

## City and Suburban News.

**S. R. Callaway**, formerly an old Montrealer, and now General Superintendent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, has been presented by the employees of the Bay City Railroad with which he was formerly connected, with an elegant silver set, valued at \$600.

## THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The weekly meeting of the Davis Branch of the Ladies' Land League was held Friday evening in the St. Patrick's Hall. Annie Osborne Davis, President, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen.

The proceedings were opened with a grand march on the piano by Miss Craven, who was roundly applauded. Miss Etta McKee then favored the audience with a national song, "O Leave not your Kathleen," which was sung with a pure and rich voice; the recitation was loudly encouraged and "Waiting" was given in response.

A recitation was afterwards given by Miss E. Hayes. The piece selected was an appropriate one and was taken from Davis' works, entitled, "We will have our own way," which, by the way, is the motto of the Ladies' Land League, and which adorns the wall in large characters surrounded by flowers and evergreens. The recitation was most effective in tone and gesture, but more especially in feeling, the depth and warmth of which proved contagious among the audience and seemed to make the hearers cry out with the fair reciter, "We will have our own way!"

The meeting was now called to order for the transaction of business; the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The following resolutions, condemnatory of the action of the British Government towards Ireland, on being read were put to the meeting and unanimously carried:—

"The action of the British Government in adopting coercive measures in Ireland and imprisoning the leaders of the people is fraught with danger to said Government, and is detrimental to the welfare of the Irish people. And by so acting the British Government deserves the censure of all lovers of freedom and justice."

"Resolved.—That the Ladies' Land League of Montreal earnestly urge the people of Ireland to remain true to the principles laid down by their leaders, and to offer a stern and uncompromising resistance to oppression. Be it further resolved, that the Ladies' Land League of Montreal bind themselves to assist by every means in our power the people of Ireland in their present grand struggle. And we call upon all lovers of justice to co-operate with us in the endeavor to secure for Irish people the enjoyment of their rights."

These resolutions were carried amid enthusiasm. The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss E. Hayes. She was well received and delivered the following address with considerable nerve and ability:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is something unusual in this Canada of ours for a woman to stand up and make a speech; but I think it necessary. In the first place men appear to think that we are unable to understand them or follow them in their flights of eloquence if they speak on public questions; this is, however, a mistaken idea on their part. I would now like to say a few words about the Land League. You must not think that this movement affects only the people of Ireland, it affects every country where the land laws are enacted to the detriment of the people. It can be said that all poverty in the world springs from the want of land, and all riches from its possession. But under the circumstances the land laws of Ireland are the worst; consequently, what is poverty in other countries is starvation there. (Loud applause.) We must remember that if they are successful at home, if they win the battle, the victory will serve us, and the happy results will be felt by the Irish all over the world. (Cheers.) Their cause is ours, and it is our duty as well as our interest to help them. (Loud cheers.) In the early period of their history the Irish people had their own laws made by the people and in harmony with the wants of the people. Then they were fully protected, in all the rights of man, and were ruled by chiefs and Princes whom they elected. The country was then so prosperous that they appear to have had no poor in their midst, at least, as we understand the term. Strangers from all parts of the world were made welcome, they were found in board and lodgings, books and education free. Time passed, and we find them struggling bravely for six hundred years or more, before new laws could be forced upon them, but that dismal time came at last. A powerful neighbor saw they were not so polished as they used to be, and they imagined their mission was to civilize all nations. How did they succeed? Very badly indeed, history tells us in the past. (Cheers.) As to the present we can judge for ourselves. Now we are beggars and slaves at home, and abroad we are hewers of wood and drawers of water wherever we turn our steps. Strangers never judge us fairly; we come amongst them poor emigrants and they despise us, even when we grow rich; they feel themselves above us, and show it so plainly that we find our countrymen very often altering their names and slyly rubbing the Irish out of them. This change was brought about by exacting rent for our free lands. (Applause.) The Land League is simply a protest against this rent. Our friends at home are face to face with a terrible enemy, and the Irishman or woman who refuses to assist them is a coward, or worse; who ever is not with us is against us. The men and women of Ireland have worked nobly in the cause, and the efforts have been somewhat rewarded by their comparative failure of Coercion Acts, Land Bills and such like instruments of the British Government. (Loud applause.) It is lately that there has been a Ladies' League formed here, and already it is very prosperous, but I would certainly have expected that the ladies of Montreal would have been more anxious to come forward and assist the cause of their country and their people. Ladies of all nationalities, who have a woman's heart and woman's feeling, and hear and read of all our people have suffered and still suffer from those same bad laws, could not but feel pity for them; and exert all a woman's strength and power to release them from their bondage, and an Irishwoman who shrinks from the task does not deserve the name; for to help her country in any way she can is a responsibility she should be proud to assume. (Cheers.) I hope the ladies of Montreal will not be behind their countrywomen all over the world, but will come forward and join the Land League, and by the time Miss Parnell comes here I hope to see many hundred ladies of the Land League to meet and honour her who has done so much for our country. In concluding I must beg the indulgence of the ladies and gentlemen present on my first efforts to address so intelligent an audience. The audience broke out into enthusiastic

plaudits at this eloquent and patriotic effort of Miss Hayes, amid which she gracefully retired.

Miss Southillier, during the course of the evening, executed some very fine solos on the piano. This lady deserves great credit for her playing, which was in all cases heartily appreciated by the audience.

The number of ladies who joined the League was twenty-five. It is progressing very favorably, and each successive meeting seems to be more successful than its predecessor.

The membership cards can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Lane, No. 36 Bligny street.

## THE LACROSSE CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada was opened at the Windsor Hotel Friday evening. Mr. S. C. Stevenson, President of the Association, occupied the chair.

The first business was the appointment of the following committees by the President:—

Creditors.—Messrs R. B. Hamilton, J. W. Ogston, A. N. Lee and M. J. F. Quinn.

Nominations.—Messrs E. J. Malone and P. J. McElroy.

Auditors.—Messrs McCallum and Orchard.

After the minutes of the previous annual meeting had been confirmed,

The Committee on Credentials reported that the following delegates had presented their credentials and were eligible to take part in the proceedings:—Messrs M. Polan, J. Hoobin and M. J. F. Quinn, Shamrock Club, Montreal; J. W. Ogston, Guelph; R. M. Orchard, A. N. Lee, Brants of Brantford; C. A. Nelson, E. T. Malone, J. Pearson, Toronto; R. W. Boyd and A. McGee, Dominion Club of Toronto; F. Glesson and L. Kerwin, Shamrock Club of Quebec; T. J. Martin, G. J. Dunn, Emeralds of Montreal; H. E. Bryson, M. O'Connell, I. Goughier, Athletics of Montreal; J. B. F. Flynn, P. Harrington, Young Shamrocks of Quebec; T. Kennedy, J. Reynolds, White Star of Quebec; T. Brown, D. Lynch, Emeralds of Montreal; D. P. Stephenson, T. Todd, Independents of Montreal. Also the following officers:—Messrs W. Geo. Beers, honorary president; S. C. Stevenson, president; R. B. Hamilton, 1st vice-president; W. K. McNaught, secretary-treasurer; D. A. Rose, of the council, and J. P. McElroy and C. J. McCallum.

The committee on nominations reported that they had examined the applications for membership of the following clubs:—Garrys of Winnipeg, Winnipeg of Winnipeg, Brants of Paris, Athletics of Montreal, Victorias of Toronto, Quebec, Echoes of Hamilton, Young Shamrocks of Montreal, Lone Stars and White Stars of Quebec. The committee reported favourably to the following clubs:—Garrys and Winnipeg of Winnipeg, Brants of Paris, Athletics of Montreal, Victorias of Toronto, Echoes of Hamilton, Young Shamrocks of Montreal, and White Stars of Quebec.

The report was adopted.

## EVENING SESSION.

THE CHAIRMAN welcomed the delegates to Montreal, and trusted the meeting they were about to hold would be carried on harmoniously, and result in great good to the national game.

He then delivered the opening address, of which we give the following extracts:—

The experience of some of the most important matches played during last season suggests that other changes relating to the laws of the game might be introduced, which would prove beneficial.

The questions of fixing a stated time for the game and of reducing the space between the flags have been mooted, and will doubtless receive full consideration from the members of the Convention.

The Convention might consider the project of making the association wider in its scope, to make it American rather than Canadian only.

This, I believe, would give an increased importance to our National game, and might lead to competitions for the championship of America by games between American and Canadian clubs, which would awaken keen interest.

By our present rules Indians are excluded from the Association. Although this step was well considered it appears to me somewhat unjust that we should exclude those who have given us the game.

The President concluded by calling upon the Secretary to read the report of the council, in which it was stated that the past year had been an important one in the history of the national game. Since the last annual convention, ten clubs had been added to the roll.

The report of the Committee on credentials was adopted.

## THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

The President then announced that the next business was discussing the proposed amendments to the By-laws, clause by clause.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Toronto, moved the amendment changing the width of the goals from six to five feet.

Mr. McCONNELL wanted to know what the object of the change was?

The President replied that the public seemed to think that the games were too easy won, and it had been thought that if the goals were made narrower they would be more difficult to obtain. A step had already been made in that direction, when they changed the goals from eight to six feet.

Mr. HOBBS did not see how any change in goals would make the game any longer.

He favored the two hours' play.

Mr. McNaught, of Toronto, thought the narrowing of the goals would make the game more scientific.

Mr. ORCHARD, of Brantford, said he would rather have a match of one hour's play than two hours.

Mr. McCONNELL thought the narrowing of the goals would lead to rougher play.

Mr. M. J. F. QUINN made an eloquent speech in favour of the two hours' play.

After some further discussion, the motion was put to the meeting and lost by a large majority.

A large number of amendments were afterwards offered, but only the following changes were effected:—

The jurisdiction of the umpire shall last during the match for which he is appointed. A club cannot be compelled to play more than three championship matches during the season, six weeks to intervene between the matches.

Any club wishing to make an appeal to the Council must do so within ten days from the time at which the complaint took place.

In the event of any dispute arising between the field captains as to an injured player's fitness to continue playing, the matter shall at once be decided by the referee.

Rule 23 was amended so as to read that "the penalty for fouling shall be discretionary with the referee."

No player shall in any way attempt to influence the decision of the umpire, whose ruling shall be final in all cases without appeal.

All answers to challenges must be sent by

post, registered, addressed to the secretary of the challenging club.

Mr. M. POLAN moved that section 3, article 6, be amended to read as follows:—"An amateur is one who does not earn his living by athletic exercises, or who does not compete against professionals for public money."

A long discussion ensued on the subject, after which the motion was put to the meeting and lost.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

Honorary President.—Dr. W. George Beers.

President.—Mr. R. B. Hamilton, of the Toronto Lacrosse Club.

1st Vice-President.—Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, of Montreal.

2nd Vice-President.—Mr. John Kiley, of Quebec.

Secretary-Treasurer.—Mr. W. K. McNaught, of Toronto.

Council.—Messrs Geo. F. Dunn, Montreal; A. McGee, Toronto; D. A. Rose, Toronto; J. W. Ogston, Guelph; C. J. McCallum, Montreal; J. Moore, Quebec; H. E. Bryson, Montreal; D. Stevenson, Montreal; L. Kerwin, Quebec, and J. Flynn, Montreal.

The meeting then adjourned at 1.45.

## LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

Yesterday, after Mass, Mr. Francis A. Quinn attended a meeting of the Irish congregation of St. Bridget's parish, in Montreal, for the purpose of explaining to them the University question and of getting an expression of opinion from them upon the subject. His remarks met with great attention, and at the close of the meeting the following petition, addressed to the Lieut.-Governor and the Legislature at Quebec, was signed by about 120 gentlemen of the parish:—

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents:

That your petitioners deem it their duty energetically to protest against the establishment at Montreal of a branch of the Laval University;

That Laval University can never establish in Montreal institutions worthy of the wealth, importance and future of the metropolis of Canada;

That it would not be in the interest of Laval University to give to Montreal institutions worthy of that city, as such institutions would infallibly eclipse the mother house at Quebec;

That Montreal will necessarily in the future, as in the past, attract the youth and talent of the country, and should be able to afford them all the benefits of the highest education;

That Montreal should have an independent University, controlled by her own citizens, who will have to support it, where men of talent would find a field for their abilities as lecturers, and a career capable of giving them honorable maintenance.

Wherefore your petitioners, uniting with the immense majority of the population and clergy of Montreal district and districts adjacent, respectfully pray for the rejection of the bill now before Parliament, on behalf of the Laval University.

## CAPTAINS' TRICKS.

HOW INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE MADE TO SUFFER.

Liquor is good when taken as medicine, or in moderation, but when it is indulged in to too great an extent, it is apt to loosen the tongue and make it wag to its owner's injury. A sea captain was the worse for it the other night, and what was worse, a reporter was there to see him. Seeing he was in a genial frame of mind, and that his judgment was a little warped, the scribe put him through a judicious course of pumping, with the following result:—

"Captain, what salary do men of your position get now-a-days, if it is a fair question?"

"Well, those who are in charge of steamships generally get from \$120 to \$250 a month."

"That is good pay."

"Yes, tolerable. We manage though to double it every time."

"How is that? It is generally known that you get a few tips, but \$200 worth of tips in a month is doing a big business in that line."

"You want to know how it is done. Well now, suppose you are captain of a boat which is running in the cattle trade. A large shipper of cattle invoices his stock heavily. He then comes to you, and showing a \$100 bill in your fist, says, 'my cattle are going by your boat. I won't be half of them die on the way across.' You take the hint and you watch your opportunity. When a storm comes on you take care to let your boat take the very best of it. A few days' heavy pitching will play hell with cattle, and you can give them all the pitching they want by steering a little crooked."

"But won't the Insurance Companies drop to the game?"

"Not a bit of it. We throw the beasts overboard whenever they die, and who is the wiser?"

"Won't the Insurance Companies grumble?"

"Let them. It will do them no good. Of course, there are very few captains who would take such a daring method to increase their salaries as the way I have told you, but still it is done, and tolerably often too."

"What other means have captains for making extra pay?"

"Well, there are several. Now, a stevedore will give a captain quite a handsome tip to get the unloading and loading of his vessel. He can carry things over on his own hook, and pocket the freight charges. Perhaps a passenger will pay him to take him across, &c. I could tell you any number of ways. Some smuggle, and make quite a good thing of it."

Here it suddenly dawned on the mind of the noble captain that he had been talking too much. Giving a hitch to his pants, he swaggered out of the saloon, and made his way to his boat, where he probably dreamt of the mermaid making siren roasts of the dead beef he had thrown overboard into Neptune's domain.

## LAND LEAGUE FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.

Enclosed please receive the sum of three dollars: being the small mint sent by the following parties:—Timothy Gorman, \$1; James McCourt, \$1; Peter Gorman, \$1. The amount is small, but yet every dollar will assist brave Parnell and his noble followers to fight Ireland's battles against Landlord oppression and English misrule.

TIMOTHY GORMAN.

Bulger, Ont.

## WILLIAM PENN'S REMAINS.

The Trustees of the Cemetery at Jordans announce that they will not entertain the application for the removal of the remains of William Penn to America.

Messrs McOlmout & Co's saw mills, at New Edinburgh, will resume operations to-day.

(Continued from First Page.)

## BISHOP CLEARY'S VISIT TO PETERBOROUGH.

weeks or years, but will never be destroyed, and will be immortal and associated with angels, nourished not by the milk of the mother's breast or the bread that grows out of the earth, but by faith and grace and the exercise of piety towards God. Let parents do their duty to their children, feed them, clothe them, but the child has another life, a soul to live with Christ or to be damned. What is to nourish that life? A Pagan philosopher, whose son had been baptized in the Roman Catholic faith, such was the father's value of the new light that the child possessed, that every night he went to the cradle where the infant lay peacefully sleeping, and bearing its bosom kissed it, the tabernacle of the Holy Ghost. This child was Origen, the most learned man that ever lived and the father was Leonidas, who from a Pagan philosopher became a pious Christian, and had the honor of laying down his life in martyrdom for the faith of Christ. Parents, do you think of the place beyond the skies? In childhood, in youth, the son is looked on with admiration by the father and mother, and his words and actions praised. Do the parents develop the other graces,—Faith, Hope and Charity? Do they tell him of God, in whose name he was baptized? Do they tell him of Christ, who died on the cross? Of the Virgin Mary? Do they correct him when unruly and disobedient? If they neglect any of these things they neglect their duty as parents towards their children. Teach him prayers to Heaven, and things that lead to it. If you do not the crime is greater than, if you starved him. They must teach him of faith, and give him exercises to stir up that faith. If these things are attended to he will do as a boy what a boy ought to do, and as a man what a man ought to do. Nourish the child in faith. Faith is not a plant that grows of itself, uncultured, uncultured; it is a most tender plant, a super-natural virtue, in an uncultured soil, where everything is opposed to its growth. Nature is selfish, and will oppose everything that restrains its appetite. Faith has to struggle against the selfishness of the human heart. It has to be nourished or it will die. If domestic life is well attended to, society will be orderly. Pray with your children, morning and night, and make them pray for forgiveness. Watch over them within and without. See the company they keep. If all society was composed of parents who properly obeyed these instructions, society would be angelic, there would be no vice, no degradation when the children grew up. If the rules of Catholic piety are properly followed, children will grow up to be Christian men and women in every sense of the words, ornaments to society, and real men and women in the eyes of God. Teach them of the Virgin Mary, the highest type of woman that God has ever made. Let her appear in every room, so that her face will be seen everywhere. Bring your children to church during Lent, during the holy month of May, morning and evening. See that they be prepared by good confession of sins for the reception of the sacrament at the proper time. Nourish your children in piety and faith, and watch over them as the Bishop does over his flock. You are responsible to give them a good education. There is no use of being strong and lusty in the body if the soul is weak. Send them to school early and prepare them for the struggles of life, so that they will be able to hold their fitting place in society. The best inheritance you can leave to your children is a good education, but a thorough education for the world to come is of far more importance. Take care of faith, do not lose or diminish it, watch it carefully and guard it against pride, arrogance, intemperance, injustice, and untruth; watch it at home, at school, abroad, everywhere. Do come to enquire into all the practices of faith, to see if everything necessary for that practice was provided, and see if those things provided by the clergy were taken advantage of by the parents. Do you make your children attend church? Do you let them remain out as long as they like? Do you send them to school early? Do you send them to Roman Catholic schools? Do you take them to the sacraments? And do you do all this yourselves? Set your children an example in all these respects, as you are commanded to do it by your church. Do your children hear you make light of piety and holy things? Are you uncharitable to your neighbors? Are you aiding your child or placing him on the road to perdition? He regretted to learn from the pastor that some Roman Catholic parents did not give their children and neighbours a good example. Some are negligent and find excuses for absenting themselves from the pious exercises of the church, perhaps also from the sacrament of Grace. Such neglect of Grace will surely bring the displeasure of God upon them and their families. If you despise him he will visit you with afflictions. Don't think because you were confirmed that that is all that is necessary. The eloquent Bishop then said that it was true that no person but God could forgive sin, but God left the power of the forgiveness of sin on this earth. His listeners had all heard of the miracle of Christ upon the paralytic, who had faith and thought that if he looked on the face of his Saviour, that he would be cured. How he was taken up stairs and through the tile roof and then lowered to the ground in the presence of Christ, who said, "Have courage, thy sins are forgiven." That was the first sentence of absolution uttered on earth. The Pharisees asked, "Who is this that can forgive sin," which was the first doubt that sin could be forgiven on earth, that was ever uttered. Christ asked them whether it was easier to say thy sins are forgiven or to take up thy bed and walk. Then said Christ "That you may know that the Son of Man on earth hath power to forgive sins, I say, turning to the paralytic, take up thy bed and walk." The paralytic took up his bed and walked into his house. Christ thus removed forever the objection of the Pharisees. Christ transmitted that marvellous power to his apostles, before his departure from earth. He had given the keys to Peter and said whatever was bound on earth by him shall be bound in Heaven, and whatever was unloosed by him on earth shall be unloosed in Heaven. That was comprehensive. Whatever power Christ had on earth he transmitted to his apostles. He made Peter the rock and gave him the keys and charge of the flock, but because this power of forgiving sins is so wonderful and mysterious and essential, to men's sanctification, Christ was pleased to give a still more emphatic and distinct commission respecting it. Christ said to his apostles, before he ascended into heaven, as a Father has sent me I also send you. Go, and teach all nations, giving a commission to one of his trusted lieutenants, giving him power and authority over one of his domains, do more than this? That is but the preamble, the Scripture tells us, "He breathed

upon them." What does that mean? Breathing upon the apostles he said, "whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you retain they are retained." This commission and this tribunal vested with this Divine power, have existed in the Church from that day to the present, and will be as long as there are repentant sinners to be forgiven their sins and saved from hell. The communication of his soul into theirs, the only time we are told he did such a thing. Christ did not take his power away with him but left it on earth. Come and seek absolution. Parents do not despise this power, purify your souls, not only for your own benefit but as an example to your children. Prepare for the great hereafter, when you will come before the great Judge of all. Have everything ready, do not postpone it until too late. If you are warned by sickness, call in your pastor at the beginning of the sickness. He will come. If you put it off until the sick person is not able to search his heart, you will have to answer for the loss of his soul. On the great judgment day, Christ will demand from you blood for blood, and life for life. The sacrament of Extreme Unction, as you know, and as St. John the apostle proclaims in his Catholic epistle, has the power, if properly administered, of remitting sins, but also the power of assuaging sickness and lifting the sick man up, therefore do not postpone it until the sick person is so near death that it would require a miracle of Omnipotence to bring him back to life and health. Do your duty throughout life, from the sacrament of baptism to death. Life is but a shadow, a vapor dispelled by the noonday sun. Shall you, for the sake of bodily enjoyments, give up faith? True piety is worshipping God, everywhere, at all times. In conclusion, he again besought parents to look after their children above all things, and said he would invoke the Angel of God to look after parents, and watch over them. The service closed with the benediction.

## THE EVENING SERVICE.

At 7 o'clock the church was again filled in every part. After the religious ceremonies, His Lordship again addressed the congregation, explaining at great length the message which he had to deliver from the Pope. He had the honor of an audience with the Supreme Pontiff, and asked him for some gift to take to the people of his diocese. The Pope readily granted the request, and told him to take his Apostolic Benediction with plenary indulgence, and to come to bestow it in every parish in his diocese. The learned bishop then thoroughly explained the doctrine of the Church. The Roman Catholic Church taught that no one but God himself could forgive sins, that priests, bishops, and even the Pope himself had no power, without repentance of sin and atonement for the wrong done. There must be sincere sorrow and an honest desire to live a better life, and a full satisfaction to God by acts of penitence. He pointed out that no person had any assurance that his full repentance was a full atonement for his sins. He said that when the sinner had atoned for his rebellion, he resolved to lead a pure life, and had made a full confession of his sins, the indulgence of which the Church had power to grant, supplied all that was necessary to make perfect reconciliation with God. He next addressed himself to those who had prepared themselves in the manner he had pointed out, to declare their sorrow and ask remission of their sins, and accept the blessing which came from the Holy Father through his hands. His Lordship then pronounced the Papal benediction and the services closed.

## TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

His Lordship celebrated Mass at the convent this morning and also inspected the various classes. At a later hour, accompanied by the clergy and Trustees, he paid a visit to the two Separate schools, and expressed himself as exceedingly well satisfied with what he had seen and heard. Pressure on our space forbids us from giving any further particulars to-day.

## SPAIN'S POLICY IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, June 6.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the Government, with Senor Sagasta at its head, is determined to inaugurate a more active policy in Morocco. It is not proposed to make an act of aggression or intervention as yet, but the Government believes that the time has arrived to make the Sultan feel that Spain intends in the future to require a stricter, if not the complete, execution of these treaty stipulations in favor of her trade, subjects, missionaries and consuls that were promised by the predecessor of the present Sultan of Morocco in the treaty of 1861, also to return to the reign of Queen Isabella. The main object of Senor Sagasta's policy in Morocco will be to convince the Sultan that the British diplomacy cannot, as the British Minister in Tangier has for thirty years made the Moors believe, shield Morocco from Spanish intervention, if an opportunity arises because Sagasta, like his predecessor Canovas, has received assurances from the Governments of France, Germany and Austria that any extension of the Protectorate of Spain in Morocco will be met with opposition on their part. England alone is expected to oppose at least a diplomatic resistance to Spanish aspirations which aim at a protectorate similar to that of France in Tunis. This policy will be given even before the general election which takes place at the end of August next. When the Cortes meets in Madrid about September 20th, the Speech from the Throne will be very energetic on Spanish interests in North Africa. We are told by the military and political friends of Sagasta and Marshall Campos, that a serious disagreement has occurred in the Council of the Ministers.

## AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judgment was given on Monday in the case of Joliette Insurance Company vs. Desroches, the defendant pleading that as the premium note and application were both made in the district of Quebec, she could not be sued in Montreal. The Court held that the contract between the parties was based on the acceptance of the application in Montreal, and that but one contract existed between the parties, namely, the policy of insurance, and that though the notes might be issued in another district, the suits might be instituted here.

The result of this decision is that all members of these companies may be sued in Montreal for their premiums and assessments.

Haverly's new theatre in Chicago is to have a peculiar feature, which the owner thus describes: "It are constructed two fashion boxes, which are a novelty, and which I think will take well. These are one on either side of the stage, built level with the floor, and so arranged that the ladies occupying them may be seen entirely. By this means they are enabled to display their toilets. This is the purpose of the fashion boxes."

## ROUND THE WORLD.

Hon. John O'Connor is ill. Ireland is said to be on the brink of civil war.

Healy has challenged Mr. Forster to fight a duel.

The Circuit Court for Aylmer, Que., opened to-day.

The plague has been stamped out in Macedonia.

Pere Hyacinthe is coming to the United States.

The Transvaal Commission has gone to Pretoria.

Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal, has resigned.

Another oil well has been struck near Sarnia, Ont.

Hen. Mr. Chapleau was in Ottawa on Saturday.

A renewal of outrages on the Jews is threatened in Austria.

Nearly 18,000 immigrants arrived at New York last week.

Atyob Khan is making active preparations for a campaign.

Henry Viexemps, the celebrated Belgian violinist, is dead.

The Electric Railway has proved a great success in Germany.

The remains of Count Harry von Arnim have arrived in Berlin.

The Czar has been warned by the Nihilists that his doom is certain.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie has left London for a tour in Switzerland.

Four districts of Kieff, Russia, have been placed under martial law.

Parrsboro, N. S., expects to ship 20,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

A young man attempted to commit suicide in a Paris theatre last night.

The last batch of Communists have arrived in Paris from New Caledonia.

Thomas White, M. P., is talking to his constituents in Cardwell County.

Russia is again urging on the Powers extradition for attempted regicide.

The grand new hotel project at Quebec, has been abandoned for the present.

The total majority for Mr. Madill (Conservative) in North Ontario, was 26.