

JULY 8, 1885.

FIRST PILGRIMAGE

OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF ST. ANNE'S PARISH TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Punctual to the time advertised, the steamer Canada left her berth, Jacques Cartier pier, on Saturday afternoon, having on board the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage of St. Anne's parish, numbering over 600, St. Anne de Beaupre. As the boat moved from her pier the Ave Maria Stella was sung by the choir of the Young Ladies of the Holy Family, Mr. P. Young presiding at the organ, the whole proceeding a very edifying effect. At 5.30 p.m. doing a very edifying exercise, which were as follows:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Saturday—4 p.m.—Hymn, "Ave, Maria Stella," to be sung as the steamer leaves the wharf. 5.30 p.m.—Rosary. 6 p.m.—Supper. 9 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. Father Doderer, of St. Louis, and Evening Prayers. 10 p.m.—Retire. Silence to be observed from 10 o'clock p.m. until 3.30 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Sunday—4 a.m.—Morning Prayers. (On arriving at Ste. Anne a procession will be formed, and all will proceed from the boat to the church in a body, two abreast, the ladies in advance.) 6.30 a.m.—Low Mass. 10 a.m.—High Mass with Sermon.

RETURNS.

Sunday—2.00 p.m.—Leave Ste. Anne. 5.00 p.m.—Leave Quebec. 5.30 p.m.—Rosary. 6.00 p.m.—Supper. 9.00 p.m.—Sermon and evening prayers. 10.00 p.m.—Retire. Silence to be observed from 10 o'clock p.m. until 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday—5.30 a.m.—Morning prayers. 6.00 a.m.—Hymn, "Ave, Maria Stella," to be sung as the steamer approaches the wharf at Montreal.

The pilgrims arrived at Quebec at about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and were transferred to the steamer Brother, for Ste. Anne de Beaupre, arriving at that place at 6 a.m. A procession was formed on the wharf, the banner of St. Anne leading, followed by the lady pilgrims; then came the picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, carried by four young ladies, the gentlemen bringing up the rear. The above order was maintained to the church, where Low Masses were said at the three altars for the intention of the pilgrims. After Mass, which lasted until 7 a.m., the pilgrims were dismissed to have breakfast and to assemble again in the church at 10 a.m. for Grand Mass. The majority of the pilgrims breakfasted at the convent of the Grey Nuns, where a good substantial meal had been prepared, the sisters doing their utmost to please everyone, which, we are certain, they fully succeeded in doing. At 10 a.m. the pilgrims again assembled in church, where a Grand Mass was celebrated, the choir rendering the music in a magnificent manner. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Maguire, C.S.S.R., of Quebec, the text being from St. Luke, "Seek and ye shall find, ask and ye shall receive, knock and it shall be opened to you." The reverend Father dealt at some length on the efficacy of prayer for all our wants, either spiritual or temporal. He counselled them not to be cast down if they did not receive the special grace or cure asked for, as God, through the intercession of St. Anne, would grant them other special graces according to His holy will and what He thought best for our spiritual benefit. The sermon being concluded prayers were offered up for the sick and those who were left behind in St. Anne's parish, after which the pilgrims advanced to the altar rail to kiss the relics of St. Anne. Standing in the church and gazing at the enormous crowds of fervent pilgrims, and seeing the deep devotion, with which they advanced to pay honor to the relics of Ste. Anne, one would say fervently the prayers of such people must be heard.

At one o'clock the pilgrims left Ste. Anne de Beaupre for Quebec, at which place they arrived at 3.30. The Canada, not many of the pilgrims took advantage of the short stay in Quebec to visit that city, it being raining at the time the majority remained aboard the Canada. At 5 p.m. sharp, Sunday, the Canada left Quebec, arriving in Montreal at 1 p.m.

INCIDENTS OF THE PILGRIMAGE.

A Protestant gentleman from Quebec accompanied the St. Anne's pilgrimage simply through curiosity, but he became so deeply impressed with what he saw, that he expressed himself willing to be instructed in the truths of the Catholic Church.

Mrs. McBain, a lady from Kenyon, Glengarry County, who has been paralyzed for over four years, experienced a great relief on the application of the relics of St. Anne.

The Rev. Father Strube was everywhere tending to the wants of the pilgrims.

T. J. Quinlan, the indefatigable secretary of the pilgrimage committee, had his department in first class order.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE NECESSITY OF PUSHING COLLECTIONS FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League was held Sunday afternoon, when Mr. H. J. Cloran presided.

A letter was read from Mr. Parnell, addressed to the Very Rev. Charles O'Reilly, Treasurer of the Irish National League of America, in which he acknowledged the receipt of a draft for \$2,000 for the credit of the Parliamentary fund. This remittance the hon. gentleman characterized as most timely, as it would help to fill a great void and to tide the League over until the general election placed it in a position to make a formal appeal, both at home and abroad, in aid of a regular Parliamentary fund. The letter went on to say: "It is marvellous, to those who know the facts, that we should have been enabled to win every bye-election during this Parliament, increase our numbers and consolidate our strength and position almost without money and resources."

A circular was also read from the Irish National League of America, asking that a meeting of the Branch be at once called to take steps to push collections for the Parliamentary Fund. The circular says among other things: "Mr. Parnell with his band of followers has succeeded in defeating and driving from power the strongest government that ever ruled in England, banishing from Ireland in disgrace Earl Spencer and his brutal and loathsome minions, and causing such an awakening in public opinion at home and abroad on the subject of English misrule in Ireland, that the attainment of self-government is now brought almost within our grasp. With a moderate amount of the 'sinews of war' at his command, Mr. Parnell can secure at the general election the return of eighty reliable followers, and with that number and the balance of power in the hands of an honest Irish National party, the next two or

three years will, we believe, bring forth results which few of us hoped to see accomplished in our time."

Steps towards the organization of a Parliamentary Fund Committee were after some discussion left over to a subsequent meeting.

OUR WORKING CLASSES AND THE PATRONAGE WORK.

The necessity of a special organization for the spiritual and temporal welfare of our working classes has been deeply felt and recognized. The world is like a garden, some flowers can do with the ordinary care of the gardener, some others require very often all the zeal, the time, the labor of a special gardener. These flowers, so difficult to keep, to save from wind and dust, are the working classes of our manufacturing towns. They escape the vigilance of the too busy priests of a large parish; poor parents have no time or are not willing to give to their children the first "home education," without which the benefits of religion and of civilization cannot be received and very often are turned against them.

So much for the theory. The facts are everywhere to confirm it; and without wishing to make our modern society look worse than it really is, a few visits along the canals, the lanes, the factory walks, will show a class of people not much seen in our churches, schools and convents, and of whom nobody thinks.

It was to get a remedy for this evil that the Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul started their charitable work in 1846, first in Paris, afterwards through France, Belgium, England and Ireland.

The Irish establishment was a bold step, a blind trust in Divine Providence. Lurgan, the most bigoted Orange town in the North of Ireland, was chosen for the first trial. A large, poor, struggling working population was the reason of this choice. Strange to say, a young Canadian priest, Father Piché, was selected for this difficult task. Nothing was spared to make it a success. With the natural energy of an American temper blended with the courage of charity the young superior went ahead, surmounting all difficulties. A beautiful house in the centre of the town, with five acres of land, was purchased for nine thousand seven hundred dollars cash. A few months afterwards a new hall and school were erected at the large cost of six thousand dollars. We must not forget that the Catholic population of Lurgan is only five thousand, and very poor. Every evening from 7 to half-past 9 two hundred and some children, over fourteen, received instruction, education, and amused themselves, under the care of the Fathers. Those evening classes are free, so that the poorest boy or young man of any denomination can work the whole day and receive at night the rudiments of education and religion. Such work has already been so much appreciated that Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., the great London lawyer, kindly consented to deliver the inaugural address in the new hall. Every Saturday afternoon and evening the institution is opened to all. Situations are provided for the young men patronized by the Fathers, and some of the lay brothers are always busy looking after the interests of their young proteges. Each week the fathers visit all the Catholic families of the poor district, and endeavor to keep them faithful to the practices of their religion. This work is carried on at Lurgan by the Fathers and five brothers, and till now Divine Providence has been their provider. A chapel is to be built now, and much zeal is required to complete a work so well begun. Very Rev. Father Piché, who is now enjoying a few weeks of a well deserved rest at Terrebonne, near Montreal, is ready to receive the contributions of charity. A branch of the order has been established in Quebec and gives full satisfaction to the clergy and people of that important town.

We give this small sketch to show how rich is the Church of God, which has a remedy for every evil and every distress, and gives its share of aid to the temporal welfare of the world.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

The enthusiasm of the Catholics of Montreal augments day by day for the patriotic work of St. Peter's Cathedral. Since the remains of the venerable Archbishop Bourget were deposited in the new edifice, the devotion of the faithful has become greatly augmented, and those who have already subscribed towards this good work send in donations each day. The principal object at present occupying their minds is the erection of the large dome, which will cover the remains of the first two Bishops of Montreal. The committee charged with the construction have decided to offer the erection of the 32 columns and 10 pillars of the dome to private subscribers, who will donate on an average \$120 each. Sixteen names have been obtained so far. The gentlemen who subscribe will have their names chiselled in each of the columns, and will have the benefit of an annual service. Furthermore, each of their names will appear on a special tablet, which will be conserved in one of the private chapels.

Consultations are being held with a view to having a grand bazaar next year for the profit of the good work. From present appearances this fair will be a monstrous success. Already presents of great value and beauty, articles rich and rare, have been donated for this occasion, among them a jewel box valued at \$75, presented by the Rev. Father Pichon, S.J. The Rev. Father Primeau, Parish Priest of Boucherville, has again in his possession a magnificent gold bracelet, which was given towards this work to His Lordship Bishop Bourget a few days before his death. This bracelet is also numbered among the many valuable articles which will go to ornament the table. In a few days a list of the principal objects will be published.

To-day the first pilgrimage for the benefit of the cathedral work was given. The pilgrims consisted of the parishioners of Boucherville, under the direction of the Rev. Father Primeau, and left this morning for Ste. Anne de Beaupre by the steamboat Canada. It was formally announced that the late Archbishop Bourget intended to assist at this religious excursion, but the physicians having declared to His Lordship, a few days before his death, that it would be impossible for him to take part, he abandoned the idea. However, the venerable prelate offered an *ex voto*, which will be taken to each of the pilgrimages, and placed in the temple of Ste. Anne at the termination of the pilgrimage of July 22nd.

The *ex voto* consists of a splendid heart of gold. In the interior there is the signature of the Archbishop, and all persons assisting at these pilgrimages may place their names in the heart. There is no doubt that there will be a large number of persons at each of these visits to the good Ste. Anne. The heart on the outside bears the following inscription: "Dedicated to the good Ste. Anne de Beaupre by His Lordship Bishop Ignace Bourget, Archbishop of Montreal, and all those who took part in the pilgrimages, held for the profit of the Cathedral of Montreal, on the 6th and 22nd of July, 1885." We wish every success possible to both the pilgrimages.

THE SHAMROCKS IN BOSTON.

THERY WIN THE FLAGS.

(Special telegram to The Post.)

Boston, July 4.—The Commons was crowded with thousands of persons this morning to witness the exhibition game of lacrosse between the Shamrocks and a composite team from the Lacrosse League. The latter team were well set up but showed signs of a lack of cohesion, but had they been playing with an ordinary team they would no doubt have done better than they did. As it was they had no show at all and the playing at the end of one hour showed that the Canadians had scored eleven games to one taken by the home team, and this was apparently good naturedly lost by the visitors rather than won by the others. This, at least, was the prevailing opinion. The prize flags became the property of the Shamrocks, and after the playing the club was briefly addressed by Alderman Allan, of the city council, in highly complimentary terms, expressive of the satisfaction he personally had in welcoming the team on behalf of the city and also in presenting the victorious team with the prizes so justly won. He spoke in terms of eulogy of the extraordinary skill and able strategy displayed by the team and said that he hoped that their opponents would, though defeated, benefit by the visit of the Canadians who had given a good lesson as well as a good beating. The team was loudly cheered and they are being lionized before their departure.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR,—Having seen in your issue of June 24th an article headed as above, and signed, "One who has felt the lash," being stirred by those true and patriotic ideas I feel it my duty to further the Scotch, hoping it will not be trespassing on your valuable space by so doing. Only two or three weeks ago I received a copy of the *Londoner's Journal* from a friend in Donegal, a newspaper that is widely known for its able and neutral support to the people of Donegal, Fermanagh and Tyrone. On perusing its columns an article met my gaze headed "Evictions in Gweedore, Co. Donegal." I read it to find that the priest of that place had to stand between the people and the British bayonets. I do not wish to dwell on those modern eviction scenes; going back to the memory of my schoolboy days, I can recall some vivid scenes of heartrending evictions. I presume a great many of your readers in Canada are familiar with the names of John J. Adair and the Right Hon. Earl of Leitrim. For a model to start with I place the above names first on the list. John J. Adair owns a large tract of land in that historic place called Gortin, better known in the annals of history as the birthplace of St. Columbkille, or Glencavey. For some unprovoked reasons J. Adair concluded to substitute cattle for human beings. One bright morning I think in the month of May—while going to the old school at Curra, I was surprised by a flying column of Royal Irish constabulary, headed by the landlord, his agent and sheriff, on a wild-goose chase for the townland of Derryweagh, and I may assure you the scenes that followed were heart-rending; there was no respite for youth or old age. Fifty-two families were turned out on the roadside to die of starvation and find a pauper's grave. Some of those, through the charitable donations of friends, have found their way to Canada, the United States and elsewhere, and I am sure it was with a curse of vengeance on the cruel John Adair that those people departed from their once happy homes, now leveled to the ground by the Crowbar Brigade of John Adair. It was but a few days after those capricious evictions when herds of black cattle were driven to this place to substitute the people that were evicted, driven there by such men as William Griecien, the supposed victim of the martyred Francis Bradley, who for four years lay confined in a felon cell in Lifford gaol under the torture of the Irish prison rules. By the efforts of the Rev. Father John McGrouarty he was liberated, and is to-day happy and free under the Star Spangled Banner, the reach of the cruel John Adair will give an outline of the Earl of Leitrim in your next issue.

JOHN GORMAN,

Crow Island, Saginaw Co., Mich.

THE "NEWS" AND THE SIXTY-FIFTH.

The Paris correspondent of *Le Monde*, in a letter to that journal on Saturday last, gives some interesting particulars of the agitation occasioned among Parisians by the receipt of a copy of that paper containing a portrait of Mr. Shepherd, proprietor of the *Toronto News*, together with particulars of the article which appeared in that sheet regarding the Sixty-Fifth Battalion of Montreal and their conduct in the North-West. Some idea of the height of indignation which was aroused against Mr. Shepherd may be derived from the following, which is taken from the letter:—"You should have also seen the tumult caused among the Parisians after reading the article in *Le Monde*. A storm of cries and hisses, which bode no good for any Shepherd had been present at the time, rent the air. Soon passers-by congregated on the street to learn the cause of the tumult, the street became blocked, and a city car which came along was compelled to wait at least five minutes before it could continue on its way. The number of the paper, which kept circulating from hand to hand, succeeded in keeping up the agitation. A large number believing that some extraordinary news had been received, rushed to the news stand near by, to the astonishment of the owner, who was at a loss to understand the cause of the extraordinary demand for the paper." "At the latest accounts it seemed to be a very serious question of placarding the end of Shepherd in the telegram office of the *Figaro*, with an appropriate dedication."

LACHINE CONVENT.

The closing exercises at the Villa Anna Convent took place last week. Miss L. Rowland, of Albany, was awarded the prize of Wisdom, which is considered the best prize in the Convent. The ribbon of honor was merited by forty-five of the pupils. The bronze medal for composition, given by the Governor-General, was won by Miss Lilly Paré, of Lachine. Miss Agnes Riley, of Lachine, was awarded the gold medal for religious instruction, presented by the Superior-General. The medals of excellence donated by the Rev. Mr. Piché, were given to Miss G. Hone, Montreal, and Miss G. Normandin, of St. Louis Gonzague. Miss C. Delphos, of Moore's Forks, and Miss A. Normandin, of St. Louis Gonzague, carried off the medals of music given by Mrs. McQuade, of Victoria, B.C.

Diplomas were presented to the following graduates: Miss L. Paré, of Lachine; A. Normandin, St. Louis Gonzague; A. Allard, St. Jerome; L. Rowland, Albany, N.Y., and A. Riley, of Lachine.

The following appears in a London paper: "London, 30th June. A lady of good position, without children, offers to take charge of a young lady of good family, and present her to a wide circle of the very best society, this season. Exceptional advantages offered. Terms, £600. All communications confidential. Address," etc.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE HISTORY OF ST. MONICA. By M. L'Abbe Bougand, Vicar-General of Orleans. Translated from the French by Rev. Anthony Farley, St. Monica's Church, Jamaica, L.I. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., publishers, Montreal and New York.

This beautiful book contains the history of the beautiful life of a great saint. Its dedication to the Christian mothers of America is singularly happy and appropriate. St. Monica was the mother of St. Augustine. The story of her prayers, her trials, and of her tears to reclaim the erring son from the path of sin is not dissimilar to that of thousands of mothers at the present day. The conditions of life in which St. Monica worked out her sanctification are those of the majority of Christian mothers, and this no doubt explains why so strong an interest has always been centred in her. Her biography interests, instructs and edifies. It shows how much may be wrought by a mother's tears. St. Augustine, son of this great Saint, was called the son of tears, but these tears were turned into joy when his holy mother died of joy at his conversion. In these days, when the young are surrounded with so many evils and dangers and are so often the victims thereof, the remembrance and especially the example of St. Monica cannot but afford guidance, consolation and courage to the sorely pressed and tried heart of fond mothers with wayward sons. The book should be found in every Catholic, every Christian family, and Father Farley deserves well of the public in having put it within the reach of all English-speaking people. The price is \$2.00, free by mail, and sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

The July Magazine of AMERICAN HISTORY is a remarkably strong number. It opens a new volume, and also its promised Civil War Papers. Its frontispiece is a portrait of President Lincoln. The leading article, "Washington in March and April, 1861," by Lieut. General Charles P. Stone, is admirably presented and pertinently illustrated. The second paper, "Beginnings of the Civil War in America (I)" is by General Thomas Jordan, the well-known Confederate officer, whose critical utterances cannot fail to command respectful attention in the North as well as in the South and West. "The Seizure and Reduction of Fort Pulaski," an able contribution from Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D., the accomplished Georgia historian; and "The Military Affairs of the State of New York in 1801 (I)," from the graceful pen of Gen. Meredith Read, Adj. Gen. of New York in that year, are timely articles of exceptional interest. There comes a vivid description of the great uprising in New York City, and "The March of the Seventh Regiment," by the editor, whose account of its opening of the Railroad through Maryland to Annapolis Junction, in April, 1861, is a chapter of our Civil War which no reader can afford to miss. "The Seventh Regiment at the Capital in 1861," "The Daylight Contingent," is a terse, spirited and informing illustrated paper by General Egbert L. Viele, the leader of the "Contingent"—which, in spite of threatening batteries, opened the Potomac to Washington. "Wall Street in the Civil War," a well written article by Geo. Rutledge Gibson, is the seventh of the war series in this number. With such a beginning, the success of the magazine in its new and special field of American history is more than assured. Among the short papers is one of much interest on "President Buchanan," by Hon. Horatio King. The seven standing departments are splendidly sustained, and the entire number is one of the most readable and attractive ever issued. Price, 50 cents a number; or \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.—The July number of this excellent periodical contains a number of interesting articles from well known authors, and are accompanied with finely executed illustrations. The frontispiece, entitled "Reflections," is beautifully engraved by R. Taylor, from a drawing by Geo. L. Seymour. Henry Irving has an article on "The Art of Acting." A Hastings White contributes a paper on the "Pilgrimage of the Times," which is attractive, both in text and in illustration. "In the Lion's Den" is concluded. "In the Forest," by Mabel Collins, Part II, with illustrations. "The Sirens Three," by Walter Crane. "A Family Affair," by Hugh Conway. Publishers: Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for July contains: "A New England Pilgrimage," by Edith W. Cook; "The Origin of Historical Societies," by Lt. Rev. Mgr. Seton, D.D.; "American Boarding House Sketches," a posthumous paper by Lady Blanche Murphy; "A Revelation of the Census," by John Bull Jr.; Jeanne D'Arc, by Thomas Wyling Steele; "The Future of the French in Canada," by J. C. Fleming; "Freedom of Worship in Practice," by R. H. Clark, LL.D.; "Idleness," by Marian S. La Puy; "Two Education Reports," by Rev. J. Talbot Smith; Victor Hugo and his work, by P. F. De Gournay, etc., etc. Price \$4.00 per annum; single copies, 35c. Sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

NEWFOUNDLAND DUTIES.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT PENDING FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

OTTAWA, July 5.—Cables were exchanged between the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland respecting the duties on Newfoundland fish imposed by the Dominion Government and the duties on Canadian products imposed by Newfoundland. As a result, the Government of Newfoundland will send a gentleman here empowered to make satisfactory arrangements as to trade matters between the island and Canada. Meantime the Government of Canada agree to suspend the tariff duties on Newfoundland fish and fish products. If a satisfactory arrangement is not reached, the duties under the Canadian tariff will be enforced.

THE CHINESE NOT WANTED TO EMIGRATE BY THEIR GOVERNMENT.

John Russell Young, ex-United States Minister to China, just arrived says: The Chinese restriction act merely offends Chinese pride, as the government is opposed to emigration of its subjects. Chinese emigrate from Hong Kong, not from any Chinese city. The British governor of Hong Kong could enforce the United States restriction treaty if he were required to do so by his Government. The Chinese Government has done all in its power to prevent the emigration of Chinese to the United States, but there are no restrictions to their going to Hong Kong. To successfully carry out the restriction act the United States should negotiate a treaty with England by which cooler from Hong Kong would be prohibited from sailing to this country.

The army of the United States, on a war footing, numbers 3,750,000 men—the largest military establishment in the world.

WOODSTOCK'S MEMBER.

LORD RANDOLPHE AS SKETCHED BY MR. HENRY W. LUCY FROM THE GALLERY.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in addition to other endowments of nature, possesses the priceless gift of youth. While he is to-day, with a single exception, the foremost man in the Conservative party, he is only in his thirty-sixth year. That, of course, is not remarkable as compared with the swift advance of William Pitt or of Charles James Fox—whom, by the way, in his earlier Parliamentary aspect Lord Randolph Churchill much resembled. But it is a great deal, and given health and strength, no one can limit the journey of a man who has gone so far while he may still be counted a youth. Lord Randolph's personal appearance and manner do not belie his years. Oppressed with the cares of state, watchful of Mr. Gladstone, distrustful of Sir Stafford Northcote, charged with the education of Lord Salisbury, he is when out of harness as light hearted and frolicsome as a lad at school. It was only a year or two ago, while deeply engaged with the defence of national religion as assailed and affronted by Mr. Bradlaugh, he undertook a task of quite a different order, the accomplishment of which testified to his courage and to his indomitable character. At dinner one night some one expressed doubt of the possibility of running across Westminster Bridge in the time Big Ben tolled the quarters and rang out midnight. "I'll do it," said Lord Randolph, and he did.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Randolph Churchill entered Parliament in 1874, on the crest of the wave of Tory reaction. He sits for Woodstock, a family possession that went with Blenheim. For some time he came and went, unnoticed and not appearing to take notice. In those days, as became the son of a Duke who was also a colleague in the Ministry, he took up a position immediately behind the Government, and though he did not take kindly to long debates, the Whip had nothing to complain of in respect to his attention to divisions. It was Sir Charles Dilke who first stirred Parliamentary impulses within him, and it was Mr. Slater-Boo who completed his emancipation from the obscurity of a back bench where he sat amid stout and sleepy squires, whose Parliamentary functions were fulfilled when they had cheered a Minister or called out "Oh! oh!" or "No! no!" to an opposition speaker. Sir Charles Dilke was also making his way in those days. One method he had hit upon for securing Parliamentary position was to attack unreformed corporations, which lie apart from the great English highways, perpetuating quaint customs diverse in development, but all leading to the local authority, once a year or oftener, enjoying a bountiful dinner for which they do not pay. The withers of Woodstock were not unwrung in this connection, and the noble lord who represents the borough gallantly came forward to its defence. Very few knew him when he rose the first time to move an amendment to Sir Charles Dilke's resolution. But he instantly attracted attention. There was in this, his maiden speech, the same *invincible*, the same recklessness and the same fresh way of looking at and saying things which now charm the House of Commons and the public. This duel between Sir Charles Dilke and Lord Randolph Churchill came to be a sort of annual treat to which the House looked forward with increasing interest, and on the night fixed for the debate the benches were as crowded as if Mr. Disraeli were expected to speak.

TASTING PARLIAMENTARY BLOOD.

But it was Mr. Slater-Booth who was the unconscious and altogether involuntary means of bringing out Lord Randolph. There are stories told of tiger clubs taken into households and made pets of. For a year or two their conduct is irreproachable. By accident they taste blood; thereafter nature asserts itself and at a bound they rise from toys to tigers. Thus it was with Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Slater-Booth, then president of the Local Government Board, had brought in a bill dealing with county government. Having made his speech, the right honorable gentleman sat on the Treasury Bench in his familiar attitude of self-complacency, sunning himself in the consciousness that he had done a piece of good work. When Lord Randolph Churchill rose he naturally concluded that he was about to hear his praises hymned and his bill extolled. But Lord Randolph felt tooth and nail upon him and author. The former he described as "stuffed with all the little dodges of a president of a local government board when he comes to legislate upon a great question." As to Mr. Slater-Booth himself, Lord Randolph observed confidently to the amused and delighted House that it was "remarkable how often we find mediocrity going about with a double-barrelled name." Lord Randolph Churchill was never the same man after this. He had tasted the delight of suddenly smiting pompous officialism, of flouting his own vituperative leaders, and readers of Parliamentary debates know to what extent the habit formed on this memorable occasion has developed.

HIS POLITICAL INSIGHT.

But it would be a mistake to suppose that Lord Randolph Churchill is a mere political gamine. He has in remarkable degree the distinguishing keen, political sight which distinguished Mr. Disraeli. He has also Mr. Disraeli's bold scorn of conventionalism and, like his prototype, is not to be deterred from upon occasion, flinging a slice of liberal policy because the party to which he belongs happens to call itself conservative. He has already fought a good fight against the traditional internal policy of the conservative party, and in spite of overwhelming influences has single-handed conquered. What else he will do when he gets the chance remains to be written. But, speaking from the conservative side, he has but lately announced his willingness to see the experiment tried of Ireland being governed under the ordinary law. Two other things which he possesses in common with Mr. Disraeli are, an instinctive knowledge of what the House of Commons likes and the power of saying the right thing in the right way. A man may be as omniscient as Mr. Courtney or as high an authority on finance as Mr. Hubbard and yet the House of Commons will not stay to listen to him. If Lord Randolph Churchill chose to chatter on the budget, or even on proportional representation, he would have a full audience, who would be rewarded by hearing something fresh.

Lord Randolph began in the Disraelian Parliament; by rapid strides he advanced to a foremost place in the Gladstonian Parliament. That he will not fail to fulfil the highest expectation is a belief most firmly held by those who know him best. From time to time he shocks the world by some such freak as his recent letter about Lord Granville. But these are merely the bubbles on the top. Beneath there runs a strong, well defined purpose, which will not be balked by any difficulties, nor shrink any labor to attain its end.

The Rev. Father Gendreau, president of the colonization of Lake Temiskaming, left on Tuesday to conduct a certain number of colonies on the Colonization Society's grounds.

PICNIC AT HINCHINBROOK IN AID OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

(From the Huntingdon Advocate.)

In spite of the unfavorable weather, there was a large attendance at the picnic in aid of St. Patrick's Church, Hinchinbrook, which was held in Wilson's grove, near the lines, on Dominion Day. Rev. Father Woods, of Huntingdon, was chairman, and acquitted himself in his usual able manner. A very excellent dinner, prepared by the ladies of the church, was served on the grounds and was well patronized. After full justice had been done to the eatables, the chairman introduced Mr. H. J. Cloran, editor of *The Post* and *True Witness*, Montreal. Mr. Cloran, who is a young man of fine appearance and gifted with an easy, fluent manner of speaking, referred to the pleasure he felt at being invited to come and address the people of St. Patrick's Parish on our national holiday. He had never been in this part of the Province before, and was highly pleased with the evidences of general prosperity and happiness he had met with on his way from Montreal. He deprecated the fashion of farmers' sons leaving a good farming country like this where there are still large tracts of uncultivated land and going away off to the far west. He also spoke at some length on the Irish question, and hoped to see the day, which he thought was already beginning to dawn, when Ireland would be blessed with the freedom Canada now possesses and with as great a measure of home rule. Mr. Cloran was listened to with rapt attention and was frequently applauded. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Father Murphy, of Chertsey, N.Y., and Rev. Mr. Johnson, Presbyterian minister at Rockburn. It was very gratifying to note the extreme good will which existed among all classes of the community. The races and games advertised had to be dispensed with, owing to the weather. The lacrosse match did not come off, the Rockburn and Herdman club not having put in an appearance. The Gore boys got up a match among themselves, some of them showing very good play. A silver-mounted cane, presented by Father de Repentigny was voted to Mr. David Cain, of Rockburn, by a large majority; the other candidates being Mr. P. McGinnis, Atholstan, and Dr. Hebert, St. Anicet. The picnic netted over \$300.

WEBER PIANOS continue to hold the leading place with people of wealth and musical taste in the United States, and they have always had the unquestioned endorsement of the leading artists of that country, their tones being sweeter, fuller and more melodious than those of any other piano in America. They are used by all great singers to sustain and accompany the voice, both in concert and private practice, and their strength and power of standing in tune have always been remarkable. Their price is very little higher than that asked for inferior instruments, while the pleasure of performing on a genuine Weber piano is not easily overrated.

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HOW TO REACH THE RESORTS OF COLORADO.

Colorado has become famous for its marvelous gold and silver production, for its picturesque scenery, and its delightful climate. Its mining towns and camps, its massive mountains, with their beautiful green-veined valleys, lofty snow-capped peaks and awe-inspiring canyons, together with its hot and cold mineral springs and baths, and its healthful climate, are attracting, in greater numbers each year, tourists, invalids, pleasure and business seekers from all parts of the world.

At each of the prominent Colorado resorts are spacious hotels, so completely appointed that every appreciable comfort and luxury are bestowed upon their patrons.

The journey from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis to Denver (the great distributing point for Colorado), if made over the Burlington Route (C. & Q. R. R.), will be as pleasant and gratifying as it is possible for a railroad trip to be. It is the only line with its own track between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, and the only line running every day in the year through trains between Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis and Denver. It also runs through daily trains between Kansas City and Denver. These through trains are elegantly equipped with all the modern improvements, and ride you over a track that is as smooth and safe as a perfect roadbed, steel rails, iron bridges, interlocking switches and other devices, constructed in the most skillful and scientific manner, can make it. At all coupon ticket offices in the United States and Canada will be found on sale, during the tourist season, round-trip tickets, via this popular route, at low rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado. When ready to start, call on your home ticket agent or address Forewell Lowell, General Passenger Agent Burlington Route Chicago, Ill.

POSTPONEMENT OF GIFT ENTERPRISE.—We beg to announce to our Customers who received tickets for the Grand Gift Enterprise, to take place on July 1st, that we are compelled to extend the time from July 1st to August 7th. This we do owing to having still on hand a large number of tickets which we are desirous of giving away. The enterprise will certainly take place on August 7th, so please remember. Grand Union Clothing Co., 1901 Notre Dame Street, C. Turgeon, Manager. 48-1

NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., July 4.—John Biggan, a negro, who committed an outrage on Mrs. Bruner, a respectable widow lady near Wadesboro, was discovered in a cave at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by a party of seventy-five men. He confessed, and gave a detailed account of the crime. The lynchers took him to Wadesboro and swung him up to a tree at the Court House, riddled his body with bullets and placed a placard on his breast, reading thus: "This man confessed the deed; our women must be protected."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 4.—Three negroes were arrested on Friday for burning the house of J. O. Mathews at Citra on Wednesday, after murdering two colored women and two children. One was lynched on Friday night; the other two escaped.

It has been decided to have the church at Beloit, completely repaired. The repairs will be commenced immediately under the directions of Messrs. Gauthier & Barbeau, architects.