VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 32.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MARCH 21, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WALSH RELEASED.

Egan in America.

Dublis, March 13.—Carey, the informer, protests against his expulsion from the Town Council. It is said he will contest the legality of the expulsion.

Lee, an Irish American, was arrested yesterday charged with threatening the life of a witness against the assassination conspira-

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13 .- James Mooney, the President, furnishes the report of the Rev. Mr. Walsh, the Treasurer of the National Land League. The report shows that receipts for the quarter ending January were \$8,743. There was a balance of \$5,908 on hand from the previous quarter. On February 17th \$12,000 was sent to the Land League Treasurer in Dublin. Since January gular courses of Parliament; it has no need 9th Walsh received \$8,585 in addition to to resort to such acts of public violence, \$1,190 for famine relief. The fund being and has every reason to refrain from raised by Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, such illegal acts. Notwithstanding now amounts to over \$5,000. Alfred Webb. a Quaker merchant, of Dublin, has succeeded Egan as the National Treasurer.

NEW YORK, March 13 .- Mr. Parnell has written to the American President of the League to say that he will do his utmost to attend the Convention at Philadelphia in the latter part of April. He says: My action, however, must necessarily depend upon the fate of the second reading of the Land bill, which I have to move on the 14th of March. If I should be so fortunate as to carry the second reading it would be impossible for me to attend the Convention; but if it should be negatived, and there should at that time be no apparent prospect of legislation for Ireland upon any other question this session, I should in all probability be in a position to absent myself from the House of Commons for the period necessary to enable me to be present at the Convention.

DUBLIN, March 19 .- MacEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, replying to the Lord Lieutenant on behalf of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, writes: The action of the Government insisting on the extending of relief to the distressed people through the workhouse is an outrage on humanity and a covert system of exterminating the native race.

Archbishop Croke has contributed £50 to the testimonial fund for Parnell.

LONDON, March 13 .- Mr. Gladstone stated although he had resigned the Presidency of the Council.

In the House of Lords, Lord Darby, Colonial Secretary, replying to questions by the Tories concerning outrages on the Transvaal frontier, said the Boers favored peaceful efforts to obtain indemnity for sufferers by raids. The use of force would only tend to create an African Ireland.

London, March 14 .- In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell moved the second reading of his bill amending the Land Act. He said the agitation in Ireland must continue to in-

crease until the Act is amended. LONDON, March 14 -On the motion for the second reading of Mr. Parneil's bill to smend

Mr. Chaplin [Conservative] moved the rejection of the bill.

the Land Act.

Mr. Dickson [Liberal] supported the measure because it embonied the programme adopted by the conference of Ulster tenants. Mr. Gladstone said the Land Act was more efficient than P=rnell described it to be, and that Mr. Parnell's bill amounted virtually to a remodelling of the Land Act. He strongly denounced Parnell's statement that courts imposed rack rents, and insisted that the tenants were willing to pay the rents as fixed by the courts. He hoped that Parnell would give some assurance that the new crusade would be conducted in a strictly legal manner. It would be a violation of the duty of the Government to demand further sacrifices from the landlords. Mr. Gladstone's remarks were repeatedly cheered by the Tory mem-

The second reading of the bill was then rejected by 64 to 250.

DUBLIN, March 14,-It is stated that Joe Brady, one of the conspiracy prisoners, has confessed that he murdered Cavendish and

HAVRE March 14.—The Government intend to release Walsh, because the evidence against him is insufficient. It is believed that Walsh will accompany Byrne to America next Saturday.

New York, March 14 .-- A large number of persons called on Egan to day. At a conference with the Land League leaders he gave an account of his stewardship as Treasurer, and referred to important financial statements which will be submitted at the coming convention at Philadelphia. Previous to the assembling of the convention, Egan's accounts priests, members of Parliament and citizens, will be submitted to a committee of seven appointed at the Chicago convention for approval. Should Parnell or other members of Parliament attend the convention a monster demonstration will be arranged. Egan will make no speeches while here.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. Parnell's friends have resolved to take the question of the proposed testimonial out of his hards. A national movement in its favor is about to be started under the auspices of Archbishop Oroke, Mr. E. D. Gray, M. P., and Mr. Chas. Dawson, M.P., and it is hoped that the responge of the people will be so emphatic as to induce the Irish leader to reconsider his be regarded as almost certain.

the Philadelphia Convention. He thinks being defeated by Dr. Wallace. Committees them, have any interest, \$8,571,353.64.

business in the House of Commons will be of superior interest. HAVRE, March 16 .- John Walsh was releas-

ed to-day. New York, March 16 .- The central committee of the Irish National Land League has addressed a circular to the officers of the League in America and the National Council appointed by the Chicago Convention, stating that the Philadelphia Convention should embody the representatives of every patriotic Irish organization in the United States. Arrangements have been mide to receive Par-

nell on his arrival. Dublis, March 17.—Earl Spencer has informed the Bishop of Connaught that it is impossible to concede further loans to poor

Bowles, one of the prisoners awaiting trial in connection with the Phoenix Parm murders, died in an epeleptic fit at Kilmainham ail to-night.

London, March 18.—Parnell started for Paris yesterday evening and arrived there this afternoon.

Parnell declares that the Irish party is absolutely innocent of all cause for blame in connection with the recent explosion. The Irish party, he says, is honestly endeavoring to secure remedial legislation through the reto resort to such acts of public violence, such illegal acts. Notwithstanding all the troubles of the Irish people there is as much bitter woe in England and Scotland, and as much bitter hostility among the poor and idle of both countries against those lodged in power as there ever was in Ireland. The Irish people are struggling for fair politics; they are accustomed to being hungry, ill-housed and ill-clad, and are not murmuring on that account, but the laborers in Scotland and England are idle, hungry and dangerously impatient.

Paris, March 18 .- O'Kelly and Parnell have arrived. It is stated that John O'Leary has

gone to America.
WATERBURY, Conn., March 17.—Patrick Egan said here to-day, that he had come to America to prevent the extradition of Sheridan, as he could give evidence proving that Sheridan was not in Ireland at the time of the Phœnix Park murder. Egan left England bringing nothing but the clothes he wore. At a public meeting to right Father Walsh introduced Egan as the "little man who made the British lion tremble." Egan said Ireland to-day was in the hands of a most brutal and coercive fce, who is hanging innocent men, bayoneting women and shooting down children. England, he said, with her spies, informers and packed juries, is trying to crush out the national life of Ireland, but there is a new Ireland on this side of the in the House of Commons this afternoon that Earl Spencer would not leave the Cabinet, crimes committed at home. He believed Ire-Atlantic which she cannot trample out, and land's long night of slavery was approaching a dawn, and measures for her national independence would be successful. Egan was received with prolonged applause. Father Walsh said Egan was not ashamed, nor afraid at the proper time to give a full account of the Land League funds.

NEW YORK, March 17 .- Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan, late M. P. for Louth, and editor of the Dublin Nation, in a letter to Mr. Meehan, of the Irish-American, briefly summarized as follows, says: The writer condemns in the most vigorous language the dynamite policy of warfare advocated by Messis. O'Donovan Rossa and other nationalists in America. The ground upon which his sweeping denunciations rest is a high moral one. He contends that if these murderous methods are justifiable-if there is no God, no religion, no morality, no conscience to judge and regulate human conduct by-that men may imitate the tiger and the hyens, and all resorts will prove the same. But the Irish people believe in God, and in a tribunal established by him to justly judge and wisely direct the thoughts and actions of mankind. Of all subjects blood-spilling or life-taking is the one on which, among Catholics especially, individuals are not allowed to be the sole judges for themselves. After pointing out the fact that such methods of murderous and secret warfare are bound to react against the Irish people at home by making the British Government more coercive and tyrannicalan instance of which can be pointed out in the results following the Cavendish-Burke assessination, which has damaged the cause of Irish nationality both in England and America—the writer concludes by asking ustionalists in America to weigh fairly what he says, and that his remonstrances are wrung from him by considerations for the welfare of the Irish people and the honor of the Irish

CAUSE. Mr. Meeban, of the Irish American, says The attack made by 'buckshot' Forster in the House of Commons on Mr. Parnell has aroused the utmost indignation throughout the whole island, and as a rebuke to it and a mark of the loyalty and confidence the lrish people have in Mr. Parnell's leadership a national testimonial headed by Archbishop Croke, Lord Mayor Dawson, of Dublin, and Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., and editor of the Dublin Freeman, and joined in by the leading is now being subscribed. It is intended to augment the Irish subscriptions by contributions from this side and nearly \$5,000 are already in hand for that purpose. The testimonial will take the shape of releasing Mr. Parnell's estate at Avondale, County Wicklow, of £15,000 encumbrance now on it, or in some other shape to be agreed on by the National Committee who have the matter in charge."

Large delegations from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, various T. A. & B. societies, Irish, National and Parnell Land Leagues, from this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City, met here to-day to arrange for a reception to Pernell on bis arrival here to attend the be \$34,044,909.51, the total liabilities, \$145, | The Good attend the be \$34,044,909.51, the total liabilities, \$145, | Cladstone's rejection of Parnell's Land Bill Egan says the attack on Lady Florence there frequent and long continued plaudits. Were not harmonious, and the Ribernians liabilitier, direct or indirect, of directors and by the men whom Gladstone told that the Diric has not any political significance. The during the evening had surply testified their decision on the subject. Mr. Parnell's Pernell on his arrival here to attend the presence at the Convention in America may Philadelphia Convention. The proceedings Philadelphia Convention. The proceedings 603,492, and the total assets, \$226,843,635; researched as almost certain.

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were appointed to consider the best manner of receiving Parnell in the event of his com-

ing.

DUBLIN, March 17.—Mr. Biggar arrived at Waterford yesterday to answer the charge of uttering seditious language in December. It is expected, however, the Crown will apply for a change of venue.

PARIS, March 19.—Parnell spent Sunday in company with Clemencan and Henri Roche-

A NOVENA FOR IRELAND.

Dear Sir,-Kindly allow me space for the following. Strenuous efforts are being made in and out of Ireland to bring about a new and better state of things—efforts good, no doubt, but still only human. Why not try also a widespread, united prayer, and propitiate Heaven through St. Patrick, the great patron of Ireland? The prophet of old ϵx . horted the Ninivites to prayer, if they would find mercy and save the city; they prayed and the city was spared. Let us like-wise join in united, heartfelt supplication-yes, let all those who feel for poor bleeding Ireland-let every priest and every convent, every son and daughter of Erip, wherever they be over the earth, join with the pastor and and congregations of Aberford and Garforth in a Novena, or nine days of prayers and masses. This seeking vast intercessory prayer for Ireland, is the outcome of deep feelings of gratitude towards the sister isle for the many pennice she has sent, and, though distress and famine are even now at her very door, she still willingly spares towards the new school-chapel being erected at Garforth (offshoot from Aberford) to the name and honor of St. Joseph, the glorious Prince of heaven, and the saint so dear to every Irish heart. This Novens will commence on the 17th of March, the feast of St. Patrick, the great Protecting Saint of Ireland, will bring in the feast of St. Joseph, the 19th, Good Friday, the 23rd, and Lady Day, the 25th, falling this year on Easter Sunday a day better could not be whereon to crown the Novena. Our Lord suffered and rose triumphant, so Ireland also shall rise from her long and bitter sufferings and come out

gloriously victorious. The prayers to be said daily by each are five Paters, Aves and Glorias, that is, one respectively to St. Patrick, St. Joseph, our Lady, our Lord suffering, and our Lord triump-hant, with this prayer after each—"We humbly implore that Ireland's troubles may cease, that she may obtain her just rights, and that bright days of peace and prosperity may soon and ever be hers. Amen." Should any, joining in the novers, whilst keeping Ireland foremost, wish to benefit by this vast body of prayer and these nine days of masses, and thus draw to themselves immense six) towards St. Joseph's new school-chapel at Garforth, where the little ones all go to a Protestant school and like the aged, never hear the priest's voice at the altar, never bend the knee before our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. Every possible intention, temporal and spiritual, urgent and private, every want and desire of all who send the trifle asked will be signified before God in the prayers and masses of each day, offered through St. Patrick, St. Joseph. our Lady, united to the sufferings and resurrection of our dear Lord. The Lenten or Easter Communion might be offered up for the intentions of the Novens, but better still if an extra, special communion can be got in on one of feasts. Names of donors (sent with stamps will be put under the statue of St. Joseph for the nine days. Should address (full and distinct) be also forwarded, an acknowledgement will be returned as soon as can be. Yours truly,
G. B. FAZAKEBLEY, O.S.B,

Aberiord, Leeds, England

STARVATION IN IRELAND.

NEW YORK, March 14.-The Nun of Ken-

mare has addressed a letter upon the state of Ireland to the Bishops of Newark and Detroit. It appears from her statements that the accounts of the present famine which have reached this country have not been exaggerated. "Men and women and little children are literally dying, dying by inches." The suffering is especially severe in Donegal, Clare, Mayo, Galway and Connemara. Outdoor relief is refused unless the applicant brings a doctor's certificate. She adds:—The English Government has sent us no less than four different inspectors to look at the people. One gentleman drove through the district in five hours, with his carriage blinds down, but he entered one or two hovels, and in one admits that he found a cat fighting for the seaweed the unhappy children had for their only food. If such a tale had been told of a district in any other country in the world, what tirades of righteons indignation would not the English people and English press have poured forth! But presumably seaweed is good enough for the mere Irish! Would that the mere Irish had even enough of that to est! Inspector after inspector came down only to assure the people that they would report the matter to Her Majesty's Government; but they take care to assure the victims of English misgovernment that they must not hope for

"CANADA GAZETTE."

OTTAWA, March 14.—A supplement to the statement of the banks acting under charter adds that the world's experience shows that for the month ending 28th February, which intelligent and incessant police vigilance is shows the amount of notes in circulation to the only remedy.

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ATTEMPT 10 DESTROY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OFFICES.

EXCITEMENT!

LONDON, March 15 .- A terrific gas explo sion occurred in the Local Government Board Offices in Westminster at 9 o'clock to night, and destroyed much property. The report was heard in the House of Commons and caused some alarm. The concussion was so great that it shook the side galleries and reporter's gallery. It being dinnerh our few members of the House were in the hall. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the Peer's gallery, and seemed alarmed. The Speaker forthwith rang his bell and asked the cause of the alarm. No one was injured. The wildest rumors are afloat. The report resembled the discharge of an 80 ton gun.

Later-It is now believed that the explosion was caused by dynamite, and that a deliberate attempt was made to blow up the

Government offices. The explosion was heard at a distance of two or three miles. Yesterday evening a canister containing explosive material was found behind the Times office, with, it is rumored, a lighted fuse attached. The police are investigating the matter. The officials think the explosion was caused by gun-powder or dynamite. The officers of the gas company declare that they can find no evidence that it was caused by gas. The force of the explosion shot large portions of the masonry across the street.

Sir W. V. Harcourt has had a conference with the Chief of Police, at which several witnesses were examined. The conclusion reached was that the explosion occurred inside of the room and not from outside the building. After the explosion the force of police at the Houses of Parliament was doubled. The Government offices and residences of the Ministers are strongly guarded.

The News says it is obvious that the explosion was the result of premeditated design. Ww are confronted with the fact that there are in London persons bold enough to act on the wildest counsels of O'Donovan Ressa. It is impossible not to connect the authors of this outrage with certain phases of Irish crime and the assassination press in America.

The Times says the Fenian answer to Gladstone's speech on the Land Act has not been she received no injury. Lady Florence was by the successful rendition of an admirably long delayed. We are in the presence of the walking in a secluded spit near the woods, performed musical programme by the same first attempt of the dynamite party to carry out the policy of bringing war into the heart | She replied she had no watch, and afterof London. The Times also says :- The explosion at our office occurred at 7.45 on Wednesday evening, but the failing of the canister prevented serious damage. There is reason to, believe that two attempts of this kind were made by the same miscreants.

The explosion being the subject of consideration in the House of Commons, Sir W. V. Harcourt said he did not think it would be right to say anything about the matter until the official enquiry was made. He had heard that an attempt had been made to blow up the Times office, but no injury was done.

London, March 16.—Every part of West-minster, the Abbey, the House of Parliament, great structures of public offices, clubs and dwelling houses were violently shaken by the explosion last night. The detonation was followed by the crash of glass falling from dow sill inside a balustrade, where a fuse when burning would be concealed from the rent in fragments, the pavement shat-tered and ground to powder. A wooden structure opposite was blown into splinters. Inside the Government offices there remained nothing but splintered wood broken plaster and walls burst asunder. The doors of the King street police station were burst in by a blast of air and the detachment present was prostrated. Broken timbers and masses of stone were sent flying into King street. People crossing at Parliament street were knocked down. A hansom and horse were flung across the sidewalk against the tront of the Whitehall Club, in which the great plate glass windows were driven in a shower into the 100ms. Everywhere the greatest consternation prevailed. People poured out of their houses, the broken glass oracking under their feet. In the House of Commons the alarm was general and many members left immediately. The lobby was emptied and the people rushed out of West.

picious before the explosion.

The Pall Mall Gazette attributes the explosion to the fury of the Irish conspirators. It Canada Gazette, issued to-day, contains the deprecates the exasperation of these men, and

The Globe attributes the explosion to

warns the Irish people against the continuance of a policy of violence or it will necessitate severe English retaliation. The Globe urges the Government to treat the outrage patiently and cooly, but firmly, as if a civil war existed.

war existed.

DUBLIS, March 16.—The Evening Telegraph charges the London press, especially the Times, with edeavoring to excite mob violence against the Irish.

The Hail hopes the London public will not jump at any rash conclusions as to the authorship of the explosion. It says Atheists and Socialists are as likely to commit such outrages as the Invincibles or Fenians.

CHICAGO, March 16. — Congressman-elect Finerty says: "I'm sorry the attempt to blow up the Government building in London was was not more successful. I applaud the Irish in everything they do to get rid of England and her accursed rule. Eugland brought this on herself, and Gladstone more than any one else has himself to thank for it. I regret that innocent persons should suffer, but sympathy for a few of this class is entirely overridden by the feeling of consideration I have for the great mass of the Irish people. My countrymen are poor and starving and the British Government will not aid them. They have reached a point where they must fight, and I am glad to see them do it. I am glad to see the inauguration of a war or violence of any kind that will tend to free Ireland of the accursed cut throats who are choking the

this it will not be regretted by true Irishmen." Patrick Egan, the ex-Land League treasurer, treats the report that the explosion at London was the work of Fenians or Land Leaguers with ridicule. He thinks it was merely an explosion of gas in the Government offices and that it has no political significance whatever. Other prominent Land Leaguers in New York say that if the Fenians had desired to blow up anybody or anything they would rather have gone to the House of Pariament, where the Lords and Commons were sitting, and not to a set of empty offices. The great building in which the explosion took place is nearly 500 yards from Westminster Abbey and the House of Parliament and separated by immense blocks of houses. It is too close to the Horse Guards, where military sentinels are on duty all night, a grenadier sentinel walking just near the Local Govern ment building in Whitehall.

life out of her. It a race war springs out of

Outrage on Lady Florence Dixie.

London, March 18 .- Lady Florence Dixie was attacked at Windsor yesterday by two men disguised in women's clothes. Her dress was cut with a dagger in several places, but when two men asked her what time it was. wards noticed, though they wore women's clothes, their faces had been shaved. Much alarmed, she started to walk away, followed by the two men, one of whom seized her. bhe struggled to escape, but, seeing their daggers, fell in a swoon. This occurred at 4 p.m., and she did not recover her senses until 445. Lady Florence has been prostrated today. The story of the affair was elicited from her only at intervals. The saving of her life is attributed to her stubborn dog, which, it is supposed, protected her while she lay in a swoon. Lady Florence had no reason to suspect immediate danger, although she has been somewhat fearful since the receipt of letters about the Land League. The last thing she remembers is one of the men pushing a quantity of mud into her mouth. On her recovery she found both her palms were thousands of windows. That Charles street out across and her gloves severed. There is unfrequented at night partly explains the wore two dagger holes, two inches apart, extraordinary fact that no lives were lost. It in the right breast of her dress. A out across and her gloves severed. There is stated that dynamite was placed on a win- broad steel corset rib was broken by the weapon, which penetrated to the inner lining of her dress at the first stroke and the corset view of persons passing. A great stone balus—at the second. Lady Florence supposes she trade was obliterated, massive masonry was—unconsciously struggled with the men, as sisted by the dog, until the scoundrels were disturbed by a cart passing the woods. She received threatening letters while in Ireland lately. One of the men wore a green dress and a large hat with a veil. The veiled man attempted the assassination. No arrests have been made. The police have a slight clue. It is believed the scoundrels were bitten by

the dog in the struggle.

LONDON, March 19.—Lady, Florence Dixle says her assallants spoke no brogue. She remembers seeing her dog drag one of them backward.

backward.

A later despatch says the Florence Dixie affair is still puzzling everyone. There is no cue to the assaliants. A gardener working 30 yards from the reene of the outrage says he neard nothing, and saw nothing of the occurrence. Lady Florence says she called to her husband for help. She states that the should be sorry to attribute the outrage to the Land League. The Irish members of Parliament discred t the story.

Story. New York, March 19.—A London despatch emptied and the people rushed out of West-minister Hall. Thousands flocked from all parts toward Westmin.ster.

LONDON, March 16.—There is an enormous crowd at the scene of the explosion. An Inspection and places the ing damaged by the explosion, and places the explosion occurred from the outside of the explosion occurred from the outside of the building. The Times says if Irish extremlats are really going to reply with dynamite to any measure they disapprove of it is certain the day of remedial legislation is over. There are no arrests yet in connection with the explosion. The police noticed nothing suspicious before the explosion.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 19.—Patrick Eagan will depart for New York this afternoon, accompanied by Father Walsh. The former goes to Buffalo and afterwards to Boston: Father Walsh has cabled Parnell, strongly urging him to attend the Philadelpula

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THE FEAST OF ST. THOMAS

Ottawa College.

The Fathers and students of Ottawa College celebrated with more than usual solemnity, the feast of St. Thomas Aquinas on Wednesday last. The day was commenced by the celebration of Pontifical Righ Mass in St. Joseph's Church by His Lordship Bishop Grandin, assisted by the Bishop of Ottawa and the Bishop of Pontiac. In the sanctuary were the Rev. Fathers and theological students of the College, and a number of visiting clergy; while the spacious nave was occupied by the classical and commercial students. During the service several pieces of sacred music were rendered by the students' choir.

From the church all returned to the college with happy hearts and the determination of spending a grand conge in the fullest sense of the word; and judging from the many games that were inaugurated and the happy smile on every countenance we can safely say they succeeded admirably. One great feature of the day's enjoyment was a parade of the O. M. I. Cadets under their able and popular Captain, F. J. McGovern. It was indeed a novel sight to watch the different mancouvres of the young student soldiers, who acquitted themselves like veterans, and were rewarded by liberal applause from their younger com-

panions and the invited guestic The closing, and I may say the feature of the day's enjoyment, was a philosophic and musical entertainment given by the class of '83, in the dramatic hall of the college. The hall was most tastefully decorated for the eccasion. The Papal coat of arms, together with the coat of arms of the college and those of all the bishops of the province, were fixed to the walls and surrounded by evergreens, and in them could be easily noticed the artistic workmanship of Rev. J. B. Balland, D.D. Among the large and appreciative audience present were their Lordships Bishop Duhamel and Bishop Grandin, besides a large number of clergy from different parts of the province, Hon. Senators Trudel, Paquette and Powers, Messrs. Tasse, M.P., A. C. McDonald, M. P., Royal, M.P., Baskerville, M.P.P., Hurteau, M.P.P.

and many others.

At eight o'clock the curtain was raised and displayed a stage elegantly draped with banners, forming a grand and picturesque

contrast to the artistically decorated hall. The exercises commenced with "L'Alerti Bivousc," by the college band under Father Gladu, and at various intervals throughout the evening the audience was highly pleased band. And as to the singing too much could not be said in its praise. The sweet and melodious voices of Messrs. Fricker and Perrin attracted particular attention. The philosophical exercises commenced by an introduction in French by Bev. Father Filliatre, D.D. The Rev. Doctor de-picted in elequent terms the great influence the doctrines of St. Thomas has over political and social life. How by them things which appear most opposite are reconciled, viz., synthesis and analysis, faith and reason, authority and liberty, Church and State, morals and welfare. He also showed how the programme of studies and the method of teaching scientific principals are all based, at the Ottawa College, on the principal of the Angelic Doctor. His least, he said, was therefore, at the college, considered a great solemnity, especially since His Holiness Leo XIII., in order to express his approbation of this method of teaching, has conferred honorary titles on many of the professors and students of the oollege.

Mr. J. H. Lyons, of the class of '83, followed with an oration on the " Life of Bt. Thomas." The manner in which the young gentleman handled his subject was such as to add (if possible) new laurels to the crown which he has already won as an orator. At the close of the oration the young Demosthenes was the recipient of a beautiful offering presented by Mr. E. Carroll, of Lowell,

Next came an essay on the "Human Voice," by Mr. P. Byan. The young essayist won the admiration of his hearers, not only by his pleasing delivery, but also by the knowledge which he showed himself to possess of Philosophy and Physics. Rev. C. Paradis' casay on "Beauty" was also an able effort, and won for the rev. gentleman many high enconf-ums and added no little to the success of the evening's enjoyment. After this came the crowning feat of the entertainment, whichwas a discussion on "Truth and Science in Politics" by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, McGovern and Evans. When these young gentlemen appeared on the stage they were greeted by loud a id prolonged applause. In this discussion Mr. Fitzpatrick advocated and upheld the cause of the Middle Ages and Mr. McGovern that of Modern Times; while Mr. Evans strived to reconcile the principals of both. In their arguments they showed themselves perfectly familiar both with the historic and philosophic truths of all the modern sciences; and the manner in which they applied those truths in order to show the exact point where natural sciences and philosophic doctrines meet and sgree; where politics and morals have to join hands etc., proved themselves to be young gentlemen of great erudition. Erequent appliance testified the unqualified approbation of the audience at the pleasing and refined way in which the young scientists presented their arguments.

Now that the entertainment was over the assemblage slowly departed, as if reluctant toleave a locality where an evening of happy convention of the Land League on April 25th. enjoyment had flown so quickly, and where

The control of the co