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CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from The MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, June 19.—The anxiety of the Unionists to keep up the appearance of continued attength before the country is very amusing. The result of the Ayr election, which is a really important matter, has as usual, according to she Unionist prints, nothing whatever to do with the state of the Unionist Drints, nothing whatever to no with the Irish Home Rule question, and the fact that the liceusing clauses of the Local Government bill were officially abandoned by public announcement in she Commons, does not prevent the clauses being used as an explanation of the Government's defeat in Ayr. The Times, with setounding insight, discovers that defeat ought have easily been avoided both in Ayr and Sonthampton by paying attention to the most ordinary maxims of electoral strategy. The Daily Chronicle speaks in a more honest strain and censures the Unionhonest strain and consures the Unionists for kicking their own candidates after sustaining defeat in the Unionist interests.

A number of towns in Ireland were lighted up hilliantly with tar-barrel rejoicings on Satur-day in honor of the Ayr victory for the Gladstonians. The Government dropped the licensing clauses with the implied understanding that they should be dealt with in a separate bill next session. It is stated, however, in circles where the real intentions of the Cabinet are likely to be accurately known, that no attempt will be made to deal with this vexing and unfortunate question at any time during their tenure of office.

It is understood that the outcome of the Spanish crisis is to make Campos the virtual dictator of the Liberal purty. He intends to form an intermediate party supported by about thirty generals of the army, including Govellar, Salamanca and Movaliches and a number of politicians among whom are rated Robeldo and Duke Tatuan. Such a party will be able to force the Liberals into democracy and the Censervatives into party reaction. With reference to this devolopment, DeCanoras rays:—"The third party will be the rgio and downfall of monarchy restoration, and, if it ever attains power. I shall that very day dissolve the party and retire from public life. Sagas'a has many faults, but I will help him with all my might through this crisis, because win an my might through this crisis, because two leaders of one party or three parties in a monarchy must ruin a country like Spain, where the spirit of personal ambition, discontent and revolt is always to be reckoned with," Campos is everywhere censured as unpatriotic and selfseeking, and as overestimating what the country

Berlin, June 20. -The uneasy feeling that has BERLIN, June 20.—The uneasy teering that has pervaded Europe is at the highest point in Berlin. A glance at the newspapers to-day shows the condition of things. In one column there is a long despetch from St. Petersburg, which winds up with the statement that Russia will be on the alert and ill at ease until the young Emperor has shown his purposes concerning that country. In an adjoining column is a concise expression of the feeling of alarm in Vienna. Below this is a translation from the Temps, of new German Emperor. One journal here has translated the leading articles of all the promment London newspapers. They all predict war, the Standard asserting that

THE LAST BARETER OF PEACE in Europe was swept away by Frederick's

Telegrams from Rome say the Emperor's proclamation to his army and navy leave no doubt that the days of peace are over. From every European centre the story is the same. Here in Berlin, the talk is war. Every officer in the army is eager for it, and the overtaxed people, remembering the millions that came in such a welcome shower from France, look for ward to another period of relief. The vast chemes of ambition that are heard in Berlin on all sides are based mainly on the near prospect of a great military struggle. One thing is certain,—there must be some sort of climax to the

present condition of things.

I hear from Berlin that Herr Von Putt-kamer was really dispussed by Emperor Fredcrick because it was discovered that not only had he managed to obtain presension of the expher which the Empress Victoria has latterly used when telegraphing to England, but that her private correspondence and the Emperor's always has ed through his hands. This minister has been simply a creature of Prince Bismarck, and on more than one occasion made great mischief between Emperor William and the then Crown Prince and Crown Princess. Herr Von Puttkamer, who for 40 years has been a "junker" of the most offensive type, is author of that delectable saying, "Our age is bitten by democratic rabies." He manages the repdemocratic rabies." tile fund through which he has created a most unscrupulous remi-official press.

LONDON, June 21.—The government crisis in the German Ministry, which the late Emperor Frederick brought about, and which apparently ended in the dismissal of Herr Von Puttkamer, has not been brought to a settlement as yet. Count Von Saidlitz Trutschler was appointed to Court Von Saidlitz Trutschler was appointed to succeed Von Puttkamer, and take the portfolio of the Interior, but the Count's departure to day for Berlin, and return to his duties as President of the Province of Posen, indicates that the negotiations for his appointment to the Prussian Ministry has failed. They who are familiar with German politics state that it would not be surprising if Herr Von Puttkamer were reinstated. Of Course such a step as this, which would be a rickent expression of disapproval on the part of course such a step as this, which would be a violent expression of disapproval on the part of William II. of the policy of his father, could not be done at once. The office is likely to remain vacant for the present, and, after being merged into some other office, be restored to you puttlement.

It is asserted that Prince Bismarck will short-If go to Kissingen, where Signor Urispi, the Italian prime minister, will visit at the same time. This visit will afford the two leaders of

time. This visit will afford the two leaders of the allied governments an opportunity to confer upon whatever subject it is the object of the Iron Chancellor to propose.

An article which is hostile to the new German Emperor has appeared in the Vienna Vaterland, a leading Catholic journal. The article in question creates a painful impression in Berlin, as the Vaterland reflects the collectastical opinion of court circles of the Austrian tical opinion of court circles of the Austrian

In spice of the dismal news concerning, Stan-ley, which has been received from Zanziber, the report of his death is generally discredited here. LORDON, June 21.—The comments on the imperor's proclamation wit addresses still continue. The National, will the semi-official learns, says the proclamation reads like the

life scain after a lapse of centuries of progress. The Actional thinks that to address an enlighten-d, philosophical, scientific and God-fearing people on the necessity of piety and Christian submissiveness, and to omit any word of encouragement to the working classes in view of their needs, passes the bounds of reason. Many people feel quite sure that Bismarck has had no hand in such an empty document. While the young Emperor is thus censured on all hands by all who understand the situation and dare not give their opinion voice. Bismarck is for a time given the novel role of the Angel of Peace, a rather amusing reversal of the relations which have for years existed between the Iron Chancellor and his Imperial master A Boulangist journal publishes a Berlin despatch, afterning that on Tues-day of last week, when all hope of Emperor Frederick's life being longer preserved was abandoned, Bismarck, while dining with a few intimate friends, said: "I, who am considered the beliecoes atasesman par excellence, will be the Deliccose statesman par Excellence, will be the Minister who will, with an iron grip, hold the rope of the captive belloon and prevent it from breaking away." Whether this speech is authentic or not, it is attracting a great deal of attention, and serves as the text for numerous homilies.

"JUNKERIM" OF THE NEW EMPEROR. There is a waking up and scurrying about in official circles. Journalists are warned to be careful by the banishment of two correspondents from Berlin, two of the foremost in the Empire. Count Waldersee and Prince Bismarck have fallen out, and Sir Morell Mackenzie is add to have left Reviin in great appearand said to have left Berlin in great anger and chagrin. The officials are suddenly and wonderfully reticent, but I succeeded to night in getting a confirmation of the Mackenzis incident from Dr. Mackenzie, who was to have left Berlin Tuesday, but he departed without notice early in the day. In struck me as being singular, since I knew the eminent doctor forfeited at least one important engagement by his abrupt departure, and I started an investigation. It would seem Dr. Mackenzis sent to His Majesty and asked for an audience before heleft Raylin. The Emparagrafiand toass him he left Berlin. The Emperor refused to see him. Upon learning this the great specialist at once Upon learning this the great specialist at once left the city. The antipathy the English felt in high quarters has been increased by this event, and the satisfaction of the German physicians is very great. It is certainly extraordinary theory of the Community of the control of the German physicians is very great. It is certainly extraordinary the Dr. Mackenzie should have received such a slight from William II., considering the extrong personal friendship that existed between the late Emperor and the celebrated doctor. It is regarded as a significant event.

LONDON, June 22.- Emperor William's reply to M. Carnot's telegram of condolence is accepted as a further pledge of pacific intentiors on the part of the new Prussian King. Further than this, it is said in Paris that the Emperor has hinted it would be agreeable to him and has hinted it would be agreeable to him and useful to the relations between France and Germany, if no change were made in the French Embassy in Berlin. He declared that M. Herbette, now representing the Republic in the Prussian Court, is a persona grata in the highest sense of the word. While this attitude nature ally gives great satisfaction to the French Government, is is not believed entirely serious, and Paris, an expectingly express and forcible article admonishing French politicians to sink
their petry differences and recognize the portertious changes occasioned by the accession of the universal admiration of Emperor Frederick's policy, which he finds to obtain on all hands, his actions will speak louder than his words and must he received as a true indication of his

purposes.

M. Joles Simonbas this article written in an strain which is the telk of the day. In this article after eulogizing the peaceful mind of the dead Kaiser, he asks:—"How can his son, who grew up amid war reverses, be otherwise than ill disposed toward us for the time being. He is monopolized by Bismarck, whose policy is sphinx-like. At present, he probably is inclined toward peace. But his idea of peace is to make it subservient to the ends of war. He has a way of his own for diminishing and weak-ening the power of France by prolonged peace to the same extent as she would be weakened and dimnished by disastrous war. He has compelled us during the last eighteen years, with a amaller population than we had before, to keep up an army equal in strength to the German army, which is disproportionately large. In the same way, and to the same end, he allies himself with every possible power that can be arrayed on his side. This is peace, he says, what can France do encompassed on everyside by this circle of iron.

LONDON, June 22.—The party caucus which Lord Salisbury called for the purpose of inves-tigating the recent Government defeats in and out of Parliament, and of suggesting certain measures calculated to put a stop to such embarrassments in the future, judging from published reports, was a failure. The Tories had, it was evident, been summoned to hear some very plain words from their leaders, but some of the independent members, instead of submitting calmly to any drauonian lecture, plainly told Lord Salisbury, Mr. Smith and others, the causes of the Government's defeats, the chief of which they claimed was the vacillation of the leaders over the licensing clauses of the local government bill. Mr. G. C. Bartley, member for North Islington, stated that in his opinion the withdrawal of the Sunday closing clause would be a sure source of embarrassment, and the Hon. G. N. Curson, from Southport complained that the members below the gangway were not taken into the confidence of the charmed circle of Cabinet officers and their immediate friends, consequently each section had modute friends, consequently each session has been own theory concerning the existing discomfiture. After a little more of this kind of talk had been included in, Mr. Smith stated he would resign unless he had the confidence of his party. The universal

belief obtains among the Conservative ranks that the ministers have been unakillful in the unar une minaters have been unarilitii in the direction of state affairs.

A meeting of the Conservatives was held at the Foreign office yesterday. Lord Salisbury presided. He referred to the two recent defeats presided. He referred to the two recent defeats which had been sustained by the Government in parliament, and said that the Government had been placed in a false position by the action of Mr. Jennings and his friends, who introduced the resolution in regard to the abuses of the Admiralty office in the Commons, on which the Government was defeated. The Premier attributed the loss of the Ayrelection to this days, and strongly advised the election to this cause, and strongly advised the Conservative members to consult the Government leaders in regard to future actions in

retain his office a moment unless he had the full confidence of the Conservative members of Par liament.

LUNDON, June 22.-General Boulanger does not improve on acquaintance as a public man. He has been accused of putting off an interview when he was Minister of War with Turpin, the aventer of the new explosive (melinite), who has since sold his patent to an English firm, thus losing for France the opportunity of possessing herself of the exclusive property in this destrucive war material and giving her old enemy, England, a great advantage. It is asserted he did so because at the moment when the invertor sought an autience with him no one of political importance was in the ante-room of the war office. Boulanger does not attempt to deny his refueal to grant the interview, but denies it was because he preferred to give his attention to other callers, and excuses himself by saying that he made it a rule while in office never to receive inventors un less in presence of another member of the Ministry, in order to avoid the suspicion of corruption which had lately fallen upon many public

officials. Clemenceau. Labordere and Joffim, as well as Boulanger, oppose the appointment of Gen. Windel to the command of the army, and the struggle over these appointments will be a significant test of the strength of the present Cabinet and the degree of confidence which is felt in

the Floquet Ministry, in view of the dangerous condition of Europe. Signor Crispi will spend July at Centrexville, for the purpose of recruting his health by tak-ling waters. The same place is expected to be visited by European statesmen during the same time, and unofficial conferences on ap-proaching war, and its relation to the central

powers, are looked for.

Creat preparations are being made at Berlin for the opening of the Reichstag on Monday next. The opening will be marked by ceremonies of a special splendor, the brilliancy of which will exceed anything since 1871.

Meetings are being held throughout England in protest of the imprisonment of Mr Dillon. The punishment of this popular Irish leader is destined to be a sure source of embarrassment to the Government. The Globe states that private telegrams from

Paris confirm the report circulated this after noon to the effect that Count DeLesseps is

LONDON, June 25.—On moving a vote of cen-sure on the Government on the administration of the Crimes Act in Ireland, the Liberal lead-ers aim at such exposure of the brutal ty of the Balfour regime and the cruel treatment of poli-tical prisoners as shall force the Dublin executive to adopt a milder system of controlling Irishmen, and also give further impetus to the

Irishmen, and also give further impetus to the great national reaction against the Conservatives which is now growing into full play.

The Irish National Land League has prepared a statement regarding the usage of Irish members of the Commons who have been imprisoned for political subteriuges. One specially outrageous instance of this description was the knocking down of Sheehy by the warden, he being stripped of his clothing and left naked in an empty cell for two hours, with the window left open upon him, and this happened in December. He was afterwards put on bread and cember. He was afterwords put on bread and water diet. The cases of Hooker, Lane, Cox, Pyne, Gilhooly, Harrington, Flynn and including a bare plank for bed, bread and water dist, and for occupation oakum picking in cells destitute of fire and cold enough to give any man his death. Gladstone in a letter just published comments severely upon this condi-tion of affairs and adds; "If we bear in mind what age and country these things are happening in, they become so revolting that we cannot but hope to find the reports in some points in-

accurate.

The Liberals do not anticipate any reduction in the Unionist majority vote. The meetings of Conservative and Liberal Unionists have renight resulted in a Government majority of 84, but this reunion is only regarded as only temporary. The Unionist leaders are finally convinced that they must reconstruct the Govern The Unionist leaders are finally conment in order to avert a complete break up of their forces. The Cabinet will therefore be reformed at the close of the session of Parliament. William Henry Smith, first Lord of the Treasury, will go into the House of Lords, and the long pending: calition between the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists will be effected, Hartington, Henry James, Finlay and Chamberlain accepting office.

There will be a big debate to-night on the

Irish policy of the Government. It is intended to move what will amount to a vote of

CENSURE ON BALFOUR'S ADMINISTRATION and Parnell will support the censure motion, Balfour, Hartington and Chamberlain will speak on behalf of the Government. Chamber-lain's organ, the Birmingham Daily Post, has plainly hinted within the last few days that he is the man for the chief secretary's lodge in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. No one would be astonished at the ex-Radical leader becoming a Tory placeman. Chamberlain bas so lost identity with his former principles that it occasions no surprise now to find him in many things more Tory than the Tories. In view of the possibility of such a man succeeding Balfour, it may be of interest to learn what his policy is for the final settlement of the land question, which he persists in declaring to be an Irish question more than Home Rule is or

ever can be. JORY'S PROPOSALS AS CHIEF SECRETARY. Boiled down from a series of long articles that have been appearing in the Birmingham Post during the last month, Chamberlain's propossis are as follows: 1st, to make the tenant practically owner of his holding subject to ultimate fixed payment subject to ultimate fixed payment or a land tax of moderate amount, and to con-ditions which it may be in the interests of the aubiect state to impose in order to prevent a sub division and growth of encumbrances. Second, to give the present owner of the land its fair capital value in security easy marketable at par. Third, to relieve the British taxpayer from all risk of loss. Fourth, to interpose the local authority as creditor of the tenant with direct interest enforcing payment of any rent or tax which may be imposed. Fifth, to make the tenant debtor to an Irish local authority instead of an individual landlord often an absentee. Sixth, to secure proper use of the land and prevent undue sub-division by action of the local authority, in the interest of the whole community. Seventh, to accertain the true market value of the estates as a basis of compensation, ment leaders in regard to tuture actions in munity. Seventh, so accreain the true market wisel opinion of court circles of the Austrian empire.

In spice of the dismal news concerning, Standler, which has been received from Zanzibar, the report of his death is generally, discredited here. Lordon, June 21.—The comments on the Empires' of the party. Mr. Wm. Lordon, June 21.—The comments on the Empires' proclamation ad addresses still containing. The National, will be seen to provide means of existence for the family. Tenth, to relieve congested districts by that in dropping the licensing clauses of the munity. Seventh, so accreain the true market wall on the serious questions. Mr. Similar helps a basis of compensation with special regard for the estates as a basis of compensation with special regard for the secure present relief for the tenant by an immediate reduction of rent. Ninth, to relieve congested districts by that in dropping the licensing clauses of the munity. Seventh, so accreain the rule market wall on the set of the estates as a basis of compensation with special regard for the estates as a basis of compensation with special regard for the estates as a basis of compensation with special regard for the section on the second regard for the second THE SHAMROCK. BY OSCAR WILDE.

The reading rose is fair to view, And rich the modest violet's hue, Or quantly tulip filled with dew,
And sweet the hly's fragrance; But there's a flower more dear to me That grows not on a branch or tree, But in the grass plays merrily, And of its leaves there are but three, 'Tis Irclaud's native shamrock.

My country's flower, I love it well, For every leaf a tale can tell, And 'each the minstrel's heart to swell In praise of Ireland's shamrock; The emblem of our faith divine, Which blest St. Patrick made to shine To teach eternal truth sublime, And which shall last as long as time, And long as blooms the shamrock.

Oh, twine a wreath of shamrock leaves; They deck d the banners of our chiefs And calmed the Irish exile's griefs, Our country's cherished shamrock : The muse inspired by words of praise, The precis of our early days,
To write in many a clowing phrase,
And sing in powerful, thrilling lays
The virtue of the shamrock.

He who has left his island nome Beneath a foreign sky to roam, And in a foreign clime unknown, How dear he loves the shamrock, When on the feast of Patrick's Day He kneels within the church to pray For Holy Ireland far away He feels again youth's genial ray While gazing on the shamrock

The brightest gem of rarest flower That ever bloomed in Eastern hower Passess for him not half the power That dwells within the shamrock; Sweet memories, like refreshing dew, That past with all its charms review, The Church, the spot where wild flow'rs grew The faithful friends, the cherished few, He left to cull the shamrock.

Land of the West, my native isle, May heaven's love upon thee smile, And banish foes that may beguile The lovers of the shamrock; May God forever cherish thes In neace and love and harmony, And rank thee proud mid nations free, Thus pray thy children fervently For Ireland and the shamrock

CATHOLIC REACTION IN EUROPE. MMENSE GAINING OF STEENGTH IN ALMOST EVERY COUNTRY.

Catholic, will be cheered by the pleasing intelligence which comes this week from Europe that a great Catholic reaction is now sweeping over the Continent. Speaking of the desirable change in the political complexion of European affairs, an English Catholic paper intimates that the movement which in France at a leap sent up the number of Catholic deputies from eighty to two hundred, and now threaten; the very existence of the Government that spent its strength in persecuting the Church; which in Germany made the Centre so atrong that the Kulturkampf is at an end; which in Italy has won so many movements for the Pope; which in Spain and in Austria has checkmated all the efforts of the Revolutionary purty; which in Belgium has changed the whole force of the national policy, has now been felt in Holland. The long ascendency of the Liberal party is broker at last and the combined forces of the Catholic and the Conservatives give them a narrow, but working majority. The Ministry has already resigned and the reluctant King will now be called upon to send for the leaders of the Cath olic Opposition. The parties in the new Cham her will stand thus: Liberals, 45: Catholics, 26 Conservatives, 27. Seven other elections have still to be decided, but the results are not like ly to affect the balance of power.

POPE LEO XIII. AND THE ROSARY.

It is fitting that there should be recorded the acts of the Holy Father concerning the Rosary Un the 1st of September, 1883, he issued the Encyclical letter, Supremi Apostolatus Officio, in which the devotion of the Rosary was earnest by put forward as the great means of prayer against present evils, and its recitation during the month of October enjoined. This may be called the formal institution of the Rosary called the formal institution of the Rosary Month. On the 20th November of the same year the Holy Father addressed Letters Apostolic to the Father-General of the Dominican Order, praising the effect of his Encyclical Letter in the Rosary devotions during October, and declaring that the petition of the title, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary pray for us, being inserted in the Litany, should be considered. On the 10th December a Decrea be considered. On the 10th December a Decree was issued ordering the insertion of the above named title in the Litany of Loretto. On the 24th December a Brief was published repeating the same order, and expressing the desire of his Holiness that the Rossry should be recited daily in Cathedral churches throughout the world, and in parish churches on Sundays and feast days. On the 30th August, 1884, the Holy Father issued an Eucyclical Superiore ann in which, after expressing his great joy at the celebration of the proceeding Rosary Month, he celebration of the proceeding Rosary Month, he commanded the same for the ensuing month of October. In the year 1885 the Holy Father established the Rosary Month to be continued until the peace and liberty of the Church be restored. On the 11th of September, 1887, the festival of the Most Holy Rosary was raised to a double of the second class. Among the numerous praises of the Rosary scattered theorem in these positional documents these will through these Pontifical documents, these will be remembered and quoted in time to come. "May the Christian nations cling more and more to the practice of the Rosary, to which our ancestors had recourse, as an ever ready re finge in misfortune, and as a glorious pledge and proof of Christian faith and devotion. We have desired, and desire nothing more ardently, than that the fervor of the faithful in performing the devotion of the Rosary should not languish, but should remain firm and whole, the Holy Father desiring to increase the devotion towards the Mother of God, especially by this form of prayer most plessing to her, Amongst the various forms of prayer used in the Church piously and well, the Rosary has many titles of praise—especially this, that it was instituted to implore the help of the Mother of God against the Mother of God against the enemies of the Faith; and, as all know, it has frequently helped the Church in trial. Not

day with its recital. Hence we exhort and beseech all to say the Rosary every day with constancy. Care must be taken that in these sad times for the Church the holy custom of saying the Rosary be carefully observed, especially as this form of prayer is excellently suited to nourish the spirit of devotion."

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

On Monday evening a grand dramatic and musical entertainment was skilfully represented by the students of Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q. On the following morning the solemn distribution of premiums took place, witnessed by a crowded hall. The proceedings were interspersed with several choice selections, executed in a praiseworthy manner by the College band. Commercial diplomas were awarded to the following graduates: Dan. Roach of Cornwall, Ont., W. Brophy of Carllon, Ed. Jones of St. Andrews, S. McMillan of Rigaud, J. Tyo of Cornwall, G. Smith of Gatheau Point, C. Mericeau of Montreal, F. Davechie of Cornwall, Ont. Fd. Devenhie of Cornwall, Ont. Derechie of Cornwall, Ont., Ed. Derochie of St. Regis and P. Green of Eganville, Ont. The following is the list of the fortunate medallists.

His Excellency the Governor-General's medal, awarded to A. Lapaime, of Montreal, for excellence; Purcell's medal for literature awarded to Dan. Roach, of Cornwall; Mc-Greevy medal, for excellence, awarded to P. Labelle, of L'Orignal; Adam medal, for eloquence, awarded to H. Houle, of St. Telesphore; Alumni medal, for Baccalaureate, awarded to H. Houle; Parcell medal, for penmanship, awarded to G. Smith, of Gatineau Point; McCabe medal, for commerce, awarded to P. Green, of Eganville; McCabe medal, for elocution, awarded to F. Derochie, of Cornwall; Bourget prize, for philosophy, awauded to N. Legault, of Vaudreuil Chouinard medal, for religious instruction, awarded to J. E. Gauthier, of Rigaud; Campeau medal, for literature, awarded to A. Duquette, of St. Stephen; Dupont prize, for Latin and Greek, awarded to A. Lapalme; Belanger medal, for Latin and Greek, awarded to J. E. Gauthier; Dumouchel prize, for plano, awarded to W. Labelle, of L'Orignal; Browne medal, for religious instruction, award, ed to W. Brophy, of Carillon, Sadier medal, for mathematics, awarded to S. McMillan Quinn medal for English, awarded to G. Girard of Carillon; Prud'homme prize for speeches, awarded to H. Houle; Fogarty prize for mathematics, awarded to T. Leroux; Kelly medal for English, awarded to G. Bourbonnais; Shepard medal for French, warded to H. Lemieux of Curran; McDermott prize for French, awaited to W. Lalonde; McMurray prize for geography, awarded to J. Torney of New York city.

Ald. St. Denis, of Vaudreuil, was the lucky

winner of the \$100 premium for excellent de-portment, and A. Lapalme, of Montreal, won the \$30 prize, granted for the same purpose. Besides the extra premiums just mentioned a large number of prizes were distributed to dents.

As soon as the proceedings were terminated the pupils dispersed upon their respective homeward routes to enjoy their holidays. which will extend to September 5th.

THE WORK OF EVANGELIZING EMI-GRANTS.

A most useful and long needed work has

just been begun at Clairefontaine, near Arlon,

in Belgium. It is under the auspices of society of canonically recognized missionaries known under the name of "Congregation de Saint Plerre Claver." Its object is to send priests to accompany Europeans who leave to settle in the two Americas and Australia. This society, already established in Italy. at the request of the Sovereign Pontiff by His Lordship Mgr. Scalabrini, Bishop of Plaisance has been called to Belgium by a number of bishops and distinguished personages who realize the extensive proportions of the emigration current from the northern countries. The institution at Clairefontaine already has a good number of missionaries belonging to different nationalities since it recruits its members everywhere, in France, Italy, England, Spain, Germany and even in America. At Clairefontaine, children destined for the priesthood are educated; theology is taught ecclesiastics, pricets are trained for the missions, and brothers are also prepared to assist the missionaries and to teach cathechism. As will readily be seen this work is of great importance and aspecially so to emigration, which it encourages and directs. Thanks to this society the emigrants will find in America the cure of their own village and their church, that silent witness of the noblest emotions of life, as well as the school which will remind them of their childhood.
In short, they will find their own country in
a new one. The Society of St. Pierre Claver,
with the object of making itself known, and also to encourage emigration, will commence publishing on the lat of July next a small periodical under the title of "Revue de l'Emigration." Subscriptions will be received a the Abbey of Clairefontaine via Ailon, Belglum. Rates: Six france per annum,-Le Vouveau Monde.

MORLEY OPENS FIRE

AND CHARGES BALFOUR WITH MALADMINISTRA

TION OF THE CRIMES ACT. London, June 25 .- In the House of Commone this evening Mr. John Morley moved to censure the Government for its administration of the Irish Crimes act as calculated to undermine respect for law, estrange the people of Ireland, and prove injurious to the interests of the Empire. He accused Mr. Balfour of refusing to give information as to how the coercion act operated, of grave inaccuracies in statements regarding prosecutions, of injustice towards prisoners both before and after conviction, and of balking their appeals and allowing them to be maitreated under prison rules. A crying instance of perversion of the law, he said, was the conviction of Mr. Dillon. The Government had contended that the Orimes act only, therefore, is it proper for private prayer, only, therefore, is it proper for private prayer, but also for public occasions that this kind of prayer should be restored to the honor it long been convicted of no offence against ordinary held, when every Christain family marked each law, but simply of an imaginary offence created no new offences, but Mr. Dillon had been convicted of no offence against ordinary

created under the Crimes act. He instanced a number of other convictions as a burlesque of justice and said that the proceedings of the courts resembled incidents in a comic opera. (Cheers.) Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that it was the introduction of anarchical ideas regarding obedience to the law and a new and immoral interpretation of the duties of the citizen that had made Ireland what it was. The Government, conscious of a just administration of the Crimes Act and of the approval of lawabiding people, were ready to meet the motion in every respect. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre warmly defended Mr. Dillon. After speeches by Major Sanderson and others the debate was adjourned. It is expected that the division on the motion wil be taken on Wednesday.

CHASED BY A WILD MAN.

A LITTLE GIRL'S FRIGHTFUL EXPERIENCE IN A MASSACHUSETTS TOWN.

HARVARD, Mass., June 23,-A veritable wild man, devoid of covering, is roaming about the woods armed. The first intimation that the people had of the strange and unwelcome visitor was on Friday, when a little girl in going to the town centre was startled by a man, scantily clothed, springing out at her from behind a wall as she was passing through a lonely piece of woods. She escaped his clutches, ran for town and told her story. The village was soon aroused and men, armed with clubs and other weapons, started in search of the man, taking the girl with them, who, when the place was reached where the man sprang out at her, was sent along alone to see if she would receive further attention from him. She did, but when she screamed her tormentor quickly darted back through the underbrush and disappeared. In the menntime, the little girl fainted several times. She was taken to a neighbor's, and the scouts returned to town. Church bells were rung, and all the people turned out to search again. Several days later a Mr. Priest, in tramping through the woods, found the hiding place and bed of the inhabitant of the forest, It was located under a huge pine tree, the branches of which in their sweep touched the ground, thus forming a safe and close retreat. It was also discovered that he had a bed close to the wall next the road, which he could watch in both directions for quite a distance, and it was here he laid in wait when the unsuspecting girl passed. It is supposed that he is a lunatic escaped from some hospi-

AN OLD FARMER TORTURED.

FIENDISH WORK OF A BRACE OF WEST VIR-GINIA MIDNIGHT ROBBERS,

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 13 .- Two men stopped at a farm house of Samuel Humbert in Monongahhela a night or two ago. When Humbert asked them what they wanted, before opening the door, one of them replied, "A drink of water." As soon as Humbert opened the door the mon rushed in, knocked him down and bound him. They then demanded his money, a large amount of which Humbert was reported to have in his possession. Humbert denied having any money, when the men gagged him, went through the house tearing open drawers and closets and even ripping up the carpets. Not finding the money they returned to their prisoner and threatened to tie him fast and then ty fire the house. As Humbert continued to deny having money the fiends built a fire In the grate, and, dragging the old man close to it, placed his feet within a few inches of the lames, blistering and literally rossting them. Finding they could get nothing out of Humbert, they loft him still tied by the fire, his feet actually reasting, and fled. Humbert finally succeeded in relieving himself of the gag and rolling away from the fire. His cries alarmed some of the neighbors, who went to his relief. In a short time a posse was in pursuit of the robbers, who had fied to the hills, and at last accounts it was believed they had them surrounded. The crowd threatens to dispose of the robbers in short order if it catches them. Humbert is terribly burned and may lose both feet, if not his life.

GENERAL O'RIAN OF SPAIN.

In Madrid a more democratic ministry has been formed. It was only accomplished after considerable tribulation, especially in the ap-pointment of the minister of war, owing to the measures adopted by the former minister, and which met with approbation on the one side and equal controversy on the other. No one could easily be found willing to continue the discussion beyond the possible control of the new comer. At last a man has accepted the portfolio. General O'Rian is an Irishman by extraction, but a Spaniard by birth. He was a tutor of King Al-phoneo, and his humor and character are said to puonso, and an numer and character are said to be particularly pacific. Among his adversaris s will be prominent, at all events, General Ms x-tinez Campos, whose name promises to be a s ort of rallying point for the dissatisfied.

EXERCISE FOR BOYS AND GIR'LS. American Magazine.

It is useless and worse to persist in volaiming It is useless and worse to persist in relaiming that physical exercise for men and wom'n should be alike in degree or kind. In hapry, sexless childhood boys and girls may indeed be allowed the same diversions and muscle training; but when their lives begin to separate, by development of sexual instincts (and it is marvellous how early these occasionally rannifest themselves), it is no longer practicable nor right to insist upon a similarity of exercise for dissimilar structures. Neither by nature nor by training iness upon a similarly of care into to maintain as men and women alike, and every attempt to make them so in physical capacity only acts injuriously upon the weaker sex.

I suppose every day of earth, with its hundred I suppose every day or earns, who its hundred thousand deaths and something more of births—with its loves, and hates, its triumphs and defeats, its pangs and blisses, has more of humanity in it than all the books that were ever written or put together. I believe that the flowers flowering at this moment send up more fragrance to heaven than was ever exhaled from all the essences ever distilled.—The Authoria.