VOL. XXXV.—NO. 45.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

HOME RULE PROMISED FOR IRELAND-IM-TION OF TORIES AND LIBERALS.

LONDON, June 14 -The annual dinner of the Cobilen Club took place last night. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were the principal speakers. It is thought their speeches will make a great sensation.
They are regarded as a direct bid by the Whigs and Tories. Sir Charles Dilke said although England had great interest in future of that country. These powers, however, ought to give a guarantee for the neutrality of Egypt similar to that establishing the neutrality of Belgium. He believed the co-operation of the powers and the Porte would ensure tranquility in Egypt. urged Englishmen to give Irishmen the same municipal and imperial franchise enjoyed by themselves. Englishmen, he said, have no conception of the imperfections of municipal government or the meaning of the grand jury system imposed upon the people of Cork, Limerick and Belfast. These people are compelled to obtain the sanction of Eagland for every small private bill affecting local interests. These abuses, he continued, were a source of weakings and danger to the English connection.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Mr. Chamberlain agreed with the senti-ments expressed by Dilke. He said: We are un ble to congratulate ourselves on any great recent conversion to free trade principles, but that is to be regretted more for protectionist countries than for our own. Despite exceptional depression in business, he ventured to state that England's general trade was more prosperous than that of any country in the world. Comparing the trade of England with that of America, he read extracts from the report of ex Secretary McCulloch on American overproduction, and referred to the marked increase in failures in America compared with the decrease in England, and quoted from a commercial agency's report on the reduction of wages to show the disadvantages of the protective system. The shipping trade, he said, was almost entirely in the hands of Engmost heavily protected, yet there are in that country 80,000 unemployed iron-workers. The English boot and shoe trade is also increasing and has defined as a poroved by all the argument and the first part of the Sault, which in many places was tastefully draped for the solemn event. About the English boot and shoe trade is been approved by all the argument and the first part twelve a deputation of reporters left. also increasing and has driven American and French goods from every neutral market, American traders being burdened by heavy duties on leather. Even in clocks and watches, which are considered indigenous to America, our exports to the United States rearly equalled the imports to England, while in the British colonies and elsewhere English goods are pushing American goods out of the markets. In regard to the woollen trade, Mr. Chamberlain stated that there was no reason on earth why America should not compete with England, except for the high traffic. In America the number of persons employed has decreased and wages have fallen 25 to 30 per cent. American expores had largely decreased, while English exports of textile and wollen fabrics to America have doubled.

PROMISES FOR IRELAND. Turning to politics, Mr. Chamberlain said he could conceive no nobler nor more genial task of a reformed Parliament than to carry out the legislation expounded by Sir Charles Dike. It must also deal with the obstruction of parliamentary business, which resulted in saddling the Government with petty details that ought to be referred to other bodies. What was wanted was a remedy for the deep rooted discontent which is the natural result of one nation trying to interfere with and control the domestic life and social economy of another whose genius and requirements are not understood. He looks to a new parliament to accomplish this great work, which only was the hope to pacify Ireland and maintain the strength and integrity of the Empire.

LORD SALISBURY'S TASK. LONDON, June 15 .- The Court Circular confirms the statement that Lord Salisbury is to form a Conservative ministry. He is in active negotiation with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Rowton and others. He will come to London to-day when a consultation of leading members of the Conservative party will be held. The Telegraph this morning states that Lord Salisbury's acceptance of the office of Premier is unconditional. The Standard says it is unable to conceal its apprehension as to the result of Salisbury's attempt to establish a government with affairs in the present State, with Conservatives in a minority in the House of Commons, and with the Liberals and Radicals openly refusing to lend assistance. The Telegraph says Salisbury will have the sympathy of the country, and warns the Radical leaders, Chamberlain and Dilke, not

in the provinces. Lord Salisbury went to Hatfield yesterday and was greeted with ovations at all stopping Places. Mr. Chamberlain will shortly visit Scotland on a political tour to develope his views of local government for Scotland and

to make the mistake of obstructing elections

LORD SALISBURY'S PROGRAMME.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A London cable letter, dated to-day, says:—The Queen is said not to be displeased over Mr. Gladatone's downfall. The Marquis of Salishury, everybody begins to see, lacks self-confidence. It cabinet till after he has hold conferences discharged by electricity, and that several of with all the Conservative leaders. On the the larger ships will be provided with he way from Balmoral to Loudon he passed electric light.

| Catala que, the clergy, assisted by the students almost a good deal of pomp and ceremony. The wedthe Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity, and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and the recitation of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, west discharged by electricity and the recitation of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, west discharged by electricity and the recitation of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, west discharged by electricity and the recitation of the Office of the Dead.

The second of th

through Edinburgh this evening, and was met at the station by a large crowd of enthusiastic Conservatives, who vainly clamored for a speech. The impression prevails that THE PROBABLE PROGRAMME OF THE RADICAL FACTION.

for a speech. The impression prevails that the Parnellites will not have as nuch influence with the new Government as they expected. The Conservative party is largely controlled by the prevalent opinion of Tory clubs, and the prevalent opinion of Tory clubs, and the Carlton and other leading clubs all favor the theory advocated by Earl Spincer, that there is an absolute necessity for the continuance PORTANT SPEECHES BY DILKE AND of the coercion policy in Ireland. On this CHAMBERLAIN — RUMORED COMBINA- roint the Tories and a majority of the Liberals will agree, and on it they may combine against R dicals and Parnellites. If they do, the Home Rulers will be in such a pitiable minority that their voice will count for nothing in Parliament. It is not believed that Lord Salisbury will seek assistance from any of Mr. Gladstone's ministers in forming his policy towards Ireland. His plan will Radicals for an Irish alliance against both likely be to split the Liberal party completely by proposing a measure of coercion, based on Lord Spencer's reports, a measure the same Egypt, other European powers were also as Lord Hartington and a majority of Mr. entitled to a voice in the settlement of the Gladstone's cabinet insisted on continuing. Such a line of policy would be almost cert in to lead to at least a temporal coalition between the moderate Liberals and Torics against the Radicals and Parnellites and give the new Government a tremendous majoraty. Sir Stafford Northcote has already been in consultation with the Irish executive and priests from several p rts of Canada and officials concerning the real state of the States, who knew the venerable prelate affirs in Ireland, and it is understood during his lifetime, and who made use of this that nearly every one has stated that no English Government could afford to be responsible for the government of Ireland during the coming winter without the continuance of the Crimes Act. Lord Revidolph Churchill is probably the only one of the men likely to form the Conservative Cabinet who is at all likely to advocate the abandonment of oper cion. Telegrams from Baimoral indicate that in the conferences which have taken place between the Queen and Lord Salisbury, Her Majesty has shown that she is concerned most about the foreign policy of the Govern-

IN COURT CIRCLES

there is no concealment of rejoicing over the fall of the Liberal Government. Mr. Glad-stone, officials admit, was never in harmony with the Queen on any subject and Her Majesty and the Premier generally disagreed in their discussions about England's foreign affairs. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, rarely consulted the Queen or informed her of the designs of his Government. In well informed circles it is thought the Queen's en tourage strongly favor a renewal of the Soudan campaign, the retention of Egypt, the settlement of the Anglo-Russian dispute on the basis of the Grauville DeGiers agreein the Foreign office, amongst whom Mr. Gladstone's regime had become intensely disliked.

LIBERALS VS. RADICALS.

Gladstone's intimation of his determination to retire from public life has for the present utterly disorganized the Liberal arrangement for the electoral struggle. Desperate festoons of black and yellow are suspended, efforts have been made to secure from him a number of engagements to make campaign speeches, but the only engagement admitted by him is one for Midlothian. Liberal election agents generally report great difficulty in obtaining candidates to contest seats on the Liberal platform. Radical candidates are, however, plentiful. The Birmingham Liberal caucus has adopted in its programme for the campaign the proposals formulated by the re cent party conference. These call for the reformation of the House of Lords by the ex clusion of the bishops from scats, and by a specific limitation of the power of the peers to delay or prevent necessary legislation.

(Continued on eighth page.)

IS THE QUEEN A CATHOLIC?

HER MAJESTY'S DEVOTION AT CATHOLIC ALTARS.

The Semaine Religiouse, a Montreal week-ly, in an article headed:—"The Piety of the Queen of England," says: "During ad Queen Victoria and her daughter's stay at Aixles Bains, they have by their piety been the edification of the whole population. Following is an edifying fact which some time ago appeared in a local paper: 'Notwith standing the existence of an Anglican church at Aix, the Roman Catholic Church is the only witnesses of the prayers of our noble guests. They often enter it incognito und there remain kneeling for hours. All present were edified at their attitude during the office of Holy Friday, and if the guard which always follows Her Maj sty had not been seen at the church door, no person could have recognized the Queen of Great Britain, and all would have surely mistaken her for the most fervent of Catholic women.'

EXCEEDING COURTEOUS.

LONDON, June 12 .- In the hearing of the Landerdale case, involving the succession to the Landerdale peerage, before the House of Lords to day, United States Minister Prelis testified concerning the marriage laws in New York State. The Lord High Chancellor moved that in consideration of Mr. Phelps' position he he accommodated with a seat in the body of the house This was a most unusual proceeding for the Lord Chancellor to take, and the action is regarded as a special and extraordinary mark of honor. When Mr. Phelps arose to leave the chamber their lordships all rose and bowed deferentially to him, the minister returning the greeting in a graceful and appropriate manner.

The English admiralty has ordered that all body begins to see, lacks self-confidence. It the guns of every vessel leaving Chatham is understood he will refrain from forming a shall be supplied with arrangements for being

and the second second second

MONTREAL'S

BOURGET AND LARTIGUE.

THE DECORATIONS AT THE SAULT, ALONG THE ROUTE, AND AT NOTRE DAME-ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT THE HOTEL DIEU - THE SERVICES-THE -THE PROCESSION AND DECORA-IONS -BUSINESS SUSPENDED -THE BODIES LAY IN STATE IN THE CATHEDRAL -ASSEMBLE AND PASS RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Thursday morning an immense concourse of clergy started for Sault an Recollet to escort the remains of the lamented Archbishop Burget to Montreal. They included bishops opportunity to manifest their regret for his es cemed memory. The body of the venerable prelate say in state in the pretty little church of Scultan Recollet, which was heavily draped and brithantly illuminated. On the four columns, which support the canopy, creeted over the catalaique, were placed urus containing incense and perfume, while around the casket were, tastefully arranged, immense golden candelabra containing innumerable lights. At the foot of the catafalque, on a cushion, were placed the insignm of his office, such as the mitre, crosses, &c. The curtains and drapery of both sides of the campy were of black cloth and silk, with fringes of silver and gold. The base was of violet silk, with rich bordering of liles and roses. The church was in total darkness and the obscurity was broken only in the centre, where the catefoque was placed, amid one hundred and firty lights, illuminating the splendid figure of he who during more than forty years governed the diocese of Montreal. It is very difficult to witness a more imposing scene in a church. The construction of the magnificent establique and the decorations were completed by Mr. B. Beaullac.

As the afternoon wore on the number of visitors increased largely along the road to were accorded an excellent opportunity of viewing the decorations along the proposed route of the funeral.

The preparations for the procession down St. Lawrence Main street were especially imposing. There were few stores without a good dispplay of flags wreathed with mourn ug or at hall mast. Acro-s certain point and at the corner of Craig street a very tine arch has been erected and ornamented in black and colors, with wreaths of immortelles. A festoon crosses the street at the toot of St. Lombert's Hill, consisting of a richly designed scroll. In the centre a florally decorated partrait of the deceased prelate in placed and the festion bears the appropriate and suggestive inscription; "Tu fus notre pere en ces lieux; soit notre pere en ore the tiene." At the Mile End also have the infanitants exerted themselves to a great extent, with the result that a very creditable display of black streamers and other appropriate articles has been made, The Papal Zonaves, in uniform, several of the members of the St. Jean Baptiste Caval cade, in black suits, and representatives from numerous other rocicties of the city, in which the deceased prelate tools a lively interest, also assembled at the Mile uneral cortege from the Sult. Shortly after two o'clock the immense concourse of clergyat the Scult au-Recollet began chanting the solomn stanzas of the Libera. The scene was most imposing one, and one to be long remembered. At the conclusion of the Libera the leve du corps took place, and the solemn funeral procession, comprising clergy and lairy, began its formation and slowly wended ns way to the Hotel Dien, where a halt was made and another Libera was chanted. The display of floral tributes was simply grand. wreaths, crowns, anchors and other appropriate emblems being blended together in rich profusion, and being a memorable indication of the love and esteem which was entertained for the venerable Archbishop. It would be very difficult to attempt to describe the crowds of citizens and strange s which li ed the Main street at the time of the xpec ed arrival of the funeral procession. At Notre Dame Church it was all that as sergeant and posse of police could do to pre-vent the surging crowd from blocking the main attrance to the church. Shortly after six o'clock the solemn procession made its apper mee at the head of St. Lawrence street, and from the top of St. Lambert Hill, presented a grand and imposing aspect as it slowly wended its way along. The following was the order:

The following was the order:

Grand Marshals.

Fifty Members of St. Jean Baptato Society, mounted,
Cordon of Police.

Band of the Montreal College.

Former Stadents of Montreal College.

Stadents of Montreal College.

St. Joseph's Union.

IEARSE,
Drawn by four horses.

Papal Zouaves, forming the Guard of Honor around the
Hearse.

His Lordship Bishop Facre and visiting Bishops.
The Catholic Clerky of the City and Grand Seminary,
The Christian Brothers.

Papils of the Fring' Schools.

Former Students of St. Mary's College.
Chizens on foot and in carriages.

Impadiately after the remains of the lament-

Immediately after the remains of the lamented prelate had been lifted upon the immense catafa que, the clergy, assisted by the students

Oblits, and Rev. Mr. Lavalcé, cure of St. Viacent de Paul. At aine o'clock the men's confirmation of the purish visit d the church and also recite the Office over the deceased. All places the display of crape and black and

has, perhaps, never before been the scene of such a gathering as that which filled it Friday morning. Long before the hour aunounced for the commencement of the requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mgr. Bourget, crowds of people gathered within the editice and to those who HOTEL DIEU — THE SERVICES—THE had rented pews seats were easily obtainable. By the time the solemn service —THE PROCESSION AND DECORATIONS commenced the body of the church, together with the extensive galleries, was one mass of humanity, the seats scarcely being visible, se that no approximate estimate of the amount THE FINAL FUNERAL RITIS - THE of persons who attended the service can be DIFFERENT SOCIETIES OF THE CITY given. From the choir, whence the best view was obtained, the church presented a grand spectacle. The immense cat falque apporting the beloved dead and surrounded by numerous camiles and floral tributes, the long blue and gold streamers which hung gracefully from an immense canopy suspended from the ceiling, and the heavy black which adorned the galleries, the altars, and chancel, all dis-played an amount of taste and grandeur which was highly commend oble. Within the sanctuary was sected as many of the surpliced elergy as it would hold, something near 400, while outside the abor rails those of the priests who could not find admission to the sanctuary managed to find chairs or standing room. The front pews or rows of chairs bad been reserved for the Mayor and corporation and representatives of the different branches of the St. Jean Biptiste and other societies of the city, while the Papal Zourves acted as a guard of honor around the catafalque. At a few minutes after nine the Mass of Requiem was begun by Mgr Fabre, assisted by Rev. Curé Huot, of St Paul l'Hermite, as assistant priest. The deacon of honor was Rev. J. O. Routhier, Vicar General of Ottawa; the sub-deacon of nonor, Rev. Mr. A. Nantel, Superior of the Sentinary at Ste. Therese; and the descen and sub-descen of the mass, Mesars, Hogue and Lavasser respectively, ecclesiastics. The masters of ceremonics were Rev. Messrs Parent and Donnelly, who acquitted themselves in a most praiseworthy partial. Your jury consists of Irish manner. There were also present within the anctuary Mgr. de Goeshrand of Burlington; Mgr. Jamot, Peterborough; Mgr. Morenu, St. !lyacinthe; Mgr. Racine, Chicontimi; Mgr. Cleary, Kingston; Mgr. Taché, St. Boniface; Mgr. Larocque, St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. Wadhams, Ordensburg, and Mgr. to look at the jury as they come to the book Duhamel, Ottawa. The musical portion of to be sworn, and object to any of them if he choice of the service was contributed by a choir of pleases, and then Damo Justice, fairly seized cholers were cabled, no new cases were renearly seven hundred voices, comprising th choirs of Notre Dame, the Gesu, and Mont real College, and was particularly solemn an grand. The choir was under the direction of Mr. L chelle, who had prepared for the occasion a fine harmonized Mass. Contrary to expectations there were no solos, the Notre Dame choir singing slone, and the Montreal and Jesuit college choirs singing in unison. At the close of the Mass, Rev. Mr. Colin, in the alsence of Mgr. Taschereau, ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent pane gyric over the corpse of the venerated Archbishop. Ite dwelt principally on the grandeur of the virtues and works of the dead prelate, onhis undying faith, his zealous charity, and daily mortification. The dead prelate had been gifted with a disposition amiable, affable, modest, timid even, and yet sus ceptible to the most energetic resolutions, cap thie to undertake the most difficult things, to fight the most serious combats. He was a striking example of the power of religious sentiment. The learned orator pointed out very generally the works of the departed prelate during his long lifetime. Whether the object was for the country, the church or the faithful, he was ever to the front displaying that indomitable zeal which had won for him the love and esteem of the people of Canada. He would undoubtedly be greatly missed, not only by his nearer friends and relatives, but by the entire country, his diocese -pecially, and the Catholic Church. He had died a peaceful death and after his long and milliant ecclesiastical career had left behind him undoubted manifestations of his great skill, zeal and devotion. After riefly reviewing some of the more principal of the lamented prelate's works the carned orator concluded his panegyric by most eloquently calling upon the spirit of the departed prelate, whose untiring efforts for he good of souls had, he felt sure, been crowned with the diadem they deserved, to pour down his blessings upon the entire church, and to let his blessings full properly. On the conclusion of the sermon, the most solemn part of the service was proceeded with, that known as the Absolute, which was performed by Mgr. Fabre, assisted ny their Lordships Bishops De Goes-briand, Jamot, Moreau and Racine. At-ter the choir had chanted the Libera, the remains of the ,dead Archbishop were taken from the catafalque to the hearse which awaited it, and which was soon adorned with the floral tributes which had

been removed from the casket. The funeral

cortege then formed and proceeded to Notre

Danie de Pitie Church, where the remains

of Mgr. Lartigue, confined in a hearse, were

places the display of crape and black and during the evening to mense crowds of people kept p uring in and out of the sacred editice to get a last grimpse of the remains, and at half-past ten the doors were closed to allow the members of the "Adoratio Nocturne" to keep watch over the corpse.

BISHCPS

Has the display of crape and black and gold cloth was both profuse and tasteful. Notably among these places was the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Pacific depot, Business College, Victor's, City and District Savings Bank, Mechanics' Hall and Other places. The streets were lined with vatch over the corpss.

District Savings Bank, Mechanics' Hall and other places. The streets were lined with people, who pronounced the procession one the most imposing that has ever taken place in the city.

(Continued on fifth page.)

HOW GLADSTONE'S COERCION WORKS

London Truth has the following: The valuable and equitable "clauses of the Irish Cocreion Act are, Mr. Gladstone tells us, to be re-enacted. These valuable and equitable clauses are two. The first provides means for cooking the evidence in criminal cases; the second provides means for packing the jury. B-tween them they work round the Britsh constitution very eleverly. The mode of procedure is this. When crime is committed, and you have not the faintest notion who did it, you arrest the inhabitants of the district generally, some as "suspects" and some as "witnesses." You tell the witnesses you regard them in the light of suspects. You tell the suspects that it only rests with them to be come witnesses. You also arrest a certain number of your own men whom you instruct (and pay) to represent themselves as suspect witnesses. You shulle the mass together for a month or so; let them talk to each other; listen to what they say; cross-examine them until they don't know whether they stand on their heads or their heels; tell Patrick Doolan that Michael Murphy has informed upon him; invite Michael Murphy (or, better still, Mrs. Murphy) to return the compliment; offer him a couple of hundred pounds and a free passage to America, if he will; and promise to hang him if he won't. This is the first stage of the "valuable and

equitable" method. Having then applied for a change of venue and a special jury, you go to trial. The "valuable and equitable" tribunal before which you proceed is thus constituted. It consists of a judge who, if he has repented of the sins of his youth, and is no longer on the climb, may be honest and impartial, and of a jury whose members may be and very often are honest, but who must of necessity he centlemon and merchants and big shop keepers, most of whom have suffered more or less from the late agitation, and if there happens to be a Catholic among them you quietly tell him to " stand aside." you tell the (probably) It ish speaking prisoner of the case, begins to sharpen her knife.

Witnesses are of two kinds—the informers and the "uncontaminated" witnesses necessary to corroborate the informers. The "un contaminated" witnesses are mostly policemen. If there are any witnesses who can speak no English, their evidence is translated by an interpreter. The interpreter is a policeman. In this way the prisoner is convicted. The interpreter policeman explains to him what has happened. The prisoner declares has innocence, and is in due course hanged, Then all the policemen are rewarded, in one way or other-by promotion, good service pay, &c.—and the informers are settled with, and then, when the money is pouched, the informers come forward and say that they perjured themselves, and that an innocent man has been hanged. Such are the "equitable " methods and such the "valuable sults of the measure over which the British Parliament will wrange between this and September.

BIG BEAR

SAID TO BE A COUSIN TO THE POET LAUREATE. QUEBEC, June 15 .- A woman named Mrs. Dabuis, living in St. Sanveur, claims to be a cousin of Big Bear, and eays that his proper name is Edouard Lambert, son of Louis Lambert, farmer, and Marie Frechette, of St. Nicholas, County of Levis, and is, therefore, a cousin of the poet laureate, L. H. Frechette. She states that when Etonard was twenty years of age he left St. Nicholas for the United States with two friends. Nothing was heard of him by his family for 20 years, when a letter was received, statiog that he had been taken prisoner by the Cree Indians and they guarded him so strongly that he was unable to escape. He after wards stated that by acts of bravery he won the admiration of the braves and was conse quently obliged to accept the daughter the chief as his squaw. Upon the death of the chief he was chosen to succeed him by the tribe. To substantiate the above Madame Dubois states that one of Ellouard's brothers subsequently visited the North-West and recognized Big Bear as being his brother. He said Edouard was very rich and had two daughters being educated in a convent. He adds: "The titication is unmistakable from certain l.fe marks, which, despite the Indian paint, were

discerniable." BISHOP OF KERRY'S RETURN.

DUBLIN, June 3.—The Right Rev. Andrew joined to the procession, which proceeded as Higgin, Bishop of Kerry, found a most unfollows: A posec of police, Jesuits and Montgracious welcome on his return to Killarney, real College, band of the latter, members of the Union Catholique; hearse, drawn by from the Council of Icish Bishops at Reme. four horses, containing Mgr. Lartigue; hearse The Killarney town commissioners formally recontaining Mgr. Bourget; both guarded by fused to present an address of welcome, and Papal Zonaves; Mgr. Fabre, the other the people shut up their houses and abstained the people shut ur their houses and abstained bishops, visiting clergy, seminarians to the from meeting the bishop at the station or esnumber of about 400, honorable mumbers of corting him to his palace, as was done in the the Bench, the Mayor and Aldermen, members of Parliament, the Bar, and other professions, besides representatives from different societies uses in that Bishop Higgins fails to show sufof the city. The route then taken was by ficient sympathy for the National cause.

St. James atreet to Inspector, St. Antoine and Cathedral to the church. Business all The Princess Bouncies is to be married with

DENOUNCING COERCION.

REJOICING OVER THE DEFRAT OF MR. GLADSTONE.

New York, June 15 .- The members of the Irish National League of New York have passed the following resolutions : -

When the infamous Gladstone government, by its treatment of the Irish people, hy its suppression of public meetings, by its assaults on the freedom of the press, by its murder through legal power of men against whom no valid evidence could be found-in a word, by its coercion laws, known as the Crimes act -had firstly carned the sternest opposition from all lovers of Ireland; and whereas, even though English statistics ex-hibit a remarkable absence of crime in Iro-land, the same ministry had decided to continue for two years longer the system of oppression we now denounce, be it

Resolved, That the Municipal Council of the Irish National League hereby tender to Mr. Parnell and the other nationalist members our hearty congratulations on the great victory achieved by them.

Resolved, That we hail this victory as an omen of far greater triumph in the future when the Irish parliamentary ranks shall number eighty or more members, and be it Resolved, That we urge all desiring the success of the Irish people to once more aid the League in this city by enrolling in it and thus prepare for the contest approaching and be partakers in the victory sure to come. A victory that will recreate Irish industries so long dormant; that shall give the people their national and instignable rights of making their own laws.

SOUDAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Losnos, June 13 .- The city newspayer men have appointed a committee and are raising funds to erect a suitable monument in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of the special war cor-respondents of the London press who were killed in the Soudan. The list includes Elmund O'Donovan, of the Daily News; Frank Vigitelli, of the Graphic Cot. Burnaby and Mr. Herbert, of the Morning Post; John A. Cameron, of the Standard, and Frank Roberts, of Reuter's Telegram Com-

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

MARSEILLES, June 13 .-- Since the two deaths supposed to have been caused by ported. The progress of the discuse in Spain, however, is watched with the greatest anxiety. Almost everybody is convinced that there will be a fresh outbreak this summer. All vessels from the infected ports are quarantined. There are three now anchored at Trioul. The population is much excited. The fets of the Sacred Heart and the anniversary of the delivery of Masseilles from the plague, which destroyed 40,000 in-habitants in 1720, were kept yesterday with unwonted fervor. Special prayers for protection from the pestilence was offered up in the presence of an immense congregation.

Mankin, June 15 -The cholera is spreading all along the Mediterranean. There are several cases now in Teral, Alicanti and Cartigana. Twelve thousand persons left Madrid during the past week in consequence of the cholera scare. The exodus is increasing. At Castlelon yesterday 114 new cases of cholera and 36 deaths were reported. At Cartegena 214 new cases and 60 deaths.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

QUEBEC, June 12 -In Leonard vs. the Count de Primeo Real, Judge Caron has given judgment postponing the case until it has been heard by the Court of Review. The decision is one of some importance to creditors, as, according to it, any delitor desiring to postpone his case, can, by depositing \$20 or \$40 in court on an appeal for a review of judgment rendered in the case, obtain a delay from June to November, there being no court from the 1st July to the 1st October. This question will be argued at the end of the month by Hon, Mr. Irvine and Mr. Tessier for the dendant, and Mr. Lavery, with Mr. Languedoc as counsel, for the plaintiff.

THE BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES.

LONDON, June 14. - The Bonapartist manifesto recently issued by the supporters of Prince Victor Napoleon has fallen flat. The ex Empress Eugenic has stopped the annual pension of 24 000 francs which had been settled on Victor, because the young man has been leading a riotous and vicious life. The ex Empress and Princesses Clothilde and Mathilde are, it is reported, engaged in conspiracy to supplant Victor as pretender to the Bonapartist succession by his brother, Prince Louis. The latter refuses to be s party to the conspiracy.

CUNCEALING A MURDER.

STAUNTON, Va., June 13 .-- Last week a boy living with an uncle named Jack Huffman, mountaineer, died from the alleged effects of fall and was buried. Suspicion was aroused and the body exhumed, the autopsy dis-closed that death resulted from a knife wound in the intestines and spines. Hullman disiked the boy and it is believed murdered nim. Several years ago a little girl mysteriously disappeared in the same house. Lynching is threatened.

A Brussels letter says there is a marvellous improvement in the condition of the Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian of Mexico. The malady which for years has oppressed her brain is gradually disapt ear-