

"the painful spectacle of the prolonged agony we see around us." How comes it that the people of Canada have been kept in the dark about these outrages? Were the war correspondents of the press bought up, or were their mouths officially sealed? The conspiracy of silence has now been smashed, and the omniscient fairness and justice of the country at large will imperatively demand a complete rehabilitation of the half-breeds.

Pere Andre warns the Government to act with prudence and clemency, and to avoid all show of severity towards the prisoners. The half-breeds are a powerful element in the country, and, if they are irritated and driven to it, they will join hands with the Indians in self-defence. If hatred and a spirit of vengeance continue to be shown towards them, says the missionary, the country may then prepare for some sad reckonings. The seed of discord and of hate will have been sown and will be transmitted from father to son. Then we can bid adieu to the brilliant future which we expected for the North West. Pere Andre concludes by making a powerful appeal to the people of Canada to try and avert that terrible misfortune by suppressing the half-breed haters, by doing justice to a people who fought with a courage and heroism worthy of a good cause, by aiding the distressed and emptying the jails at Regina, and by insisting on a change in the system of governing the North-West, for, says he, "we are tired of the tutelage under which Ottawa keeps us; we feel ourselves strong enough to govern ourselves and to enjoy the same privileges as are possessed by the other provinces of the Dominion."

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont. \$5 00
J. A. Flynn " " 1 00

MERRICKVILLE, Aug. 12, 1885.

T. HUGHAN, Esq., Montreal:
DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find five dollars as my subscription to the "Irish Parliamentary Fund," the formation of which I see mentioned in *THE POST* of yesterday. I wish I were able to give more, as I consider the Irish Parliamentary Party, under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, worthy of the encouragement and support of every Irishman.

P. KYLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of *THE TRUE WITNESS*:

SIR,—The late rebellion in the North-West and the present unsettled condition of that country are matters that concern the whole Dominion; and, therefore, I beg a small space in *THE POST* to call attention to an important point in the question, viz., the ownership of the land. There seems to be an opinion in some quarters that all the waste lands in the empire belong to the Crown. This opinion is erroneous. The Crown has no right to appropriate any land, whether wild or reclaimed, except for public purposes, and then it must indemnify the private owner. The Government has no right to make regulations relating to land, but in this case it would be considered an act of barbarism to dispossess any man of his land without indemnification. The Crown possessed the sovereignty of the North-West, but the Indians were the private owners of the soil, for the best title a man can have to land is that he always owned and occupied it, and so one was ever known to own it before him. The Government of Canada gave the Hudson Bay company a million and a half of dollars for a strip of land along the Red River, which Lord Selkirk had purchased from the Indians. Let us see how our government, which is so magnanimous towards great monopolies, has treated the Indians. The government gave to the C. P. railway company lands in the North-West valued at from 25 to 50 millions of dollars, and gave millions of acres to other railways, besides selling more to emigration companies, private individuals, etc. Now, what indemnification did the real owners of the soil receive for all these millions of acres? The Indians were removed to reserves far from out of the way, and a miserable dole given them, which is insufficient to support their existence, but if they grumble or get excited mounted police are at hand to preserve order. It appears as if our rulers having taken the Indians' land and destroyed his means of making a living, their next consideration is how to get rid of him altogether.

It is utterly false and absurd to say the half-breeds claim all the privileges of white men and Indians at the same time. The Indians, on giving up their lands, are exempted from certain civil burdens which the white men are subject to, but the Metis do not ask exemption from any duty or burden to which white men are liable. The Metis claim the land to which their mothers were entitled by the tribal laws and customs of the Indians, and they ask that, in consequence of their long residence and usefulness, those lands be kept apart for the children of half-breeds. The Metis ask for less than our Government gave the Hudson Bay Co., and not more than a white man in a land company or buy land in the North-West, and then settle down on a pre-emption lot.

All impartial, unprejudiced men admit that if one-tenth of the money spent in military display had been humanely and judiciously expended in giving Metis and Indians their rights there would have been no trouble, and the Indians would be contented for years to come.

SASKATCHEWAN.

THREE THOUSAND IN HIS STOCKING.

William McConnell, a well known cattle drover, while in the city yesterday met an agent for a firm in Scotland to whom he had sold a little deer from whom he received a cheque for over \$3,000, which was due him. He added the cheque at the Bank of Montreal, receiving three \$1,000 Dominion bills, and other smaller paper. He subsequently started for Buffalo Bill's show; but having grave fears for the safety of his money, he decided to place the three \$1,000 bills in his stocking under a high boot. This he did, and in the evening started for Cheyenne, Ontario, where he lived together with another friend, who was returning to sleep he took off both boots and stockings, throwing them carelessly aside. After being about half an hour he had recollected having placed the money in his stocking, and immediately climbed out of bed and searched his stocking, but, alas, was too late. The money was gone. The car was searched, but no trace of the missing \$3,000 was found. His friend, who given the case into the hands of Detective Murphy, who is at present busy investigating the matter, but has no hopes of recovering the money.

Less than fifty years ago it cost for a single deer carried not over thirty miles, 6 cents; for 50 miles, 10 cents; for 100 miles, 15 cents; for 200 miles, 25 cents; for 400 miles, 40 cents.

THE LEAGUE AT CHICAGO.

THE ADDRESS FORMULATED.

CHICAGO, August 18.—The following is the address formulated and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Irish National League at its meeting in Chicago:

In obedience to the suggestion of the chosen leader of the people of Ireland, the National Committee of the Irish National League of America, assembled to designate a time and place for holding the next National Convention of the United States, have decided to postpone the date of meeting until January, 1886.

It must be manifest to all members of the League and all friends of self government in Ireland that it would be impossible either for Mr. Parnell to attend a convention in this country or to send any of his able associates pending the general election which will probably occur next November. Hence the wisdom of his suggestion that the Convention be postponed.

In the meantime, however, the League should inaugurate a period of activity not less earnest and energetic than that which prevailed when Ireland was threatened with another artificial famine, and when her leaders were imprisoned and her press silenced under a so-called liberal government.

IRELAND'S FOREMOST WORKERS.

The party led by Mr. Parnell needs support. How well that support is deserved we need hardly tell the world. Assuredly we need not tell men of Irish birth or descent. Sealing power and compensation without official vote or patronage, among aliens who have persecuted and who have sought to degrade them, being numerically less than one-twentieth of the body in which they serve, they have achieved success unparalleled in the history of struggles for free government. By their ability, their utility, their discipline, their faith in the justice of their cause, and by their restless labors, they have forced not only their enemies, but the world, to look upon the oppression, and to listen to the recitals of an outraged, plundered, misgoverned people. They have with matchless skill seized upon every opportunity to thrust before the world their cause. It is one which will bear the scrutiny of light. They never allowed it to be hidden. They blocked the legislation of the English Parliament. They objected to, postponed and defeated local legislation intended to foster and expedite English business interests, in retaliation for the dull, brutal indifference which was shown to Irish interests.

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED?

For the first time in English history it was impossible to extend the franchise privileges in England and Scotland without giving Ireland absolute equality in the extension. While they have not been able to compel the government to disgorge the surplus of the unexpended fund raised to support the new disestablished Church they have wrung from the champions of that colossal robbery the admission that it belongs to the people of Ireland and have compelled the return of a portion of the stolen money. They have not secured the land for Ireland for the people of Ireland, but they have forced the enactment of legislation which, although inadequate in its effects, is so extraordinary in its terms as to amount to a confession of the enormity of the system which has so long ground down and impoverished the Irish people.

THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

They have not been able to get back Grattan's Parliament for Ireland, but they could announce that no less measure will be accepted by them and pending its restoration, though prohibited from governing Ireland, they have been able to dictate who must cease and who may assume the work of governing England. They have driven the party of coercion, the party of judicial murders, the party of eviction, the party which thrust men into dungeons, the party led by Gladstone—who wrote boastfully of the downfall of the American Republic—into disgraceful retirement from Dublin Castle, and they have shown that while Dublin Castle was the home of so-called English liberalism and the seat of tyranny, its unnatural vice and imported English brutality, made it only worthy of a site in ancient Sodom and Gomorrah or in modern London.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

Their labors have been herculean. Their accomplishments, under the most adverse circumstances, are almost miraculous. When they next appear in Parliament their numbers will be increased from thirty to at least eighty. They will have more or less of the only reliable English support—that which comes from fear—from a number of English members who will owe their election to the judicious exercise of the balance of power by the exiled Irish in England and Scotland. With that strength they will be able to throttle English legislation, and thus to compel the English to allow them to retire from the atmosphere polluted by royal and aristocratic brutality and to establish a free Parliament for the government of a free people in Ireland.

In the accomplishment of this work they need one more great effort on the part of their American auxiliaries. We appeal to every branch of the League to give renewed life and determination to the work. We earnestly invite all who are not members to join the League, and we invite all men of our race, whether members of the League or not, to forward subscriptions for the Parliamentary fund to Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D.D., treasurer, Detroit, Mich.

At the convention to be held in January it is more than probable that Mr. Parnell will be present. It is certain that the Irish Parliamentary party will be represented at that gathering, the progress and condition of the Irish people will be stated to your representatives, and we believe, as we earnestly pray, that the next convention after that will be one called to receive a delegation who comes from the Irish Parliament in College Green.

READ THIS

For COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

REMARKABLE ACTION.

A rather novel case maybe brought before the judges at the coming term, the preliminaries having been arranged yesterday in the office of Mr. Droure & Co. The alleged grievance is as follows:—On Saturday Mr. Horace Poiras, of Aqueduct street, went out to Ile Perrot to pass the Sunday. On Sunday he went to the parish church, though at the time he was ill, having cramps to such an extent as to be greatly inconvenienced. When he arrived he found the church crowded, and being unable to obtain a seat, stood in the rear of the church, close to the door. When that part of the service at which the congregation kneel had arrived, being unable from the pain in his back to kneel on both knees, he remained in a devotional position on one knee. He had not been long in this position when he was seized by the church warden, named Adolphus

Lebeau, came along and told him to conform to the usages of the ceremonial and get down on both knees. Mr. Poiras said he would gladly do so if he were able, but even the posture he was in caused him acute pain, and it was all he could do to keep on one knee. At the close of the service Mr. Poiras, who had been kneeling on one knee, demanded from several of the congregation if they knew "who that fellow was," referring to himself. On his coming forward and saying who he was, Mr. Poiras was addressed as "an ass." This was not all, for on the Sunday afternoon Mr. Poiras was served with a warrant for arrest, served by Mr. Alphonse Robillard, justice of the peace at St. Anne, at the instance of Telephore Madore, chief warden of the church of St. Anne, and the charge was that the said Poiras had committed an act of irreverence in the church, by placing himself on one knee and keeping that position until he was told to get down on both knees. In order to avoid immediate trouble, and at the request of his wife, he paid a fine of \$8 under protest, and on arriving at Montreal consulted the law firm mentioned, who have notified Messrs. Robillard, Lebeau and Madore that unless the money is returned and an apology made, and damages for \$2,000 each will be taken against them.

RIEL'S DEFENDERS.

AN IMMENSE MASS MEETING AT PAPINEAU SQUARE.

Between six and seven thousand people gathered at the Papineau market square yesterday to listen to addresses by Riel's counsel and other gentlemen who are interested in his behalf. Mr. Joseph Poupart occupied the chair and Mr. George Duhamel acted as secretary.

Mr. L. O. David was the first speaker. He spoke of the difficulties under which Riel's advocates had been placed, but they had acted up to the noble traditions of the bar, which in all countries considers it an honor to take in hand the cause of a going wrong to justice. Judge Richardson had refused to give Riel more than eight days to collect his witnesses although at another time he had given a murderer four years to prepare his defence. Perhaps he had some interest in acquitting the latter, and Riel was a half-breed and a Catholic. Judge Richardson showed his fanaticism in this and in many other respects to expect clemency. The speaker expressed regret that certain French-Canadians dared, like Mr. Girouard, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, to say that the half-breeds had no grievances and that Riel was the sole cause of the rebellion. But Providence had placed the remedy beside the malady, and the letter of Father and the above clearly and eloquently set forth the grievances of the Metis. He closed by moving a vote of thanks to Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Lemieux and Greenfield for the talents and devotion they had displayed in the defence of Riel, a task which circumstances had rendered exceptionally difficult and unattractive.

This was supported by Messrs. McCreier, Laflamme, Desjardins, Ouellet, Poupart and George Duhamel.

Mr. F. X. Lemieux thanked the meeting for the flattering resolutions they had passed. He said that when Canada submitted to English domination the French-Canadians were guaranteed all the rights and privileges of British subjects, and the latter had systematically refused to them in spite of numerous appeals for justice. This long continued denial of justice brought about the rebellion of 1837, and the patriots shed their blood for the cause of liberty. But it produced good fruit and it is owing to their death that fifty years later Canada enjoys perfect liberty under the shade of the British flag. The day of liberty had not yet arrived for the Metis, hence the rebellion. They were deprived of representation and were governed by a council of 13, seven members of which were appointed by the government and six by the people. They had not even the glorious privileges of the *habeas corpus*. He condemned the unconstitutional trial, and said it was the duty of every honest French-Canadian to protest against it.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that when the cry of alarm went out in March last that a rebellion had broken out in the North-West, and that the country was threatened with all the horrors of an Indian rising, the volunteers immediately rushed to arms and hurried to the front to defend their country. At that time there was no question of nationality, and French, English, Scotch and Irish only thought of maintaining the honor of the Dominion's flag. Now another movement was in progress, but unfortunately, it partook of a sectional character. This was much to be regretted and could only be explained by the fact that the question of land was not properly understood by the English people. The point at stake and the only one was whether an attempt was being made by means of the statute of 1880 to deprive the inhabitants of the North-West of the right of trial by jury, which was the birthright of every British subject, and with the knowledge he had of the English he felt sure that if they properly understood the matter they would be the first to rise and demand for the inhabitants of the North-West the same rights that are enjoyed here. Justice was the same everywhere, whether on the banks of the Saskatchewan or the shores of the St. Lawrence. It was unfair to arraign before the tribunal of public opinion the judges and jury who tried Riel. They were simply the outcome of the law as it was found in the statute book. The law was passed by our own representatives, and we were responsible for the iniquitous portions of it.

Mr. Charles Langelier thanked the citizens of Montreal for joining with Quebec in upholding the cause of the half-breeds. The Metis might be divided into three classes and afterwards into four for the North-West. There were a small number and did not take up arms. 2. The half-breeds of Manitoba who never obtained land in that province in virtue of the law of 1870 and who are entitled to it. 3. The half-breeds who have always lived in the North-West and who never obtained land. 4. This was the most important class. To have their grievances redressed it might be said that they should proceed constitutionally, but having no representation they could only make their grievances known by means of petitions and delegations, and even then they got no justice. The speaker asked what they did, and the Government issued hundreds of licenses when the trouble broke out and Hon. Mr. Macpherson was compelled to leave the cabinet. In this country people were not executed for political offences. In the United States after their civil rights were taken away they took part in the revolution and worked the hardest for the development of the country. England did the same. The English people need not be alarmed nor threatened because they asked what was in the power of the authorities to grant, namely, clemency. If this were granted, Riel would have even been a martyr, and all would go on in peace and harmony.

Messrs. Alphonse Ouellet, George Duhamel, Joseph Duhamel and others delivered addresses, after which the resolutions passed on the Champ de Mars a week ago were put to the meeting and adopted by acclamation. Subscriptions were also opened to provide funds for an appeal to England.

Quebec, August 13.—Another meeting was held last night in St. Saviour to discuss the constitution of Riel's sentence. The Mayor of the municipality, Dr. Fiset, presided. An address was presented to Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick, who were present, thanking them and also the English-speaking counsel who had defended Riel, and terminated by offering them the defense of Riel, which Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick refused, saying to give Riel's counsel and wife for their aid. Mr. Lemieux then addressed the meeting at some length, stirring up all the patriotism and the ardor in them. Mr. Fitzpatrick followed and stated that a ridiculous misunderstanding had therefore arisen between the French-Canadians and the Irish, but he thought that this

would have tendency to cement the friendship. He likened the Riel case or rebellion into the Irish cause, and said that as much leniency should be shown towards Riel and his followers as was extended to the French-Canadians in 1837. The following resolution was adopted:—That the citizens of St. Saviour, Quebec, His Excellency the Governor-General to name or appoint a medical commission to enquire into the mental state of Louis Riel, and to commute the sentence of Louis Riel, no political ideas being infused into it.

MASS MEETING AT HULL—MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

OTTAWA, August 17.—A mass meeting of the French-Canadian citizens of Hull was held this evening in the Market hall to discuss the Riel question. Dr. Beaudouin took the chair, and Mr. H. A. Goyette acted as secretary. The chairman gave a brief sketch of Riel's political history, and reminded his hearers that it was at Hull Riel had found refuge when pursued by the fanatical Orangemen of Ottawa, and also from Hull that he had gone to take the oath in the House of Commons as member for Provencher.

Dr. Duhamel, M.P.P., also addressed the meeting. He claimed that Riel was actuated by patriotic motives, and demanded for him a fair trial by twelve jurymen according to British justice.

The following resolutions to the Governor-General were then moved:—
That the undersigned electors and ratepayers of the division of Hull have the honor to present to you; that Louis Riel, who has been condemned to be hung on the 18th of September is one of their fellow countrymen for whom they crave the royal clemency at Your Excellency's disposal.

That in the absence of which the said Louis Riel is committed to prison, the Governor-General has been shared by a large number of Her Majesty's subjects, and that it would be imprudent to punish him with severity.

That the cause of Louis Riel was that of all the Metis of the North-West, of which he constituted himself the champion.

That it is impossible to ignore their rights without refusing them the justice which is the birthright of every citizen.

The execution of Riel will, under these circumstances, be considered as a refusal to render justice to a numerous class of Her Majesty's subjects.

Therefore, your petitioners pray your Excellency to commute the sentence of death passed on the said Louis Riel, or to grant a fresh trial before a jury of twelve be granted him.

These resolutions were then signed by from 600 to 700 petitioners.

HALF-BREDS SENTENCED.

TORONTO, August 15.—The *Mail* correspondent at Regina telegraphs yesterday: The court opened at four o'clock this afternoon before Judge Richardson for the purpose of sentencing the prisoners who pleaded guilty of treason-felony a few days ago. Ex-Attorney-General Clarke, of Winnipeg, appeared on behalf of the prisoners, and in answer to the question why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon them, made the most eloquent and telling speech of the whole course of the trial. The police and half the audience were moved to tears as he proceeded to plead for clemency. They were the creatures of circumstances, children of the plain, who followed their acknowledged leaders. Riel's wives had led them to believe him a prophet, and they took up arms believing they were doing right. The prisoners represented 150 children on the banks of the Saskatchewan who were without support. He hoped the court would deal leniently.

Colonel Richardson then, in a very matter of fact way, proceeded to sentence the prisoners, whom he classed into four lots. The first received seven years in the penitentiary, the next three, the next one, and the last were discharged on their own recognizance to appear for sentence when called upon.

Alexander Cayen, Maxime Dubois, Philip Guardupuy, Maxime Lepine, Philip Garnot, Pierre Vandal, Pierre Henry, Albert Monkmann, Pierre Parenteau, James Shark and Baptiste Vandal were sentenced to seven years' penitentiary.

Joseph Arcaud, Ignace Poiras, et al., Ignace Poiras, et al., and Ignace Parenteau were sentenced to one year in Regina jail.

Joseph Delorme, Alexander Lobenbarde, Joseph Pilon, Baptiste Rochelleau, Pictis Tournard and Francis Tournard were discharged to appear for sentence when called upon.

One Arrow, who was convicted yesterday, was sentenced to three years' penitentiary. He loudly, and even eloquently, protested his innocence.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

AUSTRIA'S OLD GRUDGE.

THE CASE OF MR. KEILEY—HE HAS BEHAVED WELL UNDER TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The refusal of the Austrian Government to receive Mr. Keiley as Minister of the United States, which is made still more ridiculous by the reasons alleged for it, has led to many speculations as to the future intentions of the President towards Mr. Keiley.

It is stated with remarkable precision that he is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of State in place of Mr. Adee; also, that he is to be appointed Consul General at Paris in place of Mr. Walker; and, finally, that he is to receive another mission for a third expedition on some foreign power.

There is not the least warrant for either of these speculations, nor is there a color of probability for any of them. The Administration has acted liberally toward Mr. Keiley, and the President is entirely satisfied with the manner in which he has conducted himself, in delicate and embarrassing circumstances. He made no fuss over his rejection at Rome, and he has not gone near Vienna, pending the correspondence relating to his reception, which when published will do Mr. Bayard and the Administration much credit.

The illegitimate son of Victor Emmanuel, who is the Italian Ambassador to Austria, is directly responsible for the hostility exhibited toward Mr. Keiley. Behind his intrusive intervention the old wound inflicted by Mr. Webster on the pride of the Hapsburgs, in his memorable correspondence with the Chevalier Hulsemann, has never entirely healed, and one point of it may now be recalled as having some relation to the present disagreement.

Soon after the advent of the Taylor Administration, when the revolution in Hungary had begun to assume important proportions, Mr. Dudley Mann was sent to Vienna "to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, the probable issue of the present revolutionary movements, and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements with that power favorable to the United States." The object of the President is to obtain information in regard to Hungary and her resources and prospects, with a view to an early recognition of her independence, and the promotion of commercial relations with her.

The Chevalier Hulsemann took occasion to say that "these who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, inde-

pendently of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their country to be treated as a spy."

This challenge gave Mr. Webster an opportunity for a retort, which, as the boys would say, lifted Hulsemann out of his boots, and angered his imperial majesty terribly. "Had the imperial Government of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the treatment of a spy," said he, "it would have placed itself without the pale of civilized nations; and the Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that, if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such lawless purpose into effect in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the republic, military and naval."

The power of this republic at the present moment (thirty-five years ago) is spread over a region of one of the richest and most fertile on the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the house of Hapsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface."

These declarations have long rankled in the breast of Austria, and her public men have from time to time shown that they were well remembered, but without the strength to make their resentment effective. They have taken advantage of the present occasion to exhibit small spite in a very mean way, by making the race of a minister's wife the alleged reason for refusing to accept him.

Mr. Keiley doubtless finds it hard to be set aside for this cause, as he claims to be liberal minded himself, being the son of a Methodist minister; he became a convert to Catholicity; he married a Jewess outside the pale of his Church, and his brother is a Roman Catholic priest. With this assortment of ties and relations, besides being a man of education, of excellent character, good parts, and polite manners. Mr. Keiley is far above the ordinary standard of American diplomats.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

It is reported that the Rev. Sister Amable, Superior of the Convent of Providence, is dangerously sick.

About 250 clergymen are attending the annual retreat of Roman Catholic priests of the diocese of Montreal, which is now being held.

Rev. Father Leclerc, professor of the *Levis* C. Lege, and who will shortly begin his novitiate with the Redemptorist order, left on Saturday for Europe.

The 50th anniversary of the Rev. Father P. J. Leclerc, of the diocese of Quebec, of Portneuf, was celebrated Thursday last. From all reports the fête was a grand success.

At a religious welcome to the two Rev. Messrs. Bedard on their return from Europe, which took place at Beloit a day or two ago, the aged father of the two priests with eight of their brothers and sisters all took part in a cable and singing.

A cablegram received at the St. Sulpice community announces that the Rev. Abbé Colin, P.S.S., made an excellent voyage, that he assisted at the Paris community, that he was at Rome and had an interview with His Holiness Leo XIII., and will probably return to Montreal about the 2nd or 3rd of September.

Among the number of young ladies who pronounced their vows at the convent of Jesus and Mary, of Silvery, Que., on Friday last, was Clara Dion, in religion Marie de Lorette, and daughter of Arthur Dion, grocer. The same day her cousin, Miss Mary Lepage, daughter of Ald. F. C. Lepage, entered the cloistered nuns. The Rev. Mary de Lorette left yesterday for the mission of Fall River.

The Rev. Father M. Godard, curé of St. Anne, of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, to assist at the convention of graduates of 1860 of the St. Hyacinthe College. The reunion took place last evening at the residence of Judge Mathieu, who belonged to that class. The Rev. Father Godard was professor of Philosophy in that year at the St. Hyacinthe College.

MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION. Arrangements have been made with the different steamship and railroad companies to secure a reduction of prices in favor of the scholars and professors of the Montreal college, who will come to the city to take part at the Convention of the 9th September next. The answers received are in general very favorable. It is presumed that the tickets will be delivered on the presentation of a letter of invitation, which will also serve as the required certificate.

CHURCHILL'S GREAT SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In a speech at Wimpole, Minister, last evening, Lord Randolph Churchill denied that he was actuated against Earl Spencer and Lord Ripon by personal feelings. He assailed only their methods of governing. Lord Randolph denounced the Radicals for wishing to tax the poor man's beer, and said, "we are food equity with bread." He denied any caucus arrangements of the Liberals, and said he believed the Tories would be victorious at the general elections. Lord Randolph said he cared not a rap what the *Daily News* and *Standard* said about him; such criticism was as effective as water on a duck's back. He emphatically denied that his Conservatives wanted to tax the food of the people. He claimed for the Conservatives the passage of the rent bill. Lord Randolph taunted the Radicals with having no policy, while the Tories were carrying a great one, leaving for its object the strengthening of the Empire at home and abroad. The Conservatives hoped to give peace to Ireland and security to India. They hoped to create an overpowered navy which would be an adequate defence to the coast of Great Britain and the colonies and to commerce. They believed they could bring about the revival of the trade and industries of the country. Lord Randolph repudiated the charge that perfecting arrangements for the future management of Egyptian affairs, fails to bring the Sultan to terms; it is believed England will sign the agreement with Italy which will leave the latter power free to carry out her plans as outlined above."

ITALY AND THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, August 17.—The Marquis of Salisbury, it is stated, will soon after going to France have a conference with Senor Depretis, the Italian prime minister, at Contreville, a watering place on River Vaire in the Vosges. It is reported that Italy desires to send 20,000 troops into the Sudan to secure the Red Sea coast from Suakim, at present held by the British, to Assab bay along which lie most of Italy's possessions on the coast. The Italian scheme contemplates securing control over the eastern Sudan and then of Khartoum as a capital. If Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who has been sent a special envoy from England to Constantinople and Cairo for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the future management of Egyptian affairs, fails to bring the Sultan to terms, it is believed England will sign the agreement with Italy which will leave the latter power free to carry out her plans as outlined above."

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, August 14.—In the House of Commons today Lord Randolph Churchill replying to a question, said the duties of the Afghan Boundary commission had not yet been completed, and that the Government did not intend to withdraw the commission. Mr. Colridge was the present chief of the commission, and the others connected with him were all doing useful work. The dispute with Russia about the Zulzifar pass, the secretary continued, was not trivial, but the Government was not altogether without some hope to arrive ere long at a satisfactory settlement of all the points remaining in dispute between England and Russia.

TRAINING YOUNG IRELAND.

Continued from first page.

Just across the way our friend Mr. Swan, a man as long as a million, has just been repairing, sitting up, and furnishing a large ruinous house, purchased a year ago, and in which he unites for the first time during vacation his brother teachers in the schools of Dublin. He has put up a gem-like chapel, a spacious refectory and dormitories, with grounds laid out to help study, meditation and repose. This will also serve for a probationary novitiate, where pupils wishing to embrace the laborious life of the Christian Brothers are to receive a first training and probation before being admitted to the novitiate proper.

The careful selection and training of these men—the real parents of Young Ireland, to whom all true Irishmen look forward with fond and firm hope—is a matter beyond conception important, seeing that this order yearly educates between 30,000 and 40,000 Irish boys. Their life, institute and methods are to me a subject of absorbing interest, knowing as I do how indispensable such men and such well tried methods must be to the Catholic body in the United States, if they would have an intermediary education calculated to secure the success of the great system of Catholic university education contemplated in America.

What charms and attracts me in the Irish Christian Brothers is first, the thorough literary and scientific training which every teaching member of their order receives. Of their not less thorough religious formation, I need not say much. I speak advisedly, and from long experience, when I say that no religious order in the Church needs to be more solidly grounded in enlightened piety and practical self-denial and self-sacrifice. The order admits no priests; and thus the door is closed to the holy and tempting ambition of the preacher and the apostle. Their sphere of duty is rigorously limited to the severe and monotonous duties of the school room. Their rule severely and wisely excludes these most popular and almost idolized educators from any but the most limited and rigorously indispensable intercourse with the world outside. The level of spiritual life in their souls must be kept high, in order to maintain themselves in their vocation, as well as to impart to their scholars that truly Christian spirit which is to save Ireland from the fate of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, from the national degradation, and the rising stupidity of England.

I know that the men who preside over the destinies of this order are men filled with the spirit of God; men perfectly acquainted with the needs of the society around them, and keenly studious of the necessities of the future.

The other great attraction which I find in the spirit and works of these teachers and toilers is the tender love with which they rear the children of the people. Love is the great springing of their action on the young hearts which they have to sow with all the seeds of goodness and greatness needful to the Christian nature of the future. As with the Irish Sisters of Charity, so with the Christian Brothers, the respect and tenderness lavished on the children of the poor and the lowest laboring classes is to me a something unexpressably touching. It moves the soul of the sensitive and quick-witted Irish workman and peasant; it awakens in him a creative, refining, elevating and sanctifying force on the mind, the heart, and the lives of the little ones educated by these two orders. I cannot describe the spiritual beauty, the brightness, the utter happiness of the children whom I everywhere find in their schools.

Of course this sentiment of happiness in the pupils, this utter love and confidence toward their teachers, must double the force of the naturally great intelligence of the former, and quicken them wonderfully in the acquisition of knowledge.