's organ, Lc Siccle, resident protests against Ulq et's projected revolutionary manifesto canquet of 3,000 provincial mayors on the 14th, on the ground that it is no part of the President's duties to preside over party binquets, while, besides, the expense of such an affar ought not to be borne by taxing the believe my party or any combination of parties in or out of the Chamber that would assume the responsibility of bringing about a sume the respon-ibility of bringing about a crisis on the eve of the 14th of July, when all the revolutionary spirits in the country are on the qui vive for any pretext of a riot.

Prince Von Bismar k, in conversation with

several members of the Prussi in Oberhaus, paid a very high tribute to the talents of the young Kaiser. He praised him for the serious view he takes of his tak as the ruler of a great nation, and hand d the zeal, readiness and resolution with which he devotes himself to the lution with which he devotes himself to the affairs of the government. The Chancellor warmly acknowledged the calmuss, judgment and intelligence which Wilhelm has displayed in dealing with foreign matters. He added that in addition to the prolessions made by Wilhelm II. in his public declarations of his policy, his chief aim will be to maintain peace between Germany and her neighbors. The Kaiser had given, Bismarck stated, private assurances of a similar effect and stated, private assurances of a similar effect and he was confident of the Kaiser's purpose

and ability to carry out his promises.

Lornon, July 4.—The excitement which has been caused by the discovery of the means and oeen caused by the discovery of the means this ployed to prevent the success of the new Panama loan increases every day, and is reaching a high pitch. It has been proven that one syndicate on the Paris bourse sent 500 telegrams to all parts of the world aunouncing the death of de Lesseps, and one of the Paris journals contains a full exposure of the manceuvres which were resorted to by an important financial concern to depress the market value of the shares, and thus frighten off people who intended to become subscribers to the loan. The French Government and police are investigating these charges, and

expect to get at the culprits.

The Popoff affair has completely divided the Bulgarian army. The majority of the officers side with Gen. Popoff and with the Conservative minister who espoused his cause in an-tagonism to the prevalent influence of the Government. The minority, however, are equally fervent in their support of Stambouloff's side of the quarrel. The matter has become an important political dispute and has caused angry dissensions in all quarters. If Gen. Popoff should be reinstated in the army his enemies would be indignant. If he should not be restored to his former position his friends would raise a great outcry in his behalf, and the affair would become

outcry in his behalf, and the affair would become dangerous. It would certainly precipitate a cabinet crisis in Bulgaria. The position of Prince Ferdinand is exceedingly difficult, for while he has won the gratitude of the Popoff party by espousing the cause of the General, he has lost ground with Stambouloff's following, and is quite out of favor with the Ministerial party. A strange story is current concerning M. Stambouloff. It is stated that while he was in Phillippopolis he is stated that while he was in Phillippopolis he received a despatch from Jitomar in Russia ad, "Do not resign; await letter from This message was signed "Techaroff." The telegraph operator divulged the message and it created much surprise, because the man Tenharoff is a notorious Russian agent, who was formerly Bulgarian Minister during the administrations in that country of Generals Skobeloff and Kaulbars. Premier Stambouloff was taxed by his colleagues with having received such a communication from such a man, and admitted having received a despatch. He assert ed, however, that he did not understand its One thing is certain and that is, that the most patriotic and anti-Russian sentiment of the country is arrayed on the side of Gen.

Popoff.
London, July 5.—The libel suit brought by Mr. O'Donnell against the London Times drags that sow length slong, and will continue to do so unless the chief justice rules as irrelevant the bulk of the evidence for the defence, of which there does not seem much prospect at present.

The drafting of plaintiff's statement of his claim gave the widest possible latitude to the lawyers who have charge of the Times interests. Their object is, of curse, purely political, and they are making desperate efforts to be mirch Gladatene and the Irish I-ater-To-day the name of James Carry, the infamous informer, was introduced in the case by the A torney General with somewhat dramatic effect. By a curious coinci i nce letters were received in London to-day from Suth Atrica, in which Charles Daval, showman and journalist, gives an interesting description of the visit he paid Carey's grave. It will be remembered a coroner's inquest was held on the informer's body at Port Elizabeth, and a verdict of "Murder" was returned again, the avenger, O'Donnell. But it was evident that not a man in town mourned over the informer's fate. body was hurriedly interred in the unenclined graveyard on the hillside near the town. Up to that time only colored people and white criminals who had died in jail had been buried there. A miserable, desolate spot it was, in truth, but well fitted to receive the remains of a man who, himself the worst of criminals, had ured others to crime and death and then himself met with a violent end. Carey's grave adjoins that of a nameless Kaffa criminal, and it should have been itself nameless. It was meant to be ro, and would be but for the persistent labor of some unknown hater, who on the plain white teadstone has written in pencil the inscription: "J. Carey, Irish informer" Whenever time or weather obliterates his work the unknown surely returns and carefully re-writes the inscription. Many menths ago an-other and more charitable, but also unknown hand, placed on the grave some bands of fluted iron so arranged as to form a rude cross. Over and over again the cross has neen dismembered and thrown about the graveyard, but the pieces are always collected by unknown, mysterious hauds and again placed on the grave, fashioned into some a-mblance of the emblem of salvation. Latest .- Justice Coleridge has decided that O'Donnell has Lo case against the London Times. THYING TO OUST BISMARCK.

LONDON, July 5.—There is much talk in Ber lin now of an alleged conspicacy to cust Prince Bismarck during the brief reign of Emperor Frederick Frederick, some persons professing to have ascentaned, upon unquestionable authority, that the Chancellor's dismissal was actually signed by the Kaiser, but for some reason with-held and finally destroyed. It is also asserted neld and unally destroyed. It is also asserted that several highly important political papers, belonging to Emperor Frederick's series of State documents, are missing. These, it is asserted, would shed much light upon the true relations existing between the Emperor and the Chancellor, but no theory is advanced to account for their disagramment.

their disappearance. A meeting of Unionist peers is to be held shortly for the purpose of discussing the ques-tion of more extended organization of the Liberal Unionist party, and starting a fund to assist such organization.

LONDON, July 6.—There was great rejoicing

O'Donn-l's action against the Times, and in the House of Commons lobby the Tories and University ist politicians were exuberant in their delight. That they have some cause for satisfaction is admitted alike by Gradstonians and Parnellites. O'Donnell, as Chief Justice Coleridge hinted, for the sake of gratifying his own vanity and had been dead an hour. love for notoriety, brought the action in a manner to play into the hands of the Times result from the decree of lawyers, and enabled the defendants to repeat their vile slanders to the presence of all Eng land, without giving the Irish leaders a fair chance of giving them the lie in the court of justice in which they were uttered. So claringly unjust were O'Donnell's tactics, that Jus-Coleridge was moved to indignation, and publicly administered a scathing re-tuke to O'Donnell and his incompetent legal advisers. It is to be feared the cause of Home Rule will suffer temporarily among British voters by the proceedings of the last few days. No efforts will be spared by the Turies and their Unionist allies to circulate the ibels which Attorney-General Webster, from his safe place in the court, poured forth against the Irish leaders day after day. Choice selections will be printed and scattered broadcast in every constituency. When the Times commenced its ro-called revelations millions of copies were distributed gratuitously by the Printose League and other official Tory organ izations. The slanders in their original form were so gross and reckless that the mark was overshot and little effect was produced. But now they have apparently received judicial andorsement, and the delighted Tories are contident that U'Donnell has placed in their hands a weapon which, adroitly wielded, may iffice a mortal wound on the Irish cause. It is not so bad as that, but the Gladstonians are underiably anxious, and are asking why should not Parnell abandon the attitude of proud and scornful reserve he has consistently preserved since the commencement of this miserable business. Your correspondent saw the Irish leader at the House of Commons. He makes dismised and improvement as your was as dignified and impressive as usual. No one would have supposed he was a man whose name has been on every Englishman's tongue all this week in connection with the vitest accusations. He did not see there was any need for him to say anything on the subject. He gave the lie to the Times when they first published the the lie to the Times when they first published the libels and had since ignored them. He had expected to be called as witness in the O'Donnell case and would then of course have repeated and emphasized his denials, but he had not been called and that seemed to Mr. Parnell to end the matter as far as he was concerned. When questioned as to certain specific allegations by the Attorney General, Mr. Parnell said he could not see the wisdom or necessity of denying or even referring to those particular points in the case, but b fore I left him he gave me the impression that he was seriously considerme the impression that he was seriously considering the advisability of changing the actics he has hithered followed and taking some effective means to justify himself in the eyes, not of his own countrymen—for that is not needed—but in those of his Liberal friends in Great Britain. That action will, I have reason to believe, con-

tion in Parliament.

Patrick Egan cables from Omaha to Labouchere: 'Letters produced by the Times in the O'Donnell trial from me to Carey, October, 1881, and letters from Parnell to me are villianous concoctions. No such letters were ever written. O'Donnell can get a score of responsible witnesses familiar with my handwriting. THE O'DONNELL SUIT VERDICT.

sist in the first instance of a personal explana-

LONDON, July 6.—The sudden manner in which the O'Donnell libel suit has come to an end is a matter of astonishment to those who were anticipating rare and startling disclosures were anticipating rare and startling disclosures of the methods and secret business of the Irish National Leagues. Parnell's testimony had been looked forward to with great interest, and numbers are disappointed at the abrupt finals of what was expected to be a long-drawn battle.

Sir R. D. Morier, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is about to come home. It is ru-

mored that his departure from the Russian capi till is connected with negotiarions between Rus-ela, Germany and England looking to the establishment of a definite status for Bulgaria.

STANLEY'S WHEREABOUTS. The New York Sun this morning will publish editorially comments as follows upon the Al-x andria (Egypt) despatch stating that Z-behr Pasha is the "white pasha" There is no doubt that Z-behr Pashs, the former king of the Soudanese slave dealers, is mistaken in the last batch of letters from Emin Parha. He said that the continued wars between the Kings of Usanda and Unyoro had so unsettled the country that he felt it his duty to remain near Albert Nyanza. He thought Stanley's arrival would end his difficulties, as he Stanley's arrival would end his difficulties, as he would then be so strong that the two fighting chiefs would pay attention to his requests, which they now u-ually ignored. He intended, however, early in November, to risit a friendly chief at Alandu, in the mountains about twenty miles wear of Albert Nyanza. It happens that the Mahui has not hara-ard Ruin Pache at all since, the latter shandarduse porthers part since the latter abandoned the northern part of his province, and it is not at all likely than Emin Pasha has yet had any time or desire to leave the ten stations he still maistains to travel west into Egypt's abandoned province of Bahrelghazel. He also said that he was having much trouble in de-patching news through the country of the beligerent lines, which explains why his letters . 19 six and eight months on the way, though letters from Wadelai have reached the coast in four months.

PURE FORGERIES.

LONDON, July 6 — (Latesta) — Mr. Parnell solemnly pronounced the London Times letters forgeries in the House of Commons to day.

LONDON, July 7.—A painful illustration of
the hardships which necessarily arise now and
then because of the rigid passport regulations enforced by the Berlin government with regard to Aleace and Lorraine, has just occurred at Nancy, and was the subject of much nomment. A maid servant of that city received a despatch from friends at Nagenan, informing her that her mother was seriously ill and wished to see her before she died. The girl immediately prepared for the journey, and her mistress, fore-seing the difficulties that might arise from the strictness with which the passport rule is carried out by the German officers, the girl explained to them the extreme urgency of her errand and showed them the telegrams which she had received. The officials were obdurate, and refused absolutely trailing the proof girl to profused absolutely to allow the poor girl to pro-ceed to her mother's deathbed, even with gendarmes as an escort. They further threa-tened, unless she recrossed the frontier at once tened, unless and recreased the frontier to once voluntarily, that she would be conducted back by German troops. The girl left by the next train for Igney-Avricourt, at which station a brilliant idea occurred to her. Rushing to the telegraph office she telegraphed Her Majesty the Empress of Germany at Potsdam that "An Alsauan girl is summoned to the deathbed of her mother, and is prevented from passing the Alsatan girl is attinuoued to the deathload her mother, and is prevented from passing the frontier, and she beseeches Her Ma, sty to come to her nelp." The girl then immediately too the train again to Deutsch-Avricourt, where, the train again to Deutsch-Avricourt, where by that time, telegraphic instructions from the Empress had evidently been received, for she was permitted to finish her journey. She arrived, however, only to find her mother

It is expected that a sensational law suit will result from the decree of the Synod divorcing King Milan of Servia from Que n Nat lie, as the latter is determined not to submit to the decision. The Servian Minister of War is gone to Weisbaden to officially acquaint Quren Natalie with the fact that a divorce from her has been granted the King, and to bring away the Crown Prince, who has heretofore been with his mother. King Milan has naturally refused to allow the heir to his throne to re main with Queen Natalie and brought up in circles where he will be taught to regard his father as an enemy. It is doubtul whether Queen Natalie will relinquish the cars of her son, and serious complications of a not very dignified character are quite likely to ensue. LONDON, July 9.—The Austrian and Hun-

garian press continue much agitated by the movements of Wilhelm II. and sheir possible consequences, but do no' confess harboring any The newspapers of the Austro-Hungarian empire agree that although certain proposals looking to the final arrangement of the vexing Bulgarian question may be made, and very likely will be made, by Russia in the person of her Cz.r at the approchi g Imperial interview. Such propossils, whatever their precise character, will have no definite result. There is prevailing, confidence that nothing will likely be attempted without the convenience of the convenience. without the concensus of the continental powers, or without due reference to Austria. Diplomatic circles in Vienna do not believe that the Government of St Petersburg will formuthe Government of St. Petersburg will formulate any new propost ions in any circumstances, but confine themselves to old points. It is thought De Giers will simply reiterate has demand for the deposition of Prince Ferdinand, the dissolution of the Bulgarian Sobranje and the appointment of a mixed Russian and Turkish body of commissioners with full powers from the page and the same and suppositioners with full powers from the page. mis ioners with full powers from the new minis try, and carry on the gove ment in all its de-tails until a new prince shall have been elected. Bulearia, if any were permitted to be named, would be a tool of Russia. This is Russia's old-time policy, and it is not believed for a moment that she will depart from it in any material point under any pressure that may be brought to bear upon her. The utmost concession it is arrested that Russia will noscible concession it is If this were done, of course the next ruler of to bear upon her. The atmost concession it is expected that Russia will possibly grant is that she may consent to the appointment of an interadministrative commission, to which national administrative commission, to which each of the great powers of Europe shall contribute a member. This would interfere a good deal with the main purposes of the Russian party, but would, if other points be granted her, leave her so far in advance of her present position in the Balkans as to be a tremendous step forward.

ANOTHER MIRACLE.

The following communication has been reselved from a trustworty source :-On the 4th there was a pligrimage from the county of Arthabaska of over 1,200 people. There was a boy five years old from Kingsey Falls, who came with his parents. He did not walk for over two years and carried bis little crutch. He left it at the shrine of St. Ann, and came home perfectly cured. He had an abscess on his leg. He was running around the cars as smart as any child of his age coming home. His parents were over-joyed to see their little boy cured. Several people saw him going down, and then saw him running around coming home. To vouch for the same, his father's name is P. Bedard.

"Be moderate in all things," as the boy said to his schoolmaster when whipping him, scent of the pomegranate, and the rich perfume of a dog."

ST. ANN'S PILGRIMAGE.

Fourth Annual Pilgrimage to the Shrine of the Good Ste. Aane de Besupre linder the Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers-A Wonderful Miracle.

Some five hundred ladies and children went down ca. Saturday evening to Ste. Anne de Beaupre on the steamer Canada, on the annual pilgrimage under the auspices of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers. They returned to the city this morning highly delighted with their trip. The steamer left the Richelieu pier at 5.30 p.m. The St. Ann's Young Ladies' choir sang "Aya Maria Stella" as the boat left the wharf. The trip down was delight. ful, the boat reaching the shrine at six o'clock on Sunday morning. Low Masses were said at 6.30 and 7 s.m. by Rev. Fathers Strabbe and Godts, at which all the pilgrims received Holy Communion. Grand Mass was chocated at 9.30 a.m., when an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Mallergier, C.S.S R., formerly of St. Ann's church of this city. A programme giving the order of exclass was printed and distributed among the pilgrims.

The pilgrims left Ste. Anne's at 12 o'clock noon, arriving at Quebec at 2 o'clock, and a delay of about 3 hours was made allowing the pilgrims an opportunity staceing some of the principal points of interest in the Ancient Capital.

At 5 o'clock the steamer started from Quebecon the return journey, arriving in Moztreal at 6 30 this morning, every one being delighted with the trip and the many reigious consolutions which it afforded.

A young girl, about 12 years old, residing on Murray street, named Mellio McCarthy, was miraculously cured of hip disease. She had been suffering for about 4 years and was unable to move about except with the aid of crutches. Immediately after mass yesterday she found herself cursd, and left her crutches behind, walking from the church to the boat with as much eras as the best among them. The pilgrims were delighted at this fresh proof of the extraordinary power of of the good Ste. Anne, and fincked around the fortunate girl offering her their congrutulations.

Some of the other pilgrims who were suffering from different ailments expressed themselves as feeling much improved after leaving the church, but the case of Miss McCarthy was the only one that could be authenticated

as miraculously cared.

The St. Aun's young ladies' choir, under the direction of Miss Jonnie Reilly, deserved special commandation for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. Their sloging at the High Mass was very fine and was greatly appreciated by the pilgrims. Thanks are also due to Play. Fathers Strubbe and Godta for their great exertions in organizing this succeseful pilgrimage, and for the untiring maelves to looking after the wants of the pilgrims. The present pilgrimage was one of the most successful ones

> THE BELOVED NAME. BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

There is one name among all other names that must forever stand the first in the Christian salender. So great is the miraculous power, the mysterious virtue, the honied sweetness, the marvelous glory, and the wonderful merit of this name, that the whole world should keep

ilence around when it is even mentioned. L blush to tell it—there are some of my readers who use that beloved name in the form of a curse in low and vulgar conversation. God pity them, for they do not realize the shocking enormity of their crime. When the great debt egainst us had borne us down in ruin and dismay, and we were to be cashout from our inheritance forever; in that distressful moment when living nature was filled with omens of evil and malevolent spirits rioted in malignant joy at our destruction, One came and saved us. Would you know the Saviour's name? Written high you know the Essiour's name? Written high upon the cross on Calvary, where He paid the debt, behold the beloved name. It is Jeaus of Nazareth Ch, whata name is there, my friend! We will cherish this name down deep in the we will cherish one name down deep in the sanctuary of our hearts, where daily we shall of-fer it reverence and love, and holy thoughts and plous adoration. We will never be in the com-pany of reakless men who take that beloved pany of reakless men who take that beloved name in vain—we will bless this name and call upon others to bless it always. The love of St. Paul for this holy name is shown in its repetition in his epistles. The great Apostle was almost a seraph in love; his zealous soul could not tolerate a half-hearted. Christianity; and when from his earnest lips came forth the ringing sentence, "If any man love not the Hord
Jesus Chrit let him be anothema," he spoke as
became a soldier of the cross. It must, indeed,
have been a sublime pleasure to this loving disciple to be beheaded for the sake of Christ. That holy name was like honey on the lips of the chosen Apostole of the gentiles, as it was a there forever burning in his heart. My friends, flame is a mystery in this name, a power, a sweetness that won the heart of the mat St. Paul. There is salvation for us in the holy name, and certain, is produces a subtle and in-terior sense of mysterious influences working by grace within us, leading to higher conditions of Christian life.

Christian life.

By the power of this name, the dead have been restored to life, and the spirits of darkness cast out in every quarter. Would you see a change in your life even in the short space of three months?
Then say with the morning beams, "Blessed

be the sweet name of Jesus," and repeat this many times during the day; and as the evening shadows fall, and the memory of sin arises, say, "My Jesus, mercy." These simple words have more power with God, more virtue for salvation than can be found in the most eloquent sermon of learned length and thundering sound. The utberance of these simple words in a prayerful apirit, with faith, and hope, and love, is greater than prophecy, and is more valued ab we than the most brilliant deeds of heroes. The one is a work of supernatural or nerces. The one is a work of supernatural grace, the other is merely in the natural order. The name of Jesus was brought from heaven by the Archangel Gabriel, and it is the only name that expresses the excess of love He bears us. This name represents an abysa of fondness which is infinite, an ocean of sweetness which will in-

of honey will at last insbriate the soul that calls lovingly upon this miraculous name. Let us often dwell upon this beloved name; let us revel in the graces that it brings; let us enjoy in unuterable rapture this foretaste of Eden; let us say a thousand times a day: "Blessed be the sweet name of Jesus!" sweet name of Jesus !"

WARNING TO SLANDERERS.

A faithful priest lay on his death-bed. He had for many years labored zealously in his parish. Only the pleasure of his Divine Master and the salvation of souls had been his constant aim. But there were those who mis-construed his noble motives since they could not find fault with his conduct. They hated not find fault with his conduct. They hated him, and finally sought his removal or ruin, of course, under pretext of benefitting the parish. Evil minded: men have a way of giving their wicked plans a pious guise. They learn that from their father, the evil spirit. If the devil hates anything, it is a priest that is predent and faithful in his dates towards the aculs entrusted to him. They invented an ugly story about him: This hurt the poor priest so keenly that he lost health by degrees, and finally one day found him ardeath's door. Fearing that their priest might pass out of life, and inally one day found him ardeath's door. Fearing that their priest might pass out of life, and appear at the tribunal of the Esernal Judge, before having obtained his forgiveness, they resolved to ask his pardon. They entered the sick man's room, and humbly and with tearful eyes asked his broveness for having robbed him of his name. "We are very sorry, Father," they pleaded, "for our conduct. We will do all we can to make reparation. Can you forgive us, Father?" "I have already forgiven you," gasped the dying priest. So you will retract and make reparation, will you?" "Yes, Father," they eagerly exclaimed. "Very well," he acswered, "I have but one request to make. Will you do what I ask?" "Surely. Father; whatever you wish we shall do." "Well, then, one of you take this feather pillow: go with it whatever you wish we shall do." "Well, then, one of you take this feather pillow: go with it up into the church steeple, and empty the contents of the pillow out of the window above the roof so that the feathers will be scattered by the wind." Thereupon one of the men took the pillow to the church steeple, and threw the feathers ont of the window. The wind immediately sent them in every threaten. Returning to the sick room he told the dying priest, "Father I have done on you wished." "Father I have done an yen wished." That is only the first part of ne request," whispered the sufferer, "the second part pertains to both of you; please, now, to gauter all the feathers again, put there in this same follow and place it under my head, then I shall die header." Among of these was the reserved. peace." Amased at these words, the men doubted, shill more than before, whether their pastor was insune or not. "But, Father, that is impossible," they remonstrated, "we should peace. is impossible, 'they remonctrated, 'we should have to climb up in every tree and house top; besides the wind has carried the feathers every where, so that they can never be found.' 'That is just what I wented to make you understand," the dying man answered smiling sadly. 'You say you will make every reparation for your slanders. But you cannot. It will be easier tor you to gather those feathers, than it will be for you to restors any mood name. than it will be for you to restore my good name

MONTREAL PRIEST DROWNED.

A very sad accident took place yesterday at St. Hyacinthe. It appears that the Fev. Mr. W. G. Barry, of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, was visiting some friends when they decided to bathe. The rev. gentleman had hardly entered the water when he was seized with a syncops and was drowned under the eyes of his friends. The body was lamsdiately recovered. The Rev. Mr. Barry was well known in this city. The late gentleman was about to be admitted to the price hood. The remains have been forwarded to St. Urbain for interment.

BUDDEN DEATH OF A PRIEST. LONDON, Ont., July 4.—Rev. Father Pendergast died suddenly last night from an

affection of the throat, at the early age of 28 years. Father Pendergast was the son of Mr. John Pendergast of this city, and received his early education in London. At the age of ninoteen he went to St. Joseph's convent. Somerset, Ohio, to complete his studies, and four years ago was ordained a priest. Latterly he has been troubled with his throat, and on May 24th last came home to his parents. He has continued in telerably good health since, and yesterday alternoon was out for a stroll in the garden. In the evening Father Prendergast retired as usua! apparently all right. About 11.30, however, he summoned the household, bid them good bye, and a few minutes afterwards died of strangulation. His funeral will be conducted by the Order of the Dominicans, to which he belonged.

an ever increasing throng of pilgrims wend their way to she far famed shrine of Saint Anne de Beaupré, Quebec, and there, by their develion and piety, bear testimony to the great love which the French-Canadiaus, as people, bear to the Mother of the Blessed Virgin. In the year 1885, 80,000 pilgrims are estimated to have visited the shrine, and, although we have not the figures before us for last year, we believe the number could not have fallen far short of 100. 000. Of these many came from great distances from the numerous French-Canadian settle ments, with a sprinkling here and there of Eng lish speaking Catholics from Ontario and elsewhere, but the vast majority bailed from the different dioceses in the Province of Quebec. That so few English-speaking Catholics visit the shrine may be due to the very mosgre know. ledge most of our people have of the wonderful miracles God has there been pleased to work, and the innumerable graces He there dirpenses through the intercession of Saint Anne.

A CAMADIAN SANCTUARY.- Year after year

towards the English Reformers. Commenting on the late work of Father Gasquet, on "Henry sketching the policy they hoped Emperor VIII. and the English Monasteries," he says the work is a "detailed impeachment of Empress Victoria has not yet come to a decision Thomas Oromwell and his accomplices in the sins of sacrilege, robbery, cruelty, falsehood, in-Thomas Cromwell and his accompanies in the sing of sacrilege, robbery, ornelly, falsehood, incontinence and perjury, whereby they spoiled and wrecked the monasteries of England, until the indoment of God fell upon them. The the judgment of God fell upon them. The author, he says, has cited Cromwell and his tools to judgment, and out of their own hands they stand convicted of falsehood, injustice, avarice, severility and immoral deeds. The concluding sentence of this powerful criticism is too forcible not to be given in full: "Upon the evidence of such wretches the highest sanctity and noblest intellects of England were blackundate the heart of the true lover with an unspeakable delight. The airs of Paradite, the such men no just man would take even the life

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

The following is the complete list of prizes and diplomes distributed at the annual com-monoement excercises at Villa Maria convent. Graduating course : The following young ladies

received diplomas :-Miss Flynn, of Brooklyn ; Miss Broderick, Hartford; Miss O'Denshor, Brockville; Miss McLaughlin, Brooklyn; Miss Hodgden, Beston; Miss Gr ffin, Breoklyn; Miss Rooney, Brooklyn; Miss Mattocks, Chicago; Miss Irwin, Montreal; Miss Curran, Montreal; Miss Joseph Miss Jenes, Miss Je Miss Logan, Pittsburg, Penn. ; Miss Slaven, New York; Miss Beaulien, Sorel; Miss Fox, Montreal; Miss Leprohon, Montreal; Miss Conolly, Brooklyn; Miss Hernandes, New York; Miss Hynes, Green Island, N.Y.; Miss McLean, West Troy; Miss Egan, Men-treal; Miss Dunn, Montreal; Miss Casault, Quebec; Miss Lombard, Colebrook, N.H. Agold medal for religious instruction, pre-sented by Rev. J. W. Maréchal, Notre Dame de Grace, war awarded to Miss Curran and Fies McLaughlin, A gold medal for mathe-matics, presented by Mr. J. B. A. Mongenais, to Miss L. Hodgdon, A medal for elocution, presented by a friend of education, to Miss Leprohon. A meds! for order and econ, omy to Miss Casault. A gold medal for phonography, presented by Mr. J. J. McElhone, of Washington, D.C., was awarded to Miss Sheldon. The medal offered by His Ex-Miss Sheldon. The medal offered by His Excellency the Covernor-General of the Dominion was awarded to Miss Flynn. A gold medal, "Essais Litteraires," presented by the Hon. P. J. O. Giauveau, was awarded to Miss Beaulieu. A medal presented by His Honer the Lisutenant-Governor of Quebec, for universal history, was awarded to Miss Irwin and Miss Mattocks. A gold medal for literature, presented by J. Logan, M.O., of Hittsburg, was awarded to Miss Broderick. A gold medal for composition, presented by Rov. W. Fitzgerald, was awarded to Miss Rold medal for composition, presented by Rov. W. Fitzgerald, was awarded to Miss Slaven. A gold medal for German conversation, presented by a friend of the institution, was awarded to Miss Griffin. A superb volume, prize for oulinary art, presented by Rev. P. Dowd, St. Patrick's, was awarded to Miss Rooney. A gold medal for domestic economy, presented by Mrs. Ed. Murphy of Montreal, was awarded in Miss. Murphy, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss Noz. A microscope, prize for natural history, presented by Mr. Ed. Murphy, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss Concily. A gold modal, "Comitatis Palma," presented by the Roy. L. Colin, S.S., was awarded to Miss O'Donahoe. A gold lyre for sacred music, presented by the Rev. Mother Superior General, was awarded to Miss Hernandez. The Countres de Beaujeu's gold medal, for proficiency in French conversation, awarded to Miss B. K. Logan.

A BOOTLESS VICTORY.

TAE " TIMES" GAINS NOTHING BY THE C'DONNELL VERDICT.

LONDON, July 3.—The famous, or what promised to be the famous, trial of O'Donnell's libel sain against the Times has ended and no glory ataches to either the plaintiff or the defendant. None of the expected exposures of the National League were made and none of the Nationalists burt in the conflict. Taken allin all, the whole affair was a miserable force and an abortive attempt on the part of the Tinks to make political capital, and to inflica a blow up in the League and especially upon Mr. Parnell. No one who can correctly estimate the trial and its results, for a moment doubts now that O'Donnell and the Times were in collusion, and that the action was brought by mutual agreement by the former for the sake of revenge, which feeling was stimulated, without doubt by Conservative money. By the latter the action was brought that certain admissions might be forced upon Mr. Partail nell on the witness stand which would tend to hurt the Irish party. There is strong suspicion that O'Donnell himself was the author of the letter produced by the Times, and that he, being muccunious, manufactured them for the benefit the newspaper, and brought the libel action in the same manner. O'Donnell, after he left the League in 1884, betame a reporter on various newspapers and got into bad repute, so that for some time he has borne an unwavery reputation. When he went to Paris he was derpised by all the members of the Leaguethere, and could not gain an entrance to any of the Fenian circles of France. To obtain revenge he probably took the course he did. He had in his possession two of Mr. Parnell's letters, the handwriting of which he is thought to have copied more or less successfully. The Times has done little good to the cause it simed at helping and is now the laughing stock of the country. The Nationalists have lost none of their dignity, and had Mr. Parnell been called to the witness stand, which place he was all ready to take, the fraud might have been exposed, and the stigms of double-dealing and contemptible practice fixed more surely upon

MACKENZIE SPEAKS.

SPIES SUBROUNDING EMPRESS VIOTORIA—HIS TREATMENT OF FREDERICK—THE NEW

EMPEROR FAR FROM HEALTHY. Paris, July 9.—Dr. Mackenzie, in an inter-view here, said he was glad to leave Berlin, where his movements were closely watched.
"The Empress Victoria," he said, "was surrounded by spies after the death of the Emperor Frederick. I was confined at Potsdam for soveral hours. The Emperor William's conduct. was odd altogether. I almost think his aural malady has affected his brain. I can say nothing of the late Emperor's memoirs. through the intercession of Saint Anne.

It is untrue that Queen Victoria carried them off. Whoever did will create a sensation when he publishes them. Besides towards the English Reformers. Commenting from leaders of the German Liberal party. land. She will be obliged to make Germany her nominal residence and will visit Berlin

every year.

BERLIN, July 9.—Emperor William will banques the ambassadors and foreign ministers at Potsdam on Thursday.

A shoemaker, having heard the famous Thomas Fuller repeat some verses on a soolding wife, was so delighted with them as to request a copy. "There is no necessity for that," said Fuller "as you got the original."