



CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially compiled for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.

DEBRIEN, July 2.—An important statement of the present position of the Irish land question was announced at a meeting of the Archbishops of Maynooth. The Bishops say there are pressing grievances calling for immediate legal redress. They urge that the "Fundamental demand of agricultural tenants of an improvement in the law of rent, so as to place Ireland in the number of rent-free, as it has been in the past, and tenants do not claim that the amount of rent to be paid should be fixed by themselves; what they object to is that this should be determined by the arbitrary will of the landlord."

It is unnecessary here to enumerate the special circumstances of the Irish land system, which are the subject of the present agitation. The principle of the Irish agricultural tenant's right should be protected by a law against the imposition of exorbitant rents and against the eviction of non-paying tenants. The present claims of the tenants, then, is for a full and effective application of this principle even as regards those classes of agricultural tenants on whom the right of having their rent fixed by public tribunals has been conferred by acts of Parliament. The present claims of the tenants, then, is for a full and effective application of this principle even as regards those classes of agricultural tenants on whom the right of having their rent fixed by public tribunals has been conferred by acts of Parliament.

Princess Von Bismarck, in conversation with several members of the Kaiser's cabinet, paid a very high tribute to the talents of the young Kaiser. He praised him for the serious view he takes of the task as the ruler of a great nation, and for his readiness and resolution with which he devotes himself to the affairs of the government. The Chancellor warmly acknowledged the eulogium, judgment and intelligence which Wilhelm II. displayed in dealing with foreign matters. He added that in addition to the professions made by Wilhelm II. in his public declaration 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 he was confident of the Kaiser's purpose and ability to carry out his promises.

London, July 4.—The excitement which has been caused by the discovery of the means employed 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 announcing the death of de Lesseps, and one of the manoeuvres 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 drafting of plaintiff's statement of his claim gave the widest possible latitude to the lawyers who have charge of the Times' interest. Their object is, of course, purely political, and they are making desperate efforts to discredit Gladstone and the Irish leader. To-day the name of James Carey, the infamous informer, was introduced in the case by the Attorney General with somewhat dramatic effect. By a curious coincidence letters were received in London to-day from South Africa, in which Charles Duval, showman and journalist, gives an interesting description of a visit he paid Carey's father. 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 against the avenger, O'Donnell. But it was evident that not a man in town mourned over the informer's fate. The body was hurriedly interred in the uncelebrated grave 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 lured others to crime and death and then himself died in the same manner.

London, July 6.—(Lancet).—Mr. Parnell solemnly pronounced the London Times' letters forerunners of the House of Commons to-day. London, July 7.—A painful illustration of the hardships which occasionally arise now and then because of the rigid passport regulations enforced by the Berlin government with regard to Alsace and Lorraine, has just occurred at Nancy, and was the subject of much discussion among friends at Nagenen, 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 mother, foreseeing the difficulties that might arise from the strictness with which the passport rule is carried out by the German officers, the girl carried with her the extreme urgency of her errand and showed them the telegrams which she had received. The officials were obliged, and refused absolutely to allow the poor girl to proceed to her mother's deathbed, even with guarantees as an escort. They further threatened, unless she received the formal approval of the German officers, 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 Alsatian girl is summoned to the deathbed of her mother, and is prevented from passing the frontier, and she beseeches Her Majesty to con- sider her help." The girl then immediately telegraphed to the Emperor, 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 had been dead an hour.

It is expected that a sensational law suit will result from the divorce of the young divorcing King Milan of Serbia from Queen Natalie, as the latter is determined not to submit to the decision. The Serbian Minister of War is gone to Weisbaden to officially acquaint Queen Natalie with the fact that a divorce from her has been granted the King, and to bring away the Crown Princess, who has hitherto been refused to allow her to his throne to remain with Queen Natalie and brought up in circles where he will be taught to regard his father as an enemy. It is doubtful whether Queen Natalie will relinquish the care of her son, and serious complications are quite likely to ensue.

London, July 9.—The Austrian and Hungarian press continue much agitated by the movements of Wilhelm II. and their possible consequences, but no confessions harboring any fear. 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 Czar at the approach of an Imperial interview. Such proposals, whatever their precise character, will have no definite results. There is prevailing confidence that nothing will likely be attempted without the consensus of the continental powers, or without due reference to Austria. Diplomats in circles in Vienna do not believe that the Government of St. Petersburg will formulate any new proposals under any circumstances, but confine themselves to old points. It is thought De Giers will simply reiterate his demand for the deposition of Prince Ferdinand, the dissolution of the Bulgarian Empire, and the appointment of a mixed Russian and Turkish body of commissioners with full powers from the new ministry, and carry on the government in all its details until a new prince shall have been elected. If this were done, of course the next ruler of Bulgaria, if any were permitted to be elected, would be a tool of Russia. This is Russia's ultimatum, and it is not believed for a moment that the will depart from it in any material point under any pressure that may be brought to bear upon her. The almost concession it is expected that Russia will possibly grant is that she may consent to the appointment of Prince Ferdinand, the dissolution of the Bulgarian Empire, and the appointment of a mixed Russian and Turkish body of commissioners with full powers from the new ministry, and carry on the government in all its details until a new prince shall have been elected.

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 of the methods and secret business of the Irish National League. Farrel's testimony had been looked forward to with great interest, and numbers were disappointed at the abrupt finale 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

ST. ANN'S PILGRIMAGE.

Fourth Annual Pilgrimage to the Shrine of the Good Ste. Anne de Beaupre Under the Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers—A Wonderful Miracle.

Some five hundred ladies and children went down on 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 7.30 p.m. The Ste. Ann's Young Ladies choir sang "Ave Maria Stella" as the boat left the wharf. The trip down was delightful, the boat reaching the shrine at six o'clock on Sunday morning. Rev. Masses were said at 6.30 and 7 a.m. by Rev. Fathers Strabbe and Godt; at which all the pilgrims received Holy Communion. Grand Mass was celebrated at 9.30 a.m., when an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Mallenger, C.S.S.R., formerly of St. Ann's church of this city. A programme giving the order of excursions 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 of seeing some of the principal points of interest in the Ancient Capital. At 5 o'clock the steamer started from Quebec on the return journey, arriving in Montreal at 6.30 this morning, every one being delighted with the trip and the many religious consolations which it afforded. A young girl, about 3 years old, residing on Murray street, named Nellie 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 cured, and left her crutches behind, walking from the church to the boat with as much ease as the best among them. The pilgrims were delighted at this fresh proof of the extraordinary power of the good Ste. Anne, and looked around the fortunate girl offering her their congratulations. 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 cured.

The Ste. Ann's young ladies' choir, under the direction of Miss Dennis Reilly, deserve special commendation for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. Their singing at the High Mass was very fine and was greatly appreciated by the pilgrims. Thanks are also due to Rev. Fathers Strabbe and Godt for their great exertions in organizing this successful pilgrimage, and for the untiring trouble they put themselves to looking after the wants of the pilgrims. The present pilgrimage was one of the most successful ones held.

THE BELOVED NAME.

There is one name among all other names that must forever stand the first in the Christian calendar. So great is the miraculous power, the mysterious glory, and the honored sweetness, the love and the memory of an arisen, say "Jesus." I blush to tell it—there are even 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 of a man's body who make that holy name of blasphemy, and who were to be cast out from 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 bright upon the cross on Calvary, where He said the words, "My Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." It is Jesus of Nazareth. Oh, what a name is there, my friend! We will cherish this name down deep in the sanctuary of our hearts, where daily we shall offer it reverence and love, and holy thoughts and pious adoration. We will never be in the company of reckless men who make that beloved name in vain—we will bless the name and adore it in its holiness. The love of St. Paul for this holy name is shown in its repetition in his epistles. The great Apostle was almost a martyr in love; his zealous soul could not tolerate a half-hearted Christianity; and when from his earnest lips came forth the ringing sentence, "Whoever will love his name and follow him, let him be baptized," he spoke as because 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 Apostle of the gentiles, as it was a flame forever burning in his heart. My friends, there is a mystery in this name, a power, a sweetness that won the heart of the great St. Paul. There is salvation for us in this holy name, and certain, it produces a subtle and interior sense of mysterious influences working by grace within us, leading to higher conditions of Christian life.

By the power of this name, the dead have been raised 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 stars, "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 an arisen, 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 utterance of these simple words in a prayerful spirit, with faith, and hope, and love, is greater than prophecy, and is more valued above than the most brilliant deeds of heroes. 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 abyss of goodness which is infinite, an ocean of sweetness which will be drunk at the heart of the true lover with an unquenchable delight. The air of Paradise, the scent of the pomegranate, and the rich perfume

ANOTHER MIRACLE.

The following communication has been received from a trustworthy source:— On the 4th there was a pilgrimage from the County of Arthabaska of over 1,200 people. There was a boy five years old from Klugey Falls, who came with his parents. He did not walk for over two years and carried his 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 overjoyed 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.

MONTEAL PRIEST DROWNED.

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

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRIEST.

London, Oct. July 4.—Rev. Father Fundergast died suddenly last night from an affection of the throat, at the early age of 28 years. Father Fundergast was the son of Mr. John Fundergast of this city, and received his early education in London. At the age of nineteen 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 tolerably good health since, and yesterday afternoon was out for a stroll in the garden. In the evening Father Fundergast retired as usual, apparently all right. About 11.30, however, he announced 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.

A CANADIAN SANCTUARY.

Year after year an ever increasing throng of pilgrims wand their way to the far-famed shrine of Saint Anne de Beaupre, Q. B., and there, by their devotion and piety, bear testimony to the great love which the French-Canadian, 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 settlements, with a sprinkling here and there of English-speaking Catholics from Ontario and elsewhere, but the vast majority hailed from the different dioceses in the Province of Quebec. That so few English-speaking Catholics visit the shrine may be due to their very meagre knowledge most of our people have of the shrine, which the French-Canadian, 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 settlements, with a sprinkling here and there of English-speaking Catholics from Ontario and elsewhere, but the vast majority hailed from the different dioceses in the Province of Quebec. That so few English-speaking Catholics visit the shrine may be due to their very meagre knowledge most of our people have of the shrine, which the French-Canadian, as people, bear to the Mother of the Blessed Virgin.

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

The following is the complete list of prizes and diplomas distributed at the annual commencement exercises at Villa Maria convent. Graduating course: The following young ladies received diplomas:— Miss Flynn, of Brooklyn; Miss Broderick, Hartford; Miss O'Donnell, Brockville; Miss McLaughlin, Brooklyn; Miss Hodgdon, Boston; Miss Griffin, Brooklyn; Miss Rooney, Brooklyn; Miss Mattocks, Chicago; Miss Irwin, Montreal; Miss Curran, Montreal; Miss Logan, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Slaven, New York; Miss Beaulieu, Sorel; Miss Fox, Montreal; Miss Leprohon, Montreal; Miss Conolly, Brooklyn; Miss Hernandez, New York; Miss Flynn, Green Island, N.Y.; Miss McLean, West Troy; Miss Egan, Montreal; Miss Dunn, Colabrook, N.H. A gold medal for religious instruction, presented by Rev. J. W. Marchand, Notre Dame de Grace, was awarded to Miss Curran and Miss McLaughlin. A gold medal for mathematics, presented by Mr. J. B. A. Mogenssen, to Miss L. Hodgdon. A medal for elocution, presented by a friend of education, to Miss Leprohon. A medal for order and economy to Miss Casault. A gold medal for photography, presented by Mr. J. J. McElhose, of Washington, D.C., was awarded to Miss Sheldon. The medal offered by His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion was awarded to Miss Flynn. A gold medal, "Assis Litterarum," presented by the Hon. P. J. Casseville, was awarded to Miss Beaulieu. A gold medal, presented by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, for universal history, was awarded to Miss Irwin and Miss Mattocks. A gold medal for literature, presented by J. Logan, M.D., of Pittsburg, was awarded to Miss Broderick. A gold medal for composition, presented by Rev. 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 outline 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 to Miss Fox. A microscope, prize for natural history, presented by Mr. Ed. Murphy, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss Conolly. A gold medal, "Candida Balnea," presented by the Rev. L. Colin, S.S., was awarded to Miss O'Donnell. A gold lyre for sacred music, presented by the Rev. Mother Superior General, was awarded to Miss Hernandez. The Countess de Beaujeu's gold medal, for proficiency in French conversation, was awarded to Miss B. K. Logan.

A BOOTLESS VICTORY.

London, July 3.—The famous, or at least promised to be the famous, trial of O'Donnell's libel suit against the Times has ended and no glory attaches to either the plaintiff or the defendant. None of the expected exposures of the National League were made and none of the Nationalists hurt in the conflict. Taken plain, the bootless victory was a miserable foregone and abortive attempt on the part of the Times to make political capital, and to inflict a blow up to 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 for natural and obvious reasons, 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. Parnell on the witness stand which would tend to hurt the Irish party. There was strong suspicion that O'Donnell himself was the author of the libel produced by the Times, and that, being impetuous, manufactured then for the benefit of the same manner. O'Donnell, after he left the League in 1884, became a reporter on various newspapers and got into bad repute, so that for some time he has not been a very popular man. When he went to Paris he was despised by all the members of the League there, and could not gain an entrance to any of the French 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, or less suspected, and he published them in the Times, and thus aimed 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 stigma of double-dealing, and of unscrupulous practices fixed more surely upon the Times.

MACKENZIE SPEAKS.

Paris, July 9.—Dr. Mackenzie, in an interview 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 several months. The Emperor William's conduct, skilfully the policy they hoped Emperor Frederick would have adopted had he lived. Empress Victoria has not yet come to a decision as to her future residence. She has an income of 240,000, of which 8,000 is derived from England. She will be obliged to make Germany her nominal residence and will visit Berlin every three or four weeks." Dr. Mackenzie said that the Emperor and foreign ministers at Potsdam on Thursday. A shoemaker, having heard the famous Thomas Fuller repeat some verses on a scolding wife, was so delighted with them as to request a copy. "There is no necessity for that," said Fuller "as you got the original,"