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### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MAY 31, 1882.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

# IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT

## THE LAND WAR

LONDON, May 24.—Parnellite members of Parliament state that the Repression bill cannot pass before July. Nearly two hundred amendments have been proposed against

All the papers comment upon the significant divergence among Irish members in the division last evening in the House of Com. mons on Gladstone's motion that the Repression and Arrears bills have precedence over other business. Besides O'Donnell and Arthur O'Connell, those refusing to follow Parnell, include Thomas Power O'Connor, Red-mond, Finnegan, Richard Power, Sexton, Mc-Carthy, Biggar, O'Sullivan, Moore, Healy, Sullivan, Leary, Callan and Shields. The following abstained, with Parnell, from voting on the division: O'Kelly, Commins, Synan, Molloy and Marum.

The Times, discussing the correspondence between Lowell and Frelinghuysen in regard to the suspects, says : " We hear a great deal of the protests of the Washington Cabinet, with the fear of the Irish vote before their eyes, against our finding it necessary to imprison American suspects, but we hear very little of the steps taken by them against the assassination press."

The action of Dillon, Healy, Callan and O'Donnell, in torcing divisions in the House Commons yesterday, contrary to the wishes and remonstrances of Parnell, is regarded as a defiance to Parnell, and throwing over his authority as leader of the Irish party. There was intense excitement on the Irish benches during O'Donnell's speech, and frequent applanse from half a dozen members. During the progress of the scene Parnell sat pale and wearled looking. When the final challenge to a division was made by O'Donneli and supporters, Parnell left the House, followed by a number of his party. Among the English members the incident is regarded as the forerunner of the disappearance of Parnell and the disruption of the Irish party. There is, however, reason to believe that a reconciliation may be effected, as many of the fifteen members who took part in the demonstration have already expressed regret. Justin McCarthy and Sexton, who voted with the fifteen, disclaim any intention of affronting ris authority.

London, May 24 .- In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Forster denied that the Government had negotiated with suspects clan-Mr. Dillon resumed the debate on the Re-

more culpable than outrages.

Mr. Gladstone severely denounced Mr. Dillon for endorsing outrages by refusing to assist the Government in carrying the bill. Mr. Dillon declared he always denounced

outrages. Mr. Gladetone replied that inciters to illegalities were responsible for the conse-

Mr. Dillon affirmed that Mr. Gladstone had declared boycotting was legal.

Mr. Gladstone spoke with great passion. He said the Irish must confine themselves to agitating for changes in the land laws or whatever they might desire, by means of respecting private judgment and the liberty of the people. Regarding the objection of the Irish judges to the supervision of juries, he declared that if Perliament allowed the judges to interfere in framing bills they would abandon one of the most important functions of the Government. He thought the institution of the special tribunal necessary. No good could come of prolonged discussion unless it was the intention of some members to exasperate animosity between England and Ireland. He becought the House not to obstruct the bill. Mr. Ritchie (Conservative) said he would

not vote for the bill. Sir Stafford Northcote regretted this intention. Whatever fault might be found with the Government's Irish policy, Con-servatives ought to give a solid vote for the bill, in the interests of peace and order.

Mr. O'Donnell denounced the bill. The Irish ought never to rest until the administration of Ireland should be free from British

There should be no uncertain sound in the

interference. The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, May 25 .- In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Dillon declared that though he had discouraged outrages he would nounced evictions. He boldly defended the of replying to questions of Irish members. ed himself a Nationalist or Separatist. Mr. effect on all persons anxious to promote conciliation between England and the Irish. In consequence of Dillon's speech an important modification of the crime prevention bill. declaration of his policy calculated to mitigate the effect of Dillon's oratory.

A letter from Davitt to Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, violently denouncing the landlords and demanding home rule, has been pub-lished. Nuity read the letter to an assembly of clergy of his diocese, who received it with

enthusiastic applause. moderate speech in the House of Commons this afternoon during the debate on the Re- minster, and created an impression.

pression bill. He said he and his friends in prison certainly never thought the transfer of and to occupiers could be effected by any other means than purchase. He entreated the Government, even at the last moment, not to shut the doors of conciliation.

Mr. Russell (Liberal), though sympathizing with Irish aspirations, cordially approved the provisions of the bill for the abolition of juries, levying fines on districts, right of search, and against the importation of abominable literature from America.

Mr. Parnell believed the inferences drawn from Dillon's speech were unwarranted. He regretted that the Government had not confined itself to the Arrears bill, which would have brought about a settlement of Irish affairs. He defended boycotting to the limited extent "as practised by English workmen." The feelings of the Irish people before the Phoenix Park murders were calming, but all is now upset by fresh coercion, which will simply play into the hands of secret societies.

Mr. Collings (Liberal) predicted a great outcry in England if anybody was hanged in Ireland on a judgment arrived at without the

verdict of a jury.

Mr. Givan (Liberal) thought the bill calculated to restore peace and order in Ireland and suppress the despotism blighting the

Mr. Trevelyan said Earl Spencer had determined that all cases of interference with huts for shelter of evicted persons should be submitted to him before the police were allowed to interfere. He stated that Clifferd Lloyd would not sit in any court under the bill (cheers by Irish members) as the powers of the Act could only be exercised by special magistrates. Powers granted relative to public meetings would only be exercised where meetings partook of violence and dis-

Mr. Cowen's amendment declaring that while the House is desirous of aiding the Government in the detection of crime, it disapproves of the restrictions upon the free expression of public opinion in Ireland, was reected by a vote of 344 to 47.

New York, May 28 .- The Herald's London

special says :- Parnell's effort on Thursday night to undo the effect of Dillon's harangue on the previous day, as far as English public opinion is concerned, and at the same time fasten on the member for Tipperary the full responsibility for the Kilmainham conversa-tions, was one of the cleverest bits of Parliamentary work witnessed for a long time in the House. Parnell had evidently repared his statement with unusual care, speaking, contrary to his custom, from copious notes. I'be work was done in the Irish leader's best style-cold, incisive, relentless, but smooth and studiously moderate in expression. Dillon, who, since his release, has sought by his and secured the release of the suspects where attitude responsibility for the Kilmainham compact, sat still as a statue, grown paler even than usual, as the Irish leader remorselessly pointed out the difference between Dillon's opinions as interpreted by Parnell and pression bill, intimating that evictions were O'Kelly in the now famous Kilmainbeen so desperate or uncompromising pehind lish press supposed from the member for Tipperary's speeches since his release. On the contrary, it became evident the imprisoned members thoroughly agreed that the time had come for pacification of the country if the evils of stern military repression were to be aveided. Dillon's attempt, therefore, to throw all responsibility on Parnell for the course he adopted was regarded by his fellow-prisoners as ungenerous and unfair. This was not said, but certainly indicated by Parnell's words and by the approving "hear hears" of the member for Roscommon. Dillon also raised his hat during the progress of Parnell's statement in acknowledgment of the correct-

> tradiction was attempted either by Dillon or O'Kelly, who were both in their places, it may be assumed that at last the public has been admitted a full knowledge of what actually took place in Kilmainham, and of the conversation which indicated the true mind of the imprisoned members and formed the basis of the new policy so unfortunately interrupted by the Phonix Park tragedy. Except among a small group who want to get rid of Parnell's leadership, the explanation places the Irish leader on firm ground, while presenting Dillon in a less favorable light. For a moment the split in the Irish party seems likely to be healed. But the heartburnings of the past week seem not likely to be soon forgotten. From present indications a long and bitter fight may be anticipated on the Repression bill, leading to scenes as violent as last year. Dillon's conduct is regarded as inopportune, and cal-

culated to inflict the greatest damage on the

ness of the version of the conversations given

by the Irish leader. As no correction or con-

Irish cause. The conduct of the new Secretary under the trying circumstances is highly commendnot denounce them until Parliament de- ed. There is a marked change in his mode practice of boycotting. Finally he announc- They convey the impression that a radical change is to be introduced in the spirit of Gladstone, with much emotion, declared that I rish government under his administration Dillon's speech would have a heart-breaking from that which distinguished it under Mr. Forster. If Mr. Trevelyan can maintain the same conciliatory disposition when surrounded by the official atmosphere of Dublin Cassection of the Badical and Ministerial mem- tle, his administration may prove a great bers will withdraw their names from the success, but even moderate Irishmen express petition to the Government in favor of a great fears that he will succumb to the influences which have always proved too strong It is expected Parnell will to-day make some for Chief Secretaries. A striking sign of the change in the relations between the English Parliament and Ireland is afforded by the passage of the Poor Law Guardians bill through committee last week in a single night. Not one English or Scotch member interfered. Irish members of all parties met each other most courteously, despatching nthusiastic applause.

London, May 25.—Mr. Parnell made a very an excellent example for their neighbors. 1t was the first Home Rule Parliament in West-

During Wednesday's debate, Sir Stafford Northcote assured the House no one in America had any sympathy with the Irish except the Stalwart politicians who had lost their hold on the country. He characterized General Grant as an extinct volcano now en-

gaged in raising companies.
As the Crime Prevention Act will probably render agitation in Ireland impossible, Davitt has expressed the intention to devote himself to the organization of a land movement in England. There is an impression that if Davitt gives any trouble, Sir Wm. Harcourt will send him back to prison.

The World's London special says - "Everybody now sees that nothing but Ireland will be heard of in Parliament again this session. The entire programme of the minority has been knocked on the head, and the public looks on in sheer bewilderment, thinking Gladstone is sure to bring everything out right. Nevertheless complaints are becoming general of the utter neglect of English legislation. Earl Grey publishes a long artical attacking vehemently Gladstone's entire Irish policy, and pointing out that Ireland is now in a far worse condition than before the Premier entered upon his work of so-called conciliation." The article is of some importance as representing the views of the Whig element of the Liberal party in radical circles. Goldwin Smith is being bitterly attacked for his letters on Ireland.

The Tribune's London special says : - Frelinghuysen's latest despatch about the suspects provokes some indignation, but more ridicule. Diplomatists regard with amazement the cool repudiation of a doctrine deliberately affirmed and reaffirmed by Seward. One distinguished authority remarks that this clumsiness in controversary betrays the novice. An experienced diplomatist might attempt to restrict our obligation of such precedent, but would never expose himself to the charge of barefaced unscrupulousness. If Frelinghuysen's dispatch is correctly telegraphed, it amounts to his saying that a solemn declaration of principle by his predecessor is disowned because the application of it now is inconvenient. Englishmen, however, consider the moment oddly chosen to press such demands, when English embarrassments are multiplying, while everything claimed is practically obtained by allowing the Coercion Act to lapse, as Gladstone promised it should do, when the new Crime bill passed. Disparaging comments are made on the President's apparent hesitation whether to surrender to the Irish contingent. The Spectator says,-" If the President yields, American national policy is to be subordina-ted to Irleh intrigues, the leish object being to secure a Minister without good qualities, who might embroil the two countries, and so create the possibility of a rising in Ireland."

man of less tact would have failed. Radicals who were dismayed by Dillon's brutalities are again resuming negotiations with the Irish. They actually complained of Gladstone's taking advantage of Dilion's indiscretion to consolidate support for the Crime bill, but the country heartily applauded his ham conversations. From explanations indignant denunciation of Dillon. Nothing it followed that Dillon's views had not in Dillon's speech was so painful as its treatment by the Liberal press of London. Neither Kilmainham bars as the House and Eng- the Daily News nor the Pall Mall Gazette uttered a word of censure upon his distinct approval of the outrages. The Echo thought it deserving of eulogy. The demoralization of the extreme Radical faction could hardly go further.

It adds that Lowell obeyed his instructions

#### PASTORAL VISIT.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, will visit the following parishes of his diocese of Montreal, on the days named :---

1st June,-La Visitation du Sault-au Re-

collet. 6-Saint Thomas de Joliette.

Y-Saint Charles Borr, de Joliette

8-Sainte Elizabeth.

9-Sainte Genevieve de Berthier. 12-Sainte Melanie.

13-Saint Ambroise.

14—Sainte Beatrice. 15-B. Alphonse.

27-Saint Barthelemi.

July 4-Saint Lin.

5-Saint Calixte.

16-Baint Come. 17-Sainte Emmelie.

18-19-Saint Michel des Saints. 20-Saint Jean de Matha.

21-Baint Damien. 22-Saint Gabriel de Brandon.

23-Saint Felix de Valois. 24 -Saint Norbert.

25-Saint Cathbert. 26-La Visitation de l'Ile du Pads.

6-Saint Julienne. 7-Saint Theodore de Chartsey.

8-Saint Donat. 9-Saint Patrice de Rawdon.

10-Saint Alphonse de Ligueri. 11—Conversion de St. Paul.

12-Saint Jacques de l'Achigan.

13-Saint Alexie. 14-Saint Esprit. 15-Saint de l'Achigan.

16-Saint Henri de Mascouche. 17-Saint Charles de Lachenai. 20-La Purification de Repentigny.

21-Saint Sulpice. 22—Saint Antoine de Lavaltrie.

23-Saint Joseph de Lanoraie. In the month of September:

L'Epiphanie. L'Assomption.

Saint Paul l'Ermite. Saint Joseph de la Riviere des Prairies.

The New Brunswick Government has filled the vacancies in the Legislative Council as tollows :—Archibald F Randolph, President of the Peoples Bank, Fredericton;
Allan A Davidson, M P P, Newcastle; William B Beveridge, M P P, Andover; Geo F
Hill, M P P, St Stephen; Ambrose D Richard, barrister, Dorchester; Frank Wood, MPP, Wilsford, Queen's County.

# CARDINAL M'OABE TO BE USED TO COUNTERACT

CARDINAL MANNING. BOME, May 5.—This morning at 12 o'clock the Pope gave a solemn audience to all the Irish residents in or now visiting Rome. At their head was Cardinal McCabe. When His

Holiness entered the audience hall, Monsignor Kirby, former rector of the Irish College, and now Bishop of Litta (an old schoolmate of Leo XIII, and his competitor in a prize thesis), read an address setting forth the thankfulness of the Irish for the promo-tion of the present Cardinal. The Pope, surrounded by Cardinals McCabe, Bilio, Simeoni, Ledochowski, Nina, Sbarretti, and Angelo Jacobini, then stood up and answered in the following words:

We are almost certain that our children of Ireland would accept with thankfulness and great joy the promotion of the Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland to the honor of the purple. The affection and esteem of which he is the universal object led us to expect it. It gives us, nevertheless, great pleasure to hear you publicly manifest your satisfaction. By raising to the honor of the Roman purple the worthy successor of the lamented Cardinal Cullen, we in-tended not only to acknowledge and recompense his many and remarkable merits, but also to honor Ireland, and to give to her a new pledge of that love and paternal solicitude which Roman Pontifis have always entertained for her. This love and this benevolence Ireland had well deserved for her much tried constance and fortitude to the Roman Church and the Chair of St. Peter. We were glad to bear mentioned the names of the illustrious ones who have been the pride of your country and kept her faithful to the religion of her fathers.

Ireland is at present surrounded by very grievous difficulties, and there is no lack of men who want to push her through a way full of stumbling blocks and dangers. We do not doubt in the least that a spirit of moderation and wisdom will prevail, and so Ireland will deserve more and more our affection and the affection of our successors.

In such difficult moments Itish Bishops have not failed to show the Catholics a way to follow; and for the honor and advantage of their cause they have not cossed to remind them that love of justice and the use of lawful meams must never be departed from in the right and lawful attempt to ameliorate the condition of the country. Their wise and moderate words have already produced wholesome effects in the minds of the Irish people. These effects will become perhaps more visible and copious the more the clergy show themselves ready and disposed to realize the provident intentions of their Bishops.

The audience was over at two o'clock. After the public audience Cardinal McCabe remained alone awhile with the Pope. It is rumored that upon his return to London he will carry his Holiness's wishes to Lord Granville, and will try to settle the vexed question of the diplomatic relations with the Vatican, a task which Mr. Errington had neither the chance nor perhaps the talent to finish. On the best authority I can tell you that Cardinal McCabe will be used by the Curia to counteract in this question the dead opposition made by Cardinal Manning, who, for reasons easy to be understood, would like to see no English Ambassador in Rome and no Papal Nuncio near the court of St. James's.

"I am old," Cardinal Manning remarked not long ago," and would like to see things go on as they do now, and changes made only with my successor." But the good Cardinal has counted without Leo, who has his own views on the question .- N.Y. Sun Corre-

### ORANGEMEN AND LANDLORDISM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN WEEKLY PREEMAN. Sir.-In reference to a few remarks, which I made last week through your columns, permit me to state that I received as far as nine letters from Orangemen, praising my few hints, which were not worth noticing. I happened to advocate a good cause, and that is the reason of so many congratulations. Many of the letters are too long for publication. I send you a short, but a sincere specimen, which you will please insert in your widely circulated journal.

J. LOUGEBAN, C.C.

" Aughagar, Sixmilecross. " DEAR SIR-Permit me to express my slucere thanks for giving so grand a comment on the speech of Mr. Verner at Portadown. I. as an Orangeman, while willing to defend the Orange Institution as being just and righteous, must also frankly acknowledge that we have been made a prop for oppression. We have heen made the foulest dupes and tools of a disgraceful system, and the seconders of the many wrong woes which have been inflicted on our unhappy country. In describing Mr Verner, you have happily hit upon the way of acting of many masters of discord throughout the north. But "ab uno disce omnes." They made speeches for their own aggrandisement, and not the general well being of the brotherbood. The heading of your letter "showing discord among brethren. Old tactics again afield" admirably expresses all. Now, however, we have learned that we should not ask any one willing to join us in pulling down felonious and rackrenting landlordism, whether he be an Orangeman or a Ribbonman. In fact we are now so reduced that we hall any man, be he Turk, Jew, or Christian, who comes to our aid. We were once strong, and are so yet, but the strongest have their weak moments. The lion in the mesher of the net was glad to pro-cure the aid even of a mouse. Mr. Verne to St. Patrick's Church, where the office for would wish Ireland to be free and contented. the dead was recited in the presence of a given me more relief than anything I have

in slavery and discontent is the iniquitous

midnight rest and noon-day dreams of Iteland have been troubled. Since he is so humanitarian in his views he should begin reform at home. He should teach his nephew to have more torbearance with his tenants than to issue ejectment processes in these oppressive and disastrous times. His tenants are hard working and honest, and have labored from generation to generation to pay Mr. Verner his rent. He should be merciful to them in their powerlessness. I know one man especially who is seventy years of age, and always paid his rent punc tually. He is now served with an ejectout. His wife, also a septogenarian, is blind. His son, who married a beaument, and suppose the resources of tiful young girl a few years ago, when he received the ejectment, fled from his aged father, blind mother, and four dear little children, perhaps never more to see this side of the grave. I could cite a number of other cases quite as bad in the year 1879, when famine raged through the land. The parish priests and the Protestant ministers-thanks to these !reverend gentlemen, kept the poor from starving by tood from relief funds. They procured for the famishing poor their Indian bread, which numbers of them eat without tea, milk, or butter; while I have seen the landlords' dogs kicked soundly for not eating the best of beef and bread made of the fluest of wheat, Why, therefore, should not Orangemen and Christians be ashamed of themselves? Why should they boast of their brotherly love If we had been born with the American Indian or wild Australian savage, they would have had some sympathy for us, while Orange and Christian landlords tear all we can earn from us when the gale day comes, leaving us neither food, nor clothing, nor the means to educate our children, and keeping us in sor-

the great nightmare by which the

" A LOYAL ORANGE BROTHER.

#### OBITUARY.

row from the day we are born till we are Inid

in the dust.

Major- General George H Crossman, of the S. A. is dead.

Sir John Holker, who resigned the Lord Justiceship of the High Court of Appeal lately, is dead.

Brevet Major-General George D. Ramsay retired), died on May 24th, at Washington, aged 80 years.

Dr. Robert B. Claxton, formerly Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y., died in Philadelphia, May 24th, aged 69 years.

Mr. Samuel Hambly, ex-alderman for Bleecker ward, Belleville Ont., died on May 28th, in his 69th year. He was for about 24 years in the employment of the Grand Trunk

Railway Company. Mr. Adam Robertson, Sr., died on May 28th after a very short illness. The deceased was 70 years of age, and had lived in Guelph, Ont., for the past 35 years, during which time

he had been elected to nearly every municipal office, including that of Mayor. A private letter from Brandon contains

intelligence of the sudden death on the 25th ot April of James Fraser, while en route from Nova Scotia to the Qu'Appelle district. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart disease, he having been ill only two days. Deceased leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss. Mr. Henry D. Fowle, the well known drug-

gist of 71 Prince street, Boston, died very suddenly Friday afternoon, May 26th, while sitting in his room on Central wharf. His death probably resulted from heart disease. Mr. Fowle had been in business in Boston many years, having occupied the store on the corner of Prince and Salem streets more than forty years. Recently he had been ill several months, and at the time of his death he had but shortly returned from Montreal, in which city is established a branch of his business. He was especially known in the trade through his pile and humor cure, which he manufactured on Central wharf. Mr. Fowle was unmarried. He was well known throughout the country for his connection with the Numlsmatic Society. He was the possessor of a collection of coins for which he had several times been offered \$12,-000. Mr. Fowle was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 3, 1817, and was the last and youngest of eight brothers, all of whom were engaged in business in Boston and vicinity. He learned the druggist's business with his brother, the late Seth W. Fowle, whom he succeeded at the stand at the corner of Prince and Salem streets.

DEATH OF AN OBLATE FATHER. The many friends of the Reverend Father Charpeney will deeply regret to learn the sad news of his death, which occurred yesterday in this city. The lamented deceased was a member of the Oblate order, and was well known in religious circles. He was 56 years of age at his death. The funeral obsequies will be held to-morrow morning at half-past nine o'clock in St. Peter's church.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER MCGAUVRAN. The Rev. Bernard McGauvran, who had been for a number of years the pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Quebec, breathed his last yesterday morning, at Goderich, Ontario. The reverend deceased was well-known and much esteemed by the citizens of the Ancient Capital and especially by the members of his flock. The news of his death will be learned with regret by his numerous friends. He was a member of the Society of One Mass. The deceased gentleman was in the 61st year

of his age and the 36th of his priesthood. The remains of the late Father McGauran arrived at the North Shore railway depot, in slavery and discontent is the iniquitous place immediately after High Mass on the system of rackrenting landlordism—that is 26th inst.

# The Egyptian Crisis.

ARARI BEY UNDAUNTED-EXODUS OF EUROPEANS -PRELIMINARY COMMISSION OF SETTLEMENT -BRITISH AND FRENCH OBJECTIONS TO TURKISH INTERVENTION WITHDRAWN -OSMAN PASHA APPOINTED IMPERIAL COM-MISSIONER TO ECYPT.

Cairo, May 29 .- Arabi Bey declares that if the Turks come to Egypt with Intentions unfavorable to him, he will resist them. Natives in the deputation which called upon

The exodus of Europeans continues. Steamers leaving Egypt are crowded.

Arabi Bey demands the withdrawal of the circular of the Khedive against the continuance of recruiting.

The police are forcing the populace to sign a petition to the Sultan praying for the reinstatement of the late Ministry, the withdrawal of the ultimatum, the departure of the equadrons, the recall of the Consuls-General and the deposition of the Khedive.

Osman Pasha will be appointed Imperial Commissioner to Egypt, and will arrive this week with a small body gnard.

Arabi Bey has revoked the Khedive's circu lar against recruiting. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29 .—It is stated that the British and French ambassadors have

withdrawn their objections to Turkish intervention in Egypt. With the advice of the Cabinet Council the Sultan has decided to retuse the request of the English ambassador to send troops to Egypt unless with full sovereign powers and

without any conditions. Paris, May 29 .- The Cabinet to-day discussed despatches from Egypt, and decided that there was no reason to come to a fresh

decision. An extroardinary session of the Cabinet has decided to send a special envoy to co-operate with the Turkish Commissioner in settlement of the Egyptian crisis, preliminary to a conference of the Powers at Constantinople.

#### Irish National Land League of America.

Boston, May 29. - An address to the Irish people in the United States, signed by James Mooney, Lawrence Walsh and John J. Hynes, Central Council of the Irish National Land League of America, has been issued, stating that at no time has the Land League found itself in so critical and trying a position, but the League has only one duty, and that is to meet England's renewal of oppression by redoubling its efforts to furnish those across the sea with aid and comfort. In view of the fact that 25,000 evicted tenants are said to be dependant on the League, and the number increasing, it is recommended that efforts be made, and that by the 1st of October, \$25,000 be ready for transmission to the General Treasurer. The address expresses undiminished falth and confidence in Parnell, Davitt. Dillon and Egan, and calls upon the members to use every effort to increase the membership and send in funds. The people of Ireland must resist now as never before the power that strives to crush them. The atruggle may be long and bitter, for there must be no compromise. No half measures of justice will suffice. The spirit grows strong that nething but the restoration of the lost nationhood can satisfy Irishmen.

#### The Railway Amalgamation.

LONDON, May 29.—Mesers. Vanderbilt, Gowen, Lord Bury and Sir Henry Tyler met under the new relations of the Grand Trunk and Great Western. It is believed that they favored the continuance of the friendly relations of the amalgamated railway with their American allies. Mr. Vanderbilt has sailed for New York. The settlement of the arrangement of the Grand Trunk Bailway and Great Western Railway has been arrived at. Under the consolidation one-third of the directors will be qualified by holding Great Western stock and two-thirds by the Grand Trunk. The terms of agreement are identical with those proposed by Sir Henry Tyler at the Grand Trunk meeting. The market is very l firm.

#### TAKING THE VEIL and PRONOUNCING RELIGIOUS VOWS.

On the occasion of the Feast of Our Lady of Help, which was celebrated on the 24th inst. at the Hochelaga Convent, a very impressive religious ceremony took place, when the following young ladies were admitted to the novitiate:-

Misses Albina Larose, Sr M Emeline; Marie Louise Lariviere, Sr M Claver; Rachel Decary, Sr M Alexandrine; Eugenie Daignault, M Benoit, Joseph Labre; Eugenie Delorme, St M Honoriue; Mathide Marchand. Sr M Leonie; Mary Ives, Sr M Agnes; Nellie Murphy, Sr M Claire de la Croix; Philomene Hamel, Sr M Clemence : Celanire Boucher, Sr M Tharsile.

On the 26th instant, at the Hotel Dieu, the Vicar General Lavin assisted by Fathers Piche and Mercam received the last vows o Miss Lustras Dupras, of Montreal, and the consecration under the name of Sister Dupras, Miss Salom Forget, of Terrebonne, also pronounced at the same time the vows accompanying the taking of the veil.

bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Uil with Lime and Sods, and determined to to St. Patrick's Church, where the office for try it. I have taken one bottle, and it has Bight well he knows that what keeps Ireland large congregation. The interment took ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afbetolit l