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WITNESS

AND OATHOLIO OHRONICLE

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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______ WEDNESDAY.....JULY 9, 1890 **3.4**.....

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 9, St. Ephrem (Doctor). THURSDAY, July 10, Seven Bros. and St. Felicitae, M. M. FRIDAY, July 11, St. Plus I., Pope and M.

SATURDAY, July 12, St. John Gualbert,

SUNDAY, July 13, seventh after Pentacoat. St Anacletus, Pope and M.
Monday, July 14, St. Bonaventure, B. and

TUESDAY, July 15, St. Henry, Emperor and Confessor,

AMONGST those who passed successful examinations on the two branches, Literature and Sciences, at the recent meeting of the Board at Three Rivers, for admission to study law in this province, we are glad to notice the name of Mr. Francis Joseph Curran, son of our distinguished representative in the House of Commons, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q C., M.P.

THE McKinley Tariff Bill, now before the United States Senate, will exclude Canadian minster for a time the present chaotic state of countryman, the Hon. Mr. Flynn, whom the States brewers, one and all, hold that Canadian barley is an absolute necessity in the manufac ture of American beer. The McKinley Bill will therefore not become law, at least as far as Canadian barley is concerned.

To style the election at Barrow in Furness the "greatest Liberal bye election since the general election," as one enthusiastic paper does, is clearly exaggeration. It is the gain of a seat and nothing more for Mr. Gladstone. The result, however, proves that there were good grounds for the fear we expressed last week that the "beer influence" would punish the opposition for their conduct in connection with the proposed license law. Mr. Caine ran as the hostile censor of the Government, especially in connection with the license bill. He was badly beaten, and the divided vote only gave the victor a small plurality.

MORE money from from the Federal Treasury was the burden of Mr. Mercier's speech before the Club National on Wednesday night. But at the rate of expenditure followed by his administration since his accession to power the Federal revenue would not suffice if the same progressive spirit, in spending money, continued many years. By way of comparison: Civil government consumed 183,675 dols. in 1886, and now commer no less than 236,987 dols. in 1889, an increase of 80 per cent. in three years. The number of employees was 110 in 1886; it is now 146. In 1886 the legislation of the Province cost 181,987 dols.; in 1889 the same service entailed a charge of 231,812 dols, or nearly 30 per cent. more. If all the provinces acted like this and the Federal authorities vielded to their demands it is evident that the central government would soon be merely an empty shadow.

THE comion of Heligoland has caused certain facetions American papers to suggest that Great Britain might continue the cediug process and give the United States some of her Bahama possessions, and this is followed by the suggestion that so far as the United States is concerned Bermuda be the American Heligoland, The proposition is certainly modest and worthy its source. The American journals, of course, with lofty indifference, decline to give any why or wherefore in support of their amusing suggestion. They seem to forget that Heligoland was useless to Great Britain, and that Bermuda is of incalculable value, whatever may be said of some of the islands in the Caribbean Sea. It would, however, be well for the United States. before talking of Great Britain ceding any. hing to them, to gracefully restore the Canadian territory now incorporated with Maine, all of which was obtained by the American negotiators under the Ashburton reaty by deliberate fraud and with the sup. pressed knowledge of the very map marked by

a fitting comment. Let the Americans begin.

THE appointment of Sir Redvers Buller to the office of Adjutant-General of the Army is of some interest to Ireland. It will not be forgotten that in 1886 that general was sent to Ireland on a special mission. At the time it was said in these columns that he might have written in his despatches, "I came, I saw and was conquered." He was sent to cure the cank of the suffering people and to do what he could to enforce the arbitrary proceedings of landlordism. But on the contrary, he blessed in stead, and was compelled, like a truthful and honest soldier of tried courage on the field, to report to Sir Michael Hicks Beach, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, that he had been struck with the poverty of the Kerry and Clare peasantry, and was convinced that the 'outrages" he was sent to suppress arose from that poverty. He was not long after recalled, but his name is honored in Ireland.

THERE is trouble ahead for Mr. W. Soully, sometime a poted rack renter in Ireland, who has transferred his operations to Illinois. He has secured in that State some 72000 acres of the best farming lands, lives in London and employs in the most approved old world style " sgents ' to run his riflairs in the United States. He leaves his farms and a recent investigation indicates that he is a typical "absentee" landlord. He is grasping, will not spend a dollar on his tenants holdings, and has leases described as " ironclad and double rivetted with boles punched for more." The tenants, mostly Germans and Scandinavians, find that in common with the majority of American farmers they cannot make both ends meet but no consideration do they get from Mr. Scully's agents. It is said that more than \$200,000 is annually remitted to Scully in London. The tenants, however, are awakening to the fact that they are not compelled to submit to the treatment they receive at their landlords hands. In this the State seems inclined to uphold them, but it is a little strange to learn that in the United States there exists a state of things as bad as that in Ireland and under a landlord kicked out of that island.

The Salisbury Government.

That coalition governments cannot live after the critical events which caused their formation have passed away is almost a constitutional maxim in England, As the events which caused the present combination in the Imperial Government are of such a character as will admit of no settlement by any mere policy of combination or possession of a majority it is not astonishing to find that the thing of shreds and patches known as the Conservative-Liberal. Unionist administration is getting every day into worse difficulties. They cannot settle the burning issue which caused their "union" and must necessarily fall out on other matters. But apart from this some fatality seems to attend the present administration. Brilliant in its foreign policy under Lord Salisbury, and its financial under Mr. Go:chen, in its domestic affairs it seems completely confused and without cohesion. Hopeless blundering seems to be the lot of the minor ministers. It is almost to be regretted that Great Britain cannot obtain the loan of the services of Sir John Macdonald for a time. We venture to predict that if that veters nstatesman took the reins at West- has been doing his best to annihilate his fellowthing would pass away and, his advice being taken, constitutional government now apparently strained and imperilled, restored to its sign in the government, the Hon, Mr. Mercier sometime proud position. But Canada can scarcely spare him.

A Netarious Scheme.

L'Etendard undertakes to assure its readers that the recent banquet of the Club National was not altogether what it pretended to be, namely, a provincial matter, but was also the commencement of the electoral campaign which the Opposition at Ottawa is preparing to offer the Federal Government next year. It claims that the presence of the Hon. Mr. Laurier and the applause which greeted his speech and his name when mentioned proved this. "It is certain," continues L'Etendard, "that with the four principal provinces coalesced against him, Sir John Macdonald has to face a struggle more desperate than he has ever before had to meet." It seems time that something should be heard of Federal autonomy, L'Etendard's programme is nothing more than provincial aggression, iusolent as well as contemptibly factions. It would be well if the Hon. Mr. Blake, who declines to be leader, but sulks in his tent, were to repeat to his friends in Opposition the words which he uttered when taking the leadership of the Ontario Government after the defeat of Sandfield Macdonald. His arguments in favor of the complete severance of the provinces from Federal politics were very sound and very clearly set forth. Why does he keep silence now when his friends are indulging in such a permissions line of conduct? -according, at least, to the political gospel of Mr. Blake in 1870. But probably he finds it convenient to change his views on this subject just as he has on more than one occasion to suit the exigiencies of the moment. As he has recented his Aurora speech so perhaps he repudiates his declaration of principles in 1870.

The Heligolanders.

There is something almost pitiful in the tone of the telegrams from Europe concerning the proposed cession of Heligoland. But of course the telegrams, which tell of the doleful supplications of the islanders to the British authorities not to cut them off, must be taken with a grain of salt. In Canada we know well enough the value of telegrams sent by the swarm of "fakers" which sfflict the country and carn their coppers by the propagation of prodigious lies. But supposing that there is a substratum of truth in the news it is easy to understand the intense auxiety to remain under the British flag on the part of the Heligolanders. It is purely selfish and is caused by the knowledge ing over the departure from office of Sir Fredthat the cession means the transformation of Heligoland from a fishing station and watering

boundary. By this a territorial robbery was | garethen, will render, in the scheme of defence committed which drew from Chief Justice Story of the Elbs, Weser and Jahde, and the two commercial ports of Hamburgh and Bremen, such an outpost as Heligoland a necessity. And heavy works are already projected. For purposes of blockade the Kiel canal, enabling the German Belsio fisct to pass inland to the North Sea independently of the Sound or Great Belt, and the second capal, which in like manner will permit war ships to cross Hanover from Bremenhaven to Neubaus renders Heligoland as a point of bluckade of little value, As a point of defence it will prove important in the great scheme of coast fortifications planned by the German Admiralty. The Heligolanders may reasonably not be well pleased at the proposed change. As there are but a little more than 2,000 men, women and children all told, perhaps is would not be amiss if two or three of the Allan liners were to transport them to Newfoundland or Eastern Canada. They would make good citizens and still be under the Government they seem to cherish so much. If the Islanders are willing to come to Canada ald should be extended to them to make the change.

An Ominous Fizzle.

As a failure, the grand banquet of the socalled Nationalist party, held at the Windsor Hotel, on Wedneseay evening, was an unparalleled success. On a memorable occasion, many centuries ago, it was as is well known, on the wall of the banquet room that the handwriting was reen, conveying a very unpleasant warning to a self-sufficient monarch; and unless our own little Premier Ministre is hope. lessly intoxicated by his corrupt success at the polls recently, he must have realized that no bandwriting was necessary to explain the message Wednesday's banquet must have conveyed to any person of ordinary intelligence. It was a most remarkable gathering, the chief feature whereof was the absence of all who were not merely expected, but had actually been announced as prominent guests of the evening. It was to have been a representative gathering of the Liberal lights from the Atlantic to the Pacific-but the lights refused to shine! The Hon. Edward Blake was to have supported his friend Mercier, but somehow the ex leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Dominion, found the sea breeze at the shore more congenial than burning income before the Reillite chieftain, so he sniffed she breeze and left Mr. Mercier to furnish his own arematics. Sir Richard Cartwright was to have proclaimed the fiscal policy that was to ensure the "On to Ottawa" programme of the Dominion raiders, but the gallant Knight, having probably made enquiries in ad rance, thought it more prudent to take in the barquet and French flag presentation through his minds' eye-and he did. Blair, Fielding, Mitchell, Edgar, bad all been not merely announced, but mammothly placarded, yet, with a unanimity seldom found in a political party, they all kept the Hon. Oliver Mowat company and were conspicuously absent from the feast. Poor Mr. Laurier, who deserves a better fate, like the last rose of summer. sat there "blooming slone." And a very un. comfortable time be had of it during the reckless anerch of the Hon. Honore, which he no doubt felt was pregnant with trouble in days not remote. We were going to say that not an Irish Canadian of position and prominence was there to show that we are meek and humble of spirit. but that would have been an error. Mr. Fitzpatrick, M.P.P., found time to tear himself away from the campaign in Gaspé, where he Nationalists are hounding, and was kind enough to say that on the question of Irish represents should be allowed a free hand! We had been led to expect better things. But if the Irish as a body, and the English and Scotch and most of the leading French Canadian Liberals gave the banquet a wide berth, the brigade of office holders and office seekers was there in full force. and Grand Sachem Pacaud, as leader of the unpurchased and unpurchasable patriots, was present, thereby giving tone and significance to the feed.

Mr. Samuel Blake in a Mess.

Mr. Samuel Blake is evidently not a man of tact. He thought proper on one occasion when sixting as Vice Chancellor of the Ontario Chancery Court to insult the honored Superior of Loresto Abbey and, his conduct being first brought up in Parliament, shortly after resigned his judgeship in deference to public opinion. Now he has made another mess of it and insulted the reporters of the press. What he will have to do to clear himself of the results of this error it is not easy to say. But the gentleman has given dire offence to a powerful class. At a meeting of the Toronto Street Car Company Mr. Blake said reporters should not be admitted to the committee meetings as they might sell the information obtained seven though they obeyed themandate not to print the record of proceedings. The Toronto News commenting, in angry terms, on what it deems an insult

to the press, says : "It seems to be the nature of phenomenally good men like Mr. Lilake to regard those around good men like Mr. Blake to regard shose around them as debased and lost. Daily, like the Pharises of old, they beat upon their breasts and call upon God to witness that they are not as other men are, that they are pure and holy, that they are godly, upright, sober and righteous, while all around them are deceived, dishonest, impure, sordid, intemperate and violent men, who can only come within the pale of Divine mercy through the unbounded for-bearance of God, whom they implore each day to incontinently crush shose who do not think as they do, and they wonder at the shortsight-edness of the Orestor in withholding His band a profession which largely depends for its suc-ceases on trickery and which daily does more injustice than any other, for which reason is has been condemned by the very Christian religion of which he professes to be a leading

General Middleton.

There is something indescribably contemptible in the manner a large section of the press of the country, led by faction morgers, are revellerick Middleton. It is true that he committed a grave error in judgment and granting his Benjamin Franklin's own hand, showing the old her largest hattle ships from Kiel to St. Mar. graceful silence. It cannot be denied that The need is organized in our fast growing civic dempity.

The State of the S

General Middleton did the state some service, communities. On our developing lines of railand many a home might have had to mourn the | way this need is great. For example we appear loss of a son had it not been for his care in con- to be threatened with a new horror. Terminal ducting the campaign in the Northwest in such | City is the latest abomination. Who would a way as to obtain success as much by strategy like to live in Terminal City? We commend as by tactics under fire. Mr. Goldwin Smith | the matter to the consideration of the Federal at the time of the Northwest trouble wrote in railway committee. the Bystander that General Middleton would have less difficulty in dealing with his enemy in the field than with the inimical politicians he would have to face when he returned, and so it has proved. A writer in the Canadian Gazette has pointed out that the censorious treatment of General Middleton is rather a noteworthy comment on the ethics of all civilised Europe. He continu :8:

"Does it ever occur to you that in thus censor iously reflecting on General Middleton's conduct you are at the same time having a fling at

the ethics of all divilised Europa? Visit the Louvre in Paris, and ask whence came so many magnificent paintings and soulp-ture! Ask Tommy Atkins (n which term I confine all soldiers, from the general to the drummer boy) whether "loot" is now unknown in recent wars! Listen to the stories that India-China, and wherever a British red coat or a French red breeches has invaded him, to tell, and then say whether the high moral spirit which seems to prevade all Canada and yourself finds an echo in civilised Europe !

"looting" The only difference between our expeditions in the cast and General Middleton's loot" in the west is to be found in the following circumstances: In the first place, we punished the man who was resisting foreign invasion, and defending his own country, by mur-dering him first and then robbing his heirs of their property afterwards; and in the second place, we dealt the same punishment to the traitors who raised their rebel hands against our own Queen and country. Surely if "looting" is excusable it should fine more defenders in the latter case than in the former.

Why, then, so hard upon the old Indian soldier, Sir Fred Middleton? It appears to me that had that gallant soldier made a judicious distribution of part of his "loot" amongst Ottawa citizens the question would have never been raised.

Considering the full explanations concerning the transaction that have been given, the attack on the general is unjust in its severity and unworthy of a generous people. More than that if in view of what is known, others are not ounished in connection with the affair then General Middleton will have been martyred.

The Gaspe Election.

The persecution, for that is what it may be termed, of the Hon. E. J. Flynn is certainly to a great extent complimentary to that gentleman, even if it is unfair. The circumstance that the election in Gaspé takes place some time that the election in Gaspé takes place some time after the other general elections, enables the Government to concentrate all its forces in the c unty. This it is doing, and Mr. Flynn is apparently waging almost single-handed his electoral battle against a perfect horde of ministration. electoral battle against a perfect horde of ministerial supporters, led by the Premier himself. The people of Gaspé may feel reminded of the old song, which says :-

Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark; The beggass are coming to town, Some in rage, and some in tage, And some in velvet gowns.

All are there. The oily-tongued Premier, with his brigadiers of the Langelier and Pacaud grade, heads the van. In rear the following seems to consist of a perfect cloud of patriots of every grade, while side by side with this noble band of missionaries move an excellent commissariat and a treasurer-one who holds the bag-and thereby hangs a tale. Certainly Mr. Flynn may feel complimented at this evidence of the intense desire of his opponents to obtain his ejection from the Legislature. But even if his ability and the personal esteem in which he the subsidies payable by the Dominion to the less hald should be insufficient to save him from Provinces, let those subsides be discontinued. ruption with which be has to contend, and his opponent be elected, the end will not be there. Already there have been certain influences at If the Dominion assumes Quebe c's debt let it be work at Quebec before this, in connection with the lines of railway which are projected and the Provinces, on equitable terms. The Dominion are proposed to be in course of construction from ion surplus revenues can be applied to the re-Gaspe to the Ottawa. The three charters must necessarily be incomplete without a bridge at Quebec, and no doubt the same influences will come down bandsomely" in this matter as in others. It is not difficult to understand the purpose of these three lines. The St. Paul and other Western gentlemen who so generoutly propose to link the Atlantic with the Sault and Minneapolls, as soon as they can get into Ontario, did not obtain their charters for nothing; and the spectacle of those millionaires. Achille Carriere, C. Langelier and other Canadians, on the original charter, seems to be full of suggestiveness. However, the work attributed to the Northern Pacific, if true, cannot be hid under a bushel. It is too generous, too disinterested, the expanditure of its money from Gasré to Ottawa altorather too selfsacrifloung, for the public not to become a little anxious as to the destination of the sums so nobly lavished by these foreigners in Canada, The public must know more. And they will do

Calling Bad Names.

The Federal Government did well when it followed the suggestion, attributed to the Princess Louise, that it should assume control over the nomenclature of points in the future to that most of the horrors elsewhere seem to have been avoided. There are no "Villes" which is a great blessing. The "Blogge" Crossings," "Snooks' Corners," Smith's Landings," and the ambitious chara carriers with surveying parties and post office cierks at Ossawa have generally been cancelled and more appropriate names given to the localities. It is true there are a they are few, It is to good work. There is a familiar story of the man who saddled those prodigious station names such as "Cicero," "Tully" - one and he same by the way-Rome, Athens, Troy, do, do, along the line of the New York Central Railway. He is said to have been hard up for names and, possibly despising the musical Indian nomenclature, obtaining a Lempriere's distionary made a choice selection which is seen to-day on the railway timetables in unpleasant disorder. Railway place, more or less profitable, to a Gibraltar in punishment to be deserved desency at least station names should be supervised by the state the North Sea. The great North Sea canal, by might keep carping critice, who in the majority just as those in cities, as well as street architecmeans of which Germany will be able to move of cases do not seem to understand the case, in | ture should be supervised by a competent board,

KIDNAPPED.

Senator Pelietier Prefers a Serious Charge Against Kamouraska Electors.

Quento, July 6.—Judge Murray, High Con-stable Gale and Mr. George St. Pierre, cterk of the Police Court, have returned from Kanou asks where they were investigating the kid napping of Senator Pelletier at St. Anne de la Pocatiere on the 15th of June last. The senator asserts that on arriving at that place on the eve of the election he was inveigled into a house and detained there for seven hours to the injury cl the ministerial candidate whose interests he was looking after. Judge Murray issued warran: for the airest of thirty one of the alleged con-spirators, some of them farmers, others tradesmen, merchants, etc. One of the accused is a professor in the St. Anne College. Twenty five of the accused surrendered themselves and gave bail to appear at the preliminary investigation that will be commenced on Thursday of next week. The hail was set down at \$200 tach, There are yet six of the accused at large. The following are the aames of the parties arrested:
Jean Baptiste Martin, George Pelletier, Oct.
Onellet, Joseph Onellet, Paul Onellet, Joseph Dionne, Maurice Bourgelas, Pierre Rouleau, Aiphonse Dionne, Augustin Ouelles, Augustin Potvin, Nazaire Dionne, Wenceslas Simard, Emile Caron, Leon Ouellet, Elesia Pelletier, Fabien Dionne Phidime, alias F. X Pelletier, Charles Verret, Charles Dionne, Godfroy Ouellet, Leon Pelletier, Joseph Pelletier and Jean Daniel Schmouth.

It is presumed that the trial will take place in Quebec at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench. In the meantime the election will be contested and the alleged conspiracy

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

used as one of the grounds of contestation

Mr. Merclers's Recent Speech Before the Club National at Montreal. THE GLOBE (Liberal).

The other provinces will rejoice in the progress and development of Quebec, so long as the favorage of Ohebec are responsible for the taxpayers of Quebec are responsible for the cost of the poucy of development, but Quebec cannot be helped from the Federal treasury at the expense of the other provinces, and the Government of Ontario, which has practised economy, and the people of Ontario, who have contributed for the development of the resources of their own province, will not consent to be taxed to repair the consequences of waste and extravagance in Quebec or any other province of the Confederation.

HAMILTON TIMES (L'beral).

Provinces that obcose to be extravagant from plunging again? How long would it be before they would be found once more knocking at the door? What possible chance would remain for bariff reform, if the fear of taxation were never to exercise a reatraining unfluence upon Pro-vincial expenditures? We protest against the Mercier programme.

Let us have no further increase of the Dominion debt, nor of the Dominion tariff. Let Quebec and the Maritime Provinces improve their municipal systems, so that the parish, township and county councils may raise the money need ed for schools, for the encouragement of agri culture, and for other costs now chargeble to the Provincial treasuries. If such economics and shifting of burdens will not suffice to ever up the balance sheet let the several legisla tures everales their constitutional power to raise revenue by direct taxation within the Province, But let us have no more looking to Ottawa.

* * The process must be stopped or at least not extended. We, as well as Mr. Mercier, want to see new a deal, but instead of increasing The interest on Quebec's them be commuted. debt is nearly equal to the sum drawn by Quebec as subsidy from the Dominion treasury on the agreement that Quebec shall draw no more subsidies. Extend that arrangement to all duction of the Dominion debt, and the Provinces can raise by direct taxation what they choose to spend, just as the several States of the American Union obtain their revenues.

THE MAIL (Opposition.)

The Mail, after quoting Mr. Blake's words in the case of Nova Scotia's like demand, "the former evils will be intensified, the just expecta-"tions of the people will be disappe need, actional strife will be aroused, the federal principle "will be violated, and the constitution will "be shaken to its base," adds: If this catalague "of calamities would follow a readjustment of such a province as Nova Scotia, what might expect if injustice were inflicted upor Ontario in the interests of a province the policy of whose premier is productive chiefly of yellow brousers and Papal benedictions? Obviously it would be an outrage and a danger to the Confederation were the financial consequences of ecclesiasticism and of the recklessness, not to mention the corruption of the Quebea politicians to be visited upon the provinces that have managed their revenues and their resources with ordinary prudence. It can only be hoped that loyal men on both sides of politics will unite to resist the raid."

The Provincial Commission.

The application for the writ of injunction against the Royal Commission appointed to en-quire into the charges of blackmail made against certain government agents was argued on Saturday last before Judge Wurtele in the Practice Court Montreal, by Messrs C. J. Doher-ty, Q. C., and J. N. Greenshields, who contended become towns and cities along the line of the Pacific Railway. If the line of stations along that great road is followed it will be noticed came under any of these heads, since the good government of the province, the conduct of public business and administration of justice are matters for which the executive alone are responsible and have nothing to do with the bribing of members of the Legislature. Hence like, saddled for a time on certain points by the commission had no raison d'etre under this illegal. To give it the powers it sought to exercise a special statute would have to be passed. In Ontario the law was worded exactly the would as quickly give information to the Street few blots such as Regina, which might have as bribery charges in the Bunting case Mr. Mowat may be in his own estimation. He is engaged in and similar idiotic appellations but It was fruther contended the case. same as ours. and when a similar commission was not vested with the powers of a court, and they are few, It is to be and could not commit for contempt of court, hoped that the Government will continue its The local Legislature, not having the power to appoint judges, could not clothe the com ers with the powers of a Superior court judge, which they required to have in order to commit for contempt. Otherwise school commissioners and others appointed under statute in minor matters, and who were given the same powers as these commissioners, could commit for contempt any one who refused to answer, and such was not the intention of the Legislature. Mr. Hutchinson replied and the Judge reserved his decision, which will not be given till next week.

> Replying to a question in the British Comcould not confirm the report that Rumian troops were moving towards the Armenian frontier to complete the payment of the Turkish was in-San St. L. Deren Winderson

ក្សាស្រី ស សម្រ () នេះស្រី នេះ នេះស្រី () និស

SIXTH ANNUAL

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE (For Ladies and Children only.) Under the personal direction of the REDEMPTORIST FATHERS of St. Ann's

Church, Montreal, on

ST ANN'S DAY Saturday, July 26th, 1890, Per steamer "Three Rivers," leaving Richelieu Company's wharf at 4 o'clock p.m. sharp. Tickets-Ladies, - \$2 10 Children, - \$1.05

Staterooms can be secured at St. Aun's Presbytery, Baain street, on Sunday, 6:h July, from 2 to 5 p m., and on the Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Applications by mail for tickets, staterooms, etc., addressed to Mr. Jos. Johnston, No. 16: McCord Street, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

Tickets Limited to 600

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

Forty-fith Annual Commencement. The greates congregation of Catholica known for years at a college commencement in these parks, honoured the famous St. John's College, Fordham, last Wednesday afternoon to witness the graduating exercises. The gloricus lawn in in front of the college was shaded by vast tents as well as by the lordly trees. The national colors were tastefully festooned and flags and streamers lent a gay variety to the scene.

Clergymen from many dioceses, from many states. men who had won eminence in the Church were there; come to pay tribute to their venerable Alma Mater.

Men of the professions, leading members of the bar, honored judges, eminent physicians, bankers authors and merchants who draw their sources of intellectual strength and culture from old St. John's, gathered around her on this occasion with filial reverence and

The several Jesuit educational institutions, St. Francis Xavier's of this city; St. Peter's of Jersey City, and others were represented by able thinkers, workers and teachers.

The Christian Brothers too, that sterling teaching order were represented by active instructors from different educational centres. Right Rev. Mgr. Preston, V.G., in his purp's robes took his seat on the platform as repreaentative of the Archbishop, and his fine father-ly face draw an impeduous demonstration of affectionate cheering from the audience. Scated around the venerable prelate were Bishci. Corroy and scotes of distinguished pricets.

Preceding the literary exercises there was a drill of the military cadets which was a vast treat to all beholders. The shapely young s litera were handsomely uniformed and acted gallantly, The exercises opened with an overture by the

band. Then came a symposium of oratory on the subject of "Agnosicism." It was a variation from the ordinary plan. Half a dezen of the graduates took part informally in a series of interlocutory apseches, querier, objections, explanations and expositions. The participants Were:-

John A. Ryan, of New York; Jno. P. Whe lan, of Montreal; T. Gaffuey Taaffe, of New York; James J. Keane, of Kingston, New York, and John U. McNeilly, of Canandsigua, New York.

The valedictory was delivered by Mr. Ken yon J. Fortescue, of New York. All the young orators handled themselves well. AGNOSTICISM-A SYMPOSIUM OF ORATORY.

Mr. Kenyon J. Fortescue, of New York, gnered the hall by facetions allusions to some of the social fade, a joke at the society girl with her Easter bonner, and a crack at the dude with

his headaches and canes

John P. Whelan, of Montreal took up
Agnosticism and riddled it. Jan J. Keane, interrupted saying he would like to hear Agnosticism defined, to hear the Agnostic views of Agnosticism.

Mr. Ryan now arose and thanked his friend

for the auggestion and replied that Agnosticism was the Know Nothingiam of rampant infidelity. He defined it at length.

Mr. Keane retorted saying that he had not imagined that the tenets of Agnosticism was so cot floting with reason. They doubt; they deny. Their doctrine is simply scepticism and atheism which overshadow the whole intellectu-

Mr J P. Whelan, of Montreal, Canada, to k up some of the remarks of the previous apeakers and wired into the Agnostic's theories in new veins. He showed that our intellects, walled in by the flesh, are finite, and incapable of compre-

bending the infinite. The things that are in the heavens who shall find out? Mr. John A. Ryan same back upon the late speakers and philosophized interestingly on the

general subject.

Mr. John C. McNeilly of Canandaigus, N.
Y., sailed in now with a lively sally which brought Mr. Taaffe to the front, and in replying to the remarks about the press as a pulpit said that literature was the preservative of all arts; springing from the fountain of Christianity it is the guide the teacher of mankind, Agnonticism is instilling poison into it.

Mr. McNeilly admitting some points said

that the Agnostics put forth matters of literary merit to fay as that went,

Mr. Tasffe claimed that the literature of
Agnosticism was not literature in the higher sense. Without God it was without the apul of literature.

Mr. Fortesone in closing took farewell, in brief bus tasteful words, of the college, the facul-ty and the students, finishing with a God bless and God love old St. John's. (Applause.)
New came the presentation of diplomas to the twenty-one graduates. The degree of Dector of Laws was presented to Hon. William E.

for of Laws was presented to Hos. William E.
Robinson, who was applauded.
The following young men received degrees:
Bachelors of Arts:—J. P. Whelan, Willard
S. Wright, James Boylan, Allan G. Burrow,
Thos. Uarmody, Thos. A. Doberty, Kenyon J.
Fortsexe, James J Ksane, John O. McNeilly,
David W. Orpheus, John A. Ryan, John
Slevin, Ohristian J. Strauh, T. Gaffoey Tasfieand Jeach Walk and Joseph Walsh.

Bachelors of Science :- Gilbert Egan, Chas. A. Rielly, James J. Callanan, J. B. Breman, Francis L. Manning, and Naroisco Arcellano. The medals were then presented by the Right Rev. Mgr. Preston. Each of the young men was heartily cheered as he came up for his

The L'Original Murder Trial. TORONTO, July 7 .- In the High Court of

Justice to day before Justice Street, J. A. Macintosh, fr Christine Monette, who is a prisoner in the common jail of the united countries of Prescott and Russell, charged together with one Lamoureaux with murder, moved to have her admitted to bail. These prisoners were tried at the apring Assizes at L'Orignal but the trial proved abortive, one of the jury-men laying the custody of the countable while out for dinner. An order was made admitting the applicant to bell on entering into are cognizance with four sureties, herself in \$2,000 and each surety in \$250.

The British steamer "Region" bound London, has been sunk by a cillision with a local steamer, the "Main," near Calcutta. The "Main" was slightly damaged.

A serious conflict between Turks and Monbenegring has just cocurred on the shores of the The Turks were the aggres. Lake of Scutari. nors. The British charge d'affaires at Constantinople has protested against the danger of allowing the reign of anarchy in Armenia to

all the state of the