

UNION IS STRENGTH

Secret of the Victory of the German Catholics.

THE USES OF PERSECUTION.

Infidelity is Everywhere the Most Formidable Enemy of Catholicity.

The extent to which the personal authority of a great man acts upon the history of his time can perhaps scarcely be measured while he is still an active force in politics. One of the dangers and inconveniences of such an influence in the element of uncertainty it introduces into all calculations of the future, and the instability of all relations based solely on its continuance. The present equilibrium of Europe depends in this fashion on the permanence in power of the septagenarian Chancellor of the German Empire, and his disappearance from the scene will necessarily, modify, if not revolutionize, the relations of Germany with the world at large. An article by Professor Geffcken, in the current number of the Nineteenth Century, points out how this is more especially the case in reference to its ecclesiastical policy, and how the present pacific arrangements between the State and the Catholic Church depend rather upon the reciprocally friendly dispositions now animating Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck than upon any solid basis of legislation. The May Laws, he points out, have indeed been abandoned, but nothing else has been put in their place, and until the respective limits of civil and ecclesiastical authority are defined by mutual agreement, a re-opening of the struggle between the rival powers is always possible. The position of the Prussian Government would, in the writer's view, have been much stronger had they frankly recognized from the beginning the failure of the May Laws, and proposed to substitute for them a more equitable arrangement with some approach of finality; since the concessions granted still fall short of the demands of the Catholic party and the Pope, in his last Encyclical, has declared what has been obtained to constitute, not peace, but simply *modus vivendi*.

THE VICTORY OF GERMAN CATHOLICS DUE TO UNITED EFFORT.

The present position of affairs, which is thus little better than a temporary *modus vivendi*, has in fact been arrived at, not by a compromise deliberately consented to by the Prussian Government, but by a series of capitulations successively extorted from it by the resolute attitude of the Catholic hierarchy and their absolute solidarity with the hierarchy on the questions at issue. Its policy, as Dr. Geffcken puts it, resolved itself into "a retreat in a constantly accelerated tempo," as point after point, as first isolated inadmissible, was abandoned under the pressure of the unswerving force of Catholic opinion. The Iron Crown Prince, writing to the Pope in July, 1878, as representative of the Emperor, expressed himself as follows: "No Prussian Sovereign will be able to comply with the demand, expressed in your letter of April 17th, to change the constitution and the laws of Prussia according to the decrees of the Roman Catholic Church; for the independence of the Monarchy, which at present it is incumbent on me to obtain as an inheritance from my forefathers, and as a duty towards my country, would suffer diminution if the free movement of its legislation were to be subordinated to an external power."

COMPLETE ABROGATION OF THE MAY LAWS.

Ministers were equally emphatic in their utterances as to the inadmissibility of the demands of the Curia, and the Chancellor himself, in a despatch to Prince Reuss in April, 1880, affirmed in the most positive manner that if it had been believed that the Government would not only disarm, but destroy their weapons by way of legislation, they had been credited with a folly of which he had never given a hint by what he had said. Dr. Falk's successor in the Ministry of Public Worship assured the Chamber that neither a Prussian Government nor Representative Assembly would ever break with their traditions, and the present holder of the office declared "these laws are the threshold which we cannot overstep." Yet the pressure of circumstances and compulsion of political exigencies prove too much even for the Iron Chancellor, and the May Laws, pronounced the very bulwark of the Prussian Constitution, were eventually abrogated almost unconditionally. The sole concession made by the Curia in return was the partial recognition of the *Anzeiger Pölich*, or obligation on the Bishops to communicate to the Government the names of priests appointed to parishes and the right of the State to interfere; but even this concession does not prevail as to the revocable priests, whom the Curia can still appoint at their will and pleasure, thus, by the substitution of one of its class in any case where a nomination is disputed, practically nullifying the effect of the arrangement.

PERMANENCY OF THE CENTER PARTY.

On one occasion, indeed, Prince Bismarck's reconciliation with the Church secured him a considerable political advantage; when, in 1886, the influence of Rome with the Center party was at its lowest ebb, the Center Separation Bill, the acceptance of which by the Reichstag was vital to the policy of the Government. Even this temporary benefit was, however, in Dr. Geffcken's view, dearly purchased by the recognition of a power which, though then exercised in favor of the State, may equally on a future occasion be turned against it. "The result," he continues, "is that the Center party has not disarmed, but has maintained its independent Parliamentary position, and that if, as the Chancellor himself said in 1882, another fighting Pope succeeds Leo XIII., he will find his secular army ready in his party."

PERSECUTION AS A CAUSE OF UNION AMONG CATHOLICS.

But the effect of this signal triumph of the moral forces of Catholicity over the strongest material position in the world has survived the decision of the immediate issues then at stake. The power inherent in the Church as a political organization, thus first fully recognized in modern Europe, has since continued to count as an element to be reckoned with in every combination. The Center party in Germany forms a strong and compact body, ready to act together whenever the common interest requires it, and occupies in some cases, from its numbers and discipline, a position among less coherent

and fully organized fractions of the Reichstag. The strong motive for union then least by State persecution has hitherto been wanting in other countries, in but the example there given is being followed elsewhere, as a growing and gathering sense of indignation at the thraldom of the Papacy begins to furnish a rallying cry not less efficacious than that supplied by resentment of personal oppression of the followers of Herr Windthorst. Thus the main result of the Kulturkampf has been to develop the political strength of Catholicity through the new consciousness awakened in it of its own capabilities for such action, together with a sense of the necessity imposed by the exigencies of the time of preparing for exerting them to the utmost.

INFIDELITY IS EVERYWHERE THE GREAT ENEMY OF CATHOLICITY.

The persecution to be dreaded for the future is not so much that of rival religious promulgated by the forces of States and Governments, as that of the still more virulent animosity of infidelity, working through the secret machinations of revolutionary societies of Christianity, has been the principal object of the fury of these associations, but in countries where they have attained to anything like a dominant position no institution connected with religion has been spared by them. The unity of their aims is manifested by that of their action throughout the world, directed everywhere to the secularization of education, the impoverishment or suppression of the religious Orders, and the subordination of the Church to the State. These objects are being gradually thrust into the programme of the advanced political section of all countries, though its unavowed alliance was the cosmopolitan ramifications of the sects, which have thus contrived to appropriate to themselves the taking catchwords of Liberalism and Progress.

CATHOLIC ACTION AND THE POSITION OF THE PAPACY.

Nowhere are the issues thus raised more clearly defined than in Germany, where the Catholic masses have consequently been more quickly roused than elsewhere to band themselves together in conscious recognition of the necessity for self-defense. But in other countries as well, they are now being stirred to the same sense of the utility of union against a common enemy, and the Catholic Congresses, which have become a striking feature of the public life of Europe, are at once a symptom of the existence of this feeling, and a stimulus to its growth. The agitation thus organized is directed in the first instance to securing the restoration of the independence of the Papacy, and the alarm it excites among the enemies of that institution is the best argument of the probability of its ultimate success. The presence of the Triple Alliance contained in the recent declaration of the Austrian Catholic Congress has been the subject of uneasy and unproductive speculation in the Chamber of Vienna. The natural answer of the Government that the private character of the meeting precluded any disclosure of its proceedings, frustrated them from all responsibility for its proceedings has not altogether satisfied those who had taken umbrage at them, and a general movement of public opinion throughout Europe against the policy of the Triple Alliance and in the direction of the isolation of Italy seems to be anticipated by the press. Partial or total ostracism by the rest of Europe would be a powerful form of international pressure in favor of the Papacy, lying well within the sphere of practical politics.—London Tablet.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations to the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed, stock, implements and provisions to a reasonable amount; and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries.

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED.

A Virginia Railroad Train's Terrible Plunge in the Dark.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 2.—An accident resulting in great loss of life occurred on the New York & Western railway at 2:30 o'clock this morning, one mile above Flaxton's switch and 31 miles above this city. Rain had been falling almost continuously for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams. Several trains passed over the road during the night, and it was thought the line was safe. At the place of the accident, however, the water undermined the roadbed and caused a washout eighty feet long and fifty feet deep.

Into the gulch the engine leaped while running 30 miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck the bottom the water rushed into the locomotive and exploded the boiler. Debris was thrown in every direction by the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by flying fragments, and scattering fire-brands, which ignited the coaches.

NEARLY A HUNDRED WOUNDED.

The flames destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides spreading panic among the passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers, unable to extricate themselves from the wreck, were consumed, but it is difficult to get accurate information, as the employees of the Norfolk & Western railroad are reticent. The most reliable estimate places the number of killed at between twenty-five and thirty.

THIRTY WOUNDED WERE TAKEN TO ROANOKE.

Thirty wounded were taken to Roanoke, thirteen to Bufordville and fifty to Liberty. There is no telegraphic communication nearer the wreck than Liberty. A relief train left here this afternoon and a number of physicians went down on it. A special despatch, received about 11 o'clock by way of Liberty, says: Six dead bodies have been recovered. The bodies of P. Donovan, engineer, and postal clerk Rose, were recognized. The others are unknown. The railroad company has taken a large corps of physicians to the scene from Roanoke, Liberty and other points. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned. LIBERTY, Va., July 2.—It is stated here that Capt. Rowland Johnson was in charge of the train and is mortally wounded. Baggage Master Ford is said to be very badly hurt. Major J. C. Cassell, superintendent of the Lynchburg division, was on the train and was seriously injured. L. B. Summers, of Abingdon, a postal clerk, was bruised. The other postal clerk, J. J. Rose, of Abingdon, was killed. Pat Donovan, the engineer, was burned up, as was also the fireman. A man named Bruce Lipsey, a train dispatcher, was burned. Several of the wounded were brought here and taken to the Sanitarium. W. C. Stead, of Cleveland, Tenn., is among the dead. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2.—President F. J. Kimball, of the Norfolk & Western railroad, who has his headquarters here, says that the in-

FORMATION FURNISHED HIM UP TO ONE O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON FROM THE ACCIDENT IS THAT FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED, NEARLY ALL OF WHOM WERE TRAIN HANDS, AND QUITE A NUMBER OF PERSONS WERE INJURED.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE KILLED.

ROANOKE, Va., July 3.—The debris at the wreck on the Norfolk and Western railway has been removed and a number of charred bodies have been found. The names of seventeen persons who were killed have been ascertained. This list of killed, which is official, is as follows:

Pat Donovan, engineer; J. E. Bruce, fireman; A. M. James, road foreman of engine; M. S. Bruce, mail agent; S. W. Lipsey, train dispatcher, of Roanoke, Va.; Will Hopkins, express messenger.

Passengers—Dennis Mallon, Roanoke; W. D. Stevenson, of Cleveland, Tenn.; L. A. Moore, of Chattanooga; C. W. Steeds, W. E. Marshall and J. M. Hardwick, all of Cleveland, Tenn. The last three were bound for the Paris Exposition. Nathan Cohen, of Roanoke, bound for Germany; James J. Ross, of Abingdon, Va.; P. Carrington, of Texas, age nine; John Kirkpatrick, of Lynchburg, Va.

There were about thirty people who escaped with only slight injuries and ten who are seriously injured. There is no way at present to ascertain the exact number of dead owing to the fact that the train was destroyed by fire.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 3.—The scene of the terrible disaster near Thaxton's, on the Norfolk and Western railroad is beyond description. There is hardly enough left of the eight cars that took the leap to the bottom of the awful pit to make one car. As soon as the boiler of the engine exploded, the entire mass of debris took fire and those who went down, who were not killed outright, were burned to death. Portions of eight bodies have been taken out and it is believed fully fifteen others were entirely consumed by fire.

The few passengers left uninjured did all in their power to assist their less favored friends. The list of injured is a lengthy one, and many of them are very badly hurt.

MICHAEL DAVITT TESTIFIES.

He Defends the Clan-na-Gael and Deprecates Dynamite.

Mr. Parnell's Words to Davitt the Day after Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish were Assassinated.

LONDON, July 2.—Michael Davitt was examined before the Parnell commission to-day. He declared there was no truth in the account given by Le Claron before the commission concerning proposals of John Devoy being submitted to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell had nothing to do with witness's visit to America in 1878. Witness had intended to make another visit to America on a lecturing tour in order to raise money to help the agrarian movement.

Mr. Davitt stated that while in America he attended meetings of the Clan-na-Gael, at which he explained the objects of the Land League and tried to win the Clan-na-Gael to its support. The Clan-na-Gael, he said, included some of the best Irishmen in America. It was no more a murder club than was the Carlton club of London. There was no alliance between the Clan-na-Gael and the League in Ireland. The League movement in America won the support of all Irish in America to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt said he never met a better man, as a philanthropist and a Christian, than Patrick Ford. He was very sorry that for a few months after the league was established Mr. Ford openly advocated the use of dynamite. Witness wrote to him expostulating against his endorsement of such a line of action, and ultimately Mr. Ford returned to the policy adopted by Mr. Parnell's followers, and now he honestly advocates constitutional agitation.

OPPOSED TO DYNAMITE.

Witness said he himself was opposed to the use of dynamite, because it was an immoral and unmanly style of warfare. He was not opposed to physical force, if in resorting thereto there was a reasonable chance of success. The League did not provide for the circulation of the *Irish World* in Ireland. Mr. Ford sent copies over through the "spread the light fund," and witness paid the postage. The League did not circulate the letter of John Devoy on the new departure. Mr. Davitt did not believe Alexander Sullivan capable of any dishonorable act. He said he disliked agitation and would willingly abandon it to-morrow, if he saw some justice done to Ireland. He could not abandon it otherwise.

With reference to the Phoenix park murders, Mr. Davitt said: "Mr. Parnell came to me on the Sunday following the day of the murders utterly broken down as the news. He said: 'Davitt, I shall send my resignation to Cork to-night. I refuse to stay in the movement when irresponsible men, of whom we know nothing, can come behind our backs and perpetrate such deeds.'"

"It took all my influence," said witness, "to dissuade him from resigning. We immediately had circulated throughout Ireland a manifesto condemning the murders. There was absolutely no ground for the suggestion that I or any of my colleagues were in any way privy to the crimes."

Mr. Davitt continued: Beyond stating publicly in New York in July, 1882, that I had severed my connection with the revolutionary body, I expressed no dissent from the Fenians. I did not attend any meetings of the Clan-na-Gael in 1880. I believe that murders were committed by members of the Clan-na-Gael, but the perpetrators certainly did not have the sanction of the governing body nor the approval of the leaders. When I was organizing secretary, I communicated with the member of the Supreme Council of my district.

Attorney-General Webster—Who was he? Mr. Davitt—I cannot tell you. It would be a gross breach of trust to divulge his name. If he is still in business in England he might be ruined if the fact of his connection with the council became known.

Witness said that in a letter which he wrote he had used the word "pen," meaning revolver. He declined to say to whom the letter was addressed.

The Attorney-General—Was it Arthur Forster? Mr. Davitt—I cannot say without possibly injuring the man, who greatly wronged me. Presiding Justice Hannen said the court

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

—AT THE TIME OF THE— CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy, of all creeds, and by thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so forth, like that one feels actually lifted on the sacred ground.—THIS CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvelous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH, and ZION. This grand PANORAMA is to be seen at the CYCLOPAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal, opening every day from morning till 10-30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10-30 p.m. Street opposite the Grand Hotel.

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respected the motive for witness's reticence but could not recognize it as an excuse for not answering.

Mr. Davitt thereupon explained that the man to whom the letter was written had conceived a hatred of another member of the league and wished to murder him. Witness wrote to him, appearing to sanction the act he meditated, but really to gain time until he could write to two superior officers and ask them to dissuade the man from carrying out his purpose. The expression used in the letter was: "Whoever is employed do not let him use the pen we have been using."

Witness wrote to the two superior officers about the matter. He could not tell their names. He believed both men were now in America. Mr. Davitt said the dear friend to whom was addressed the letter in which the word "pen" appeared was now in America, and he now publicly appealed to him to allow him to divulge his name.

DAVITT FAVORS IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Davitt continued his testimony before the Parnell commission to-day. He stated that he would not object to joining any movement to secure the independence of Ireland, if such a movement were backed by a force strong enough to justify the hope of its success. Mr. Davitt said he did not approve of the Clerkenwell explosion. He regretted the attack upon the prison van, in which a brave policeman was killed, but applauded the men who made the attack for trying to save their friends.

While in prison he concluded that movements by secret societies would do no good, and when released he had a conference with the leaders of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Paris regarding the advisability of an open movement. Matt Harris, one of those with whom he conferred, had given permission for his name to be divulged, but at present the witness could not divulge the names of the other Irish Republican Brotherhood leaders without permission.

Chief Justice Hannen said Attorney-General Webster was entitled to press the question as to what others were present, but could wait until the end of the examination to do so. Witness further said he failed to get the Irish Republican Brotherhood leaders to approve an open movement, with the exception of Harris.

THE STEPPING STONES TO IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

He intended to make the question a stepping stone to independence of Ireland, treating the landlord as an English garrison. The League's land programme, witness said, had so become the programme of the Tory Government. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davitt refused to say whether or not James O'Kelly, M. P. for the north division of Roscommon, had been engaged to distribute fire arms, and declared he did not know whether the trustees of the skirminish fund, Dr. Carroll and Messrs. Brehun, Luby, Devery, Burke and Rossa belonged to the Clan-na-Gael in America for political purposes.

Witness declared he must be careful of what he said, but he would say that they are all extreme Nationalists. Mr. Davitt said many persons opposed his scheme on the ground that if the people became tenants of farms they might become lukewarm toward the cause of independence. A majority of people opposed Fenianism and secret societies. Irish Americans objected to the scheme, holding that it would give politicians too much power. Witness had converted many Nationalists to his view.

Attorney-General Webster read resolutions demanding the overthrow of British domination and the establishment of an Irish republic.

Mr. Davitt admitted he was present at the meeting in America when the resolutions were adopted. He stated he did not dissent. He said—"I am republican by principle." The resolutions were tabled to Mr. Parnell, but never reached him. Witness had never discussed them with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt said: Mr. Parnell and I differ, because Mr. Parnell is opposed to complete separation; but if he got his measure through I would loyally support it. If he was successful the demand for separation would eventually die.

Continuing, witness said he made fifty speeches in America in which he asked the extremists to fairly try the Parnell movement.

Mr. Parnell entered the court while Mr. Davitt was testifying.

DAVITT OPENS HIS OWN CASE.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Davitt opened his own case before the Parnell commission to-day. The first witness he called was Mr. Loudon, ex-member of Parliament, who testified that periodic famines occurred in county Mayo owing to rack rents. Witness assisted in founding the Mayo branch of the league. It never voted a farthing to foment crime. The murders of Lynem, Hudd and Kavenagh were the work of the Herds league, a part of whose policy was to shoot landless men. The Herds league was in the pay of the police. It was organized by Whelan, who lost his life in consequence. Pre-

siding Justice Hannen questioned the witness who persisted that the police incited the outrages perpetrated by the Herds league. Witness said he did not inform the authorities because he would not put himself on a level with an informer. He had frequently denounced the Herds league publicly.

In his examination yesterday Mr. Davitt said he did not know the whereabouts of the books of the Ladies' League. He was also ignorant as to the manner in which the £70,000 that had passed through the Ladies' League had been expended. The Fenians' blacklist, he said, was a list of persons who had been expelled from the organization either for stealing funds or for blackguardly conduct. He thought the best means of deterring men from crime was to discover the real criminal when the law had been violated. He considered that the Widow Walsh acted nobly in sacrificing her son rather than turn informer.

LET US BE CANADIANS.

Colonel Denison Pleads With Toronto Citizens to Sink Religious Differences and Unite With the French as a Great Canadian People.

The Dominion day celebration in Toronto appears to have been a great success in every particular. In the afternoon several patriotic speeches were made by prominent citizens, but one in particular strikes us as being very important at the present time and in striking contrast to the inflammatory utterances which have of late been voiced by self styled loyal citizens of Ontario. Col. Denison made a strong appeal for a union of the Canadian people, and the sentiments he expressed met with considerable approval. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very proud of the opportunity of meeting here to-day so many of my fellow countrymen united together to render honor to our native country. In years gone by, every day that was kept a holiday was kept with honor, while our Dominion Day was almost entirely forgotten. But I hope that this is the beginning of a new era—(hear, hear)—and that for the future Dominion Day will be a great day for Canada, and that on that day we will meet together and do all that we can to do honor to our land. A few years ago the national sentiment in Canada was hardly heard of. Last year we heard little or nothing about our Dominion Day, but on the 25th day of August, when President Cleveland issued his retaliation proclamation threatening Canada with ruin, and since that, the spirit of our people has risen under the threat. (Loud cheers.) And from that day to this we have seen evidences of a strong national spirit and evidences of a determination that Canada is in the future to be a country, and that we are not going to be put down by any nation on the face of the earth—(loud cheers)—and that on this half of the North American continent there is to spring up one of the greatest countries in the world—one of the greatest the earth has ever seen. We have exceptional advantages. No country since the beginning of history ever set out on a career of national prosperity under such magnificent auspices. We have one-half of the American continent. We extend from ocean to ocean, while behind us we have the illimitable north. We have every advantage a nation could have, and one great advantage is having before us the example of the United States. There are many things we can learn from them, many things to copy and to admire, and many things to dislike and to avoid. Look at the difference in the administration of the law, look at the divorce law and the exercise of the law generally as it affects our every day life. If you do, I am sure you will admit that we have very great advantages in belonging to the Dominion of Canada—(applause)—and in having a separate existence from the United States. (Applause.) Now while we have all this, and I am sure it is a proof that the people of Canada are thinking of their country, thinking of its future, and that they are willing to make sacrifices for it, it is well for us to remember that, as Canadians, we should have one dominant idea—Canada first before faction quarrels; Canada first before quarrels about religion, about politics, about anything. (Applause.) Let us remember that, Gentlemen, there has lately been a great deal said about differences. A portion of our fellow-Canadians—some in particular—do not like the French, our fellow-Canadians, as I do. But you must remember they were born in our country—they are our people, and if we may have little differences with them in some things I hope we will never forget that they are Canadians; I hope the people of Canada will never forget the events of 1775 and the stand the people of the Province of Quebec then took; I hope you will never forget the events of 1812, when our national life came within an ace of being destroyed—when our

fellow-Canadian, fought side by side at Chateaugay and when they took up arms in defence of our country and the rights of the Roman Catholic religion. God blessed their efforts as He did ours—(applause)—on behalf of the Protestant religion, and we are to-day a free people. (Loud cheers.) Let us, for goodness sake, remember that we are Canadians. Let us remember that we have alongside of us people who have been characterized by a spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, and let us keep shoulder to shoulder with them—(applause)—so that when the day of trial comes—I hope it will never come—we may be united. I hope the Almighty, in His providence, will make us one people and give us courage to stand shoulder to shoulder, sinking little differences, thinking only of Canada first, and always keeping the idea before us that we must at all hazards preserve our national life. (Loud cheers.) You may imagine what a pleasure it is for me to be here to-day, seeing people of every religion and every party in politics together, all speaking only for Canada. (Applause.)

FRENCH CANADIAN CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Meeting in New York—A Strange Incident.

NEW YORK, July 2.—At the Canadian convention yesterday the question of state conventions was discussed. The following were elected: Leon Bosque dit Lyonnais, of New York, president; L. A. Lawrence, secretary; L. J. LeCuyer, treasurer; Rev. R. A. C. Norebert, of Rochester, chaplain.

The greater part of the morning session was taken up with the discussion of the parochial school question.

The afternoon was devoted to discussing the way to protect the interests of French-Canadians in the state. A number of speakers favored naturalization to further this end. NEW YORK, July 3.—At the Canadian convention yesterday, the following resolution was adopted: "The French-Canadians cheerfully pledge themselves to become American citizens, and take this opportunity to proclaim their devotion to their adopted country." The question of annexation was put off. The convention then adjourned sine die.

M. Lemieux of Quebec, representing Premier Mercier, addressed the convention at some length. He said that while Mercier would like to see all French-Canadians now in the United States return to Canada and take up farms there, he felt that they were not only a credit, but a source of strength to their fellow-countrymen at home. He insisted that the British Government, under which Canadians enjoyed local autonomy, was the best in the world.

An unpleasant incident marked yesterday evening's session. The Chaplain of the convention had just finished prayer when the Chairman's attention was called to the fact that one of the delegates had remained seated, while all the other delegates had either knelt or stood up. Chairman Bosque said that he had remarked that one of the delegates who had come regularly accredited to the convention, and therefore should be a Catholic, had acted with marked disrespect during the brief religious observances.

When the chairman said, in answer to a demand for the name of the person, that it was a delegate named Joseph Duval, a little, thin, wiry old man rose from his seat directly in front of the chair and asked what the matter was. It did not take long to tell him, and when he was asked what excuse he had to offer for his conduct he as promptly replied that he was not making any excuse just then. Asked what he was doing in the convention, he said that he was a delegate, but that he did not know he was required to bring a "ticket of confession" in his pocket.

This answer aroused anger in all directions, and suggestions were loudly made that the old man be ejected from the hall. Father Chagnon, of Champlain, counseled calmer action, and reviewing the situation, and calling attention to the fact that only Catholics were eligible as delegates, moved that Mr. Duval be expelled from the convention. The motion was carried, and Mr. Duval took the tricolor convention badge from his coat, tossed it upon a chair and left the hall.

The convention was concluded to-night, with a concert and festival. The next state convention will be held in Plattsburg and the national convention in Chicago.

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