



AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES AND PLATE OF GOLD PIECES TO THE REV. FATHER ADAM, CURE OF THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, HOCHELAGA.

A very agreeable surprise awaited the Rev. Father Adam, cure of the Church of the Nativity, Hochelaga, immediately after High Mass on Sunday week. There, gentlemen were taken entirely unawares, and he was about to retire into the presbytery when he was met at the door by the whole congregation and presented with two beautiful addresses, one in French and the other in English. The French address was read by Dr. Mousseau, and the English one by Mr. P. McLaughlin. The former read as follows:—

Rev. Father L. T. Adam, Pastor of the Parish of Nativity, Hochelaga:

Rev. PASTOR.—Filial piety, friendship and gratitude are virtues which in good hearts produce fruits of veneration, esteem and affection. The flower tends naturally to bloom, to show its colors, to spread its perfumes; thus the heart of a child who venerates, who loves his father, likes to tell it to him and never tires of repeating it.

Then, Rev. Pastor, we see with joy and we do anticipate the hour of the 34th anniversary of your birthday in order to express to you the feelings which animate towards you and the parish of the Nativity of Hochelaga.

Being a priest and pastor of our sons, you are our FATHER, you are our FRIEND, you are our BROTHER.

Being a minister of Christ, a living personification of His Father who is in heaven, dispenser of His graces, minister and interpreter of His will, we owe to you veneration and docility.

As a Canadian priest you are a friend of our country. This grand celebration of St. John the Baptist will proclaim it more loudly; it is the priest especially who has given Canada her purest glories, has made of her a land of saints and heroes. Therefore, we acknowledge that the country, the society and our families cannot have a more noble, a more sincere nor a better friend than the priest, consequently you deserve and we give unto you our esteem, and we place in your confidence.

You are also, Rev. Father, the benefactor of this parish. Did you not sacrifice your tranquillity and position to accept an excessive labor, extreme financial difficulties and the most cruel inquietude? Your sacrifices, your zeal, your incessant work and your already unending success are fully acknowledged and appreciated by us all, and in the name of God, in the name of the Church, and in the name of all this parish, we say to you, thanks; yes, Rev. Father, thanks.

Veneration and esteem, confidence in you, gratitude and affection, such are our feelings towards you. Good health, long life and happiness, such are the wishes we form for you, Rev. Pastor, and all those who cooperate with you in your ministry, and also for madame, your mother.

PARISHIONERS OF THE NATIVITY OF HOCHELAGA.

Hochelaga, June 22, 1884.

Although the rev. gentleman was taken by surprise, he replied in a very feeling manner, assuring his thousands of hearers that if he had made sacrifices in order that he might come amongst them they had been rewarded by the expressions of gratitude and good will of the congregation, and he hoped that such good relations between himself and his parishioners, would always continue and help him to accelerate the solution of the present financial difficulties which have to be surmounted. He had done something, though very little, for the English-speaking population, but he hoped to do more.

A little son of Mr. E. Rafferty presented the plate bearing the gold pieces, which amounted to nearly \$200, and two little girls presented each a beautiful bouquet to the rev. gentleman, which were accompanied by verses expressive of the feeling which prompted the little ones to make the presentation to their spiritual protector.

The Rev. Abbe Valois was also called upon, and delivered a brilliant address, during which he complimented his listeners on their patriotism, and spoke in a very pleasing manner in regard to the union between the Canadian clergy and the French people.

Ald. Prefontaine, as President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Hochelaga, also made a few appropriate remarks, and the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Rev. Father Adam's birthday passed off in the most happy and pleasant manner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, TORONTO.

The twenty-sixth annual distribution at Joseph's Academy of prizes and the holding of the usual exercises closing the academical year, took place Tuesday, 24th ultimo. A large gathering of friends was present some time before the exercises were commenced and ample opportunity was afforded for examining the specimens of work done by the pupils in fancy work, drawing, painting, etc., arranged in one of the main parlors. Many of these, especially Berlin wool and silk needle-work and painting on silk, were very creditable, and showed no small amount of artistic skill. Several paintings in oil by Miss Aikens, of St. Catharines, were worthy of special mention, as exhibiting a finish and taste in execution to be found in few of the rest. Her finest work—a view of Niagara Falls—was much praised by the visitors. Other fair artists whose work received considerable notice, were Miss Bassett, Springfield, Ohio; Miss Kidd, Dublin, Ontario; and Miss May Hughes, Toronto.

At four o'clock three or four hundred persons were seated in the main hall, where the principal part of the afternoon programme was proceeded with. The prizes, medals and honors were presented by Bishop O'Meara.

hony. On the broad platform at the upper end of the hall there was ample accommodation for the orchestra, consisting, among other instruments, of five pianos and three harps, the performers being all pupils of the Academy. Among the selections given, an instrumental duo by Siebert and Fantasia de concert by Czerny, were rendered with fine effect. Vocal choruses, including a selection from "The May Queen" and a "Juvenile melodrama," in which about twenty little girls dressed in white acquitted themselves well, were important parts of the musical exercises. The vocalists of the day were Miss Nellie Henegan and Miss Tessie Kidd. The last named young lady sang Ardit's "L'Arletta" with great taste, showing herself to be possessed of a rich voice. The events of the programme were the crowning of graduates and distribution of honors, medals, and certificates of merit.

The graduates of the year were Miss M. E. Dunn, Toronto; Miss May Bassett, Springfield, Ohio; Miss Tessie Kidd, Dullin, Ont.; and Miss M. Brennan, Toronto. The following is the LIST OF HONORS. Gold medal—Awarded to Miss M. E. Dunn, for lady-like deportment, superiority in instrumental music (piano and harp); honorable mention in English and German. Gold medal—Awarded to Miss May Bassett, for lady-like deportment, general superiority in the higher branches of English, instrumental music (piano and harp); honorable mention in French, painting (oil and water color), and embroidery. Gold medal—Awarded to Miss Tessie Kidd, for lady-like deportment, superiority in painting (oil and water color); honorable distinction in vocal music, and honorable mention in embroidery. Gold medal—Awarded to Miss M. Brennan, for lady-like deportment, general proficiency in the higher branches of English, French, German, and mathematics. Gold medal—For English literature in 6th class, presented by His Grace the Archbishop, awarded to Miss Henry, Peterboro', Ont. Gold medal—For excellence in English, presented by Right Rev. Dr. O'Mahony, and competed for in 4th, 5th, and 6th classes. Obtained in 4th class by Miss Murphy, Harrington, Ont. Gold medal—For fancy work, presented by Rev. W. Bergin, awarded to Miss May Hughes, Toronto, Ont. Gold medal—For mathematics in 6th class, awarded to Miss K. Fitzgerald, Mount St. Louis, Ont. Silver medal—For Christian doctrine, presented by the community, awarded to Miss Annie Woods, Brockton, Ont. The following received crowns of honor:—For observance of school rules, Misses Milne, Boyle, Edith Smith, Columbus, and Leatta Milne; for amiability, by vote of her companions in first course, Miss Kate Fitzgerald; for amiability in 2nd and 3rd courses, Miss Mary Fleck; for general satisfaction in St. Cecilia's choir, Misses Woods, Henegan, and Fleck; for application, Miss Henry; for charity in conversation, Misses Cottam and Woods. Special prize for instrumental music, Miss Cottam; prize for vocal music, Miss Henegan; prize for improvement in vocal and instrumental music, Miss Greene. Prize for excellence in 6th class French, Miss Cottam; prize in 6th class French, Miss Henry. Special prize for painting (oil and water color); prize for fancy work and improvement in 6th class instrumental music, Miss Aikens. Prize for elocution, Miss Milne. Special prize for the greatest improvement in penmanship, Miss Marshall. Special prize for Christian doctrine in junior division, Miss Minnie McKoy. Special prize for plain sewing, Miss Boyle.

THE BRIGADE CAMPS.

THREE BATTALIONS UNDER CANVAS AT ST. JOHNS—THE LAPRAIRIE CAMP.

The annual camping out of the Townships' volunteers was commenced on Thursday at St. Johns, where one of the finest sites possible was selected for the twelve days' sojourn of the three battalions under arms. The number of regiments taking part was not so large as on past occasions, but three battalions were represented, having each one a fair muster. They are as follows:—The 51st Hemyngford Rangers, Lieut.-Col. Rogers; 54th Richmond Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Lord Aylmer; 11thor Argenteuil Rangers, Lt.-Col. J. B. Cushing. The following are the camp officers in charge:—Lieutenant-Colonel Van Straubenzee, D.A.G., in command; Lieutenant-Colonel Vorsey, Brigade Major, chief instructor of musketry; Lieutenant-Colonel Mattice, Brigade Major; Major Atkinson, M.G.A., Assistant Brigade Major; Captain Smith, 60th Camp Quartermaster; Captain Clapham, 6th Cavalry, supply officer; Major Smith, 47th, orderly officer; Captain Trotter, M.G.A., provost officer; Dr. Miles, Surgeon Major; Sergeant Phillip, "A" Battery, Brigade Sergeant-Major.

The Laprairie camp consists of the 38rd Battalion, Joliette, Lieut.-Colonel Shepherd; 54th Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Lt.-Col. Doherty; 85th Batt., Laprairie, Lt.-Colonel Brousseau; 88th Batt., Louisville, Lt.-Colonel Houde. The strength of the camp is about 800 men exclusive of two bands, the St. Hyacinthe band attached to the 86th Battalion and a part of the Harmonie band, of this city, attached to the 85th. The camp is under the command of Lt. Col. Harwood, D.A.G., and Lt. Col. Hughes, B.M.

PLON-PLON AND VICTOR.

PARIS, June 27.—Prince Victor, in a letter to M. Jolibois, says he has professed respect for his father, but he was obliged to leave the paternal roof since he had a right to think for himself, and his only line of conduct was one only enjoyed by Napoleon I. and Napoleon III.—He declares he will maintain intact his great inheritance.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

ELEVEN VICTIMS RECOVERED IN A DYING CONDITION—THE GRIES FOR HELP AND SHRIEKS OF WOMEN.

STRYKER, O., June 28.—The boiler of Von Behren & Shaffer's flour mill, exploded last evening, blowing the mill to atoms and burying over fourteen men. Eleven were recovered in a dying condition. All were heads of families. Pieces of the boiler, the machinery and building were thrown half a mile. One piece of the boiler was thrown against a dwelling a quarter of a mile distant, taking the roof away and seriously injuring two occupants. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Engineer Foster was blown 200 feet and so badly hurt that he soon died. E. R. Ayer was blown through the roof, striking the ground 200 feet away, and cannot live. Every limb in his body is broken. W. Roop was taken out of the debris after several hours' labor and is dying. The cries for help came from beneath the ruins for five hours, and women, whose husbands were among the victims, filled the air with their shrieks.

EARL GRANVILLE'S NOTE AND M. WADDINGTON'S REPLY.

LONDON, June 25.—The note which Earl Granville addressed to M. Waddington is dated June 16, and in substance is as follows:—"England undertakes to withdraw her troops from Egypt at the beginning of the year 1885 in case the Powers shall consider such withdrawal possible without endangering the public order. The Caisse de la Dette Publique after 1885 will have a consultative voice in regard to the budget, and will have the right to veto any increase of expenses on the part of the government. It shall continue to exercise the right of financial inspection after the evacuation of the country by the English. In order to insure the complete and regular collection of the revenue, England also undertakes during her occupation to promulgate schemes to the Porte and the Powers for the neutralization of Egypt, like Belgium, and for the neutralization of the Suez Canal." THE REPLY. In his reply M. Waddington gave assurances of the satisfaction with which France noted the points suggested by Earl Granville. "France," he said, "accepts Earl Granville's proposal, and testifies to England's moderation and friendly spirit, which, it believes, will strengthen the bonds that bind the two countries together."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, June 24.—The latent and mutual distrust of France and England is now being openly paraded in the comments on the Egyptian conference, which appear every day in the newspapers of Paris and London. It is obvious that each country is jealous of the other's possible gains in the approaching repetition of the "spoiling of the Egyptians," and public opinion is eagerly on the journalists to all sorts of irritating and dangerous accusations. The Frenchmen say that England is only displaying her traditional shop-keeping instincts in her haggling over Egypt; that her views are

BOUNDED BY A FOUNTAIN'S PERIPHERY.

and that her estimate of national honor, prestige, and pledged faith is illustrated by her desertion of Gen. Gordon. To these bitter taunts the English press replies that France is as keen in the pursuit of a franc as England is of a guinea; that France proved herself a cowardly ally at the moment when decided and dangerous action was necessary, and now seeks an undue control of what English valour alone has rendered valuable. There are also

MANY CUTTING ALLUSIONS.

to the Frenchman's "glory thirst" in seeking new territory all over the globe, and these are met by the charge that England, like the Continental powers, fears for the stability of its own monarchical Government, while she sees how great and glorious a European republic can become. The papers of each capital accuse the opposite Government of trying to over-reach the other, and if there is any such concord between the two Cabinets as Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville would have us believe exists, it is certainly not reflected in the newspapers of either country. The

LATEST TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.

about the negotiations is that Mr. Gladstone desires to submit all the debatable points to Parliament before laying them before the conference, and that M. Ferry wishes to act similarly towards the French Chambers. In the meantime the popular dislike of the proposed conference steadily increases, and it becomes daily more evident that this Egyptian question will prove to be

THE HOTTEST CRUCIBLE.

in which Liberal statesmanship has yet been tried. The Tories boastfully predict that when Mr. Gladstone comes to these triumphantly encountered by Disraeli at Berlin, he will meet with crushing disaster, while the Liberals feel confident that when the Premier retires from his coming diplomatic battle with M. M. Ferry and Mancini and Prince Bismarck, he will have demonstrated himself to be the most complete of all British statesmen.

THE SEAT OF THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

A FOUL CITY.

PARIS, June 28.—A majority of the accounts from Toulon agree that the fatal and clean condition of that city are in disregard of the most common sanitary precautions; and amply suffice to account for the outbreak. In Marseilles, too, a cholera patient prevailed. It is reported, that some deaths have occurred, but if it is true, the fact has been kept very secret. Travellers who have arrived at Marseilles assert that eighteen deaths from cholera occurred at

Toulon Tuesday, but this assertion receives no confirmation from despatches received in this city. The health officials of Marseilles announce that the general health of the inhabitants is excellent and that no deaths from cholera have occurred there. The latest advices from Toulon say that fourteen fresh cases of cholera were reported Tuesday. One patient died. The gravity of the symptoms, it is asserted, is decreasing.

ALARM.

Foreign countries have become alarmed at the news. In Vienna Count von Taaffe has summoned the Chief Sanitary Council and invited the leading physicians to attend. In Madrid a Cabinet Council has been called to adopt measures to prevent the entry of cholera into Spain, while in the Italian Chamber of Deputies today Prime Minister Depretis said that as a precaution against cholera the government had forbidden French ships free pratique at Italian ports and had instituted quarantine. Indeed, the Spanish Cabinet has ordered the strictest quarantine to be enforced against French shipping. Land communication with Toulon is prohibited.

PAYING NATIONALIST MEMBERS.

DUBLIN, June 27.—At a convention of Nationalist delegates, at Waterford, a resolution was adopted in favor of the scheme of providing a fund out of which Nationalist members of Parliament may be paid a regular salary. The means recommended by the convention for raising such a fund is to levy a tax of two pence in the pound on the rateable property belonging to members of the party.

TRACKED BY INVINCIBLES.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 25.—A powerfully built Irishman, giving the name of James Reid, excitedly claimed the protection of the police here this morning. He said he was being tracked by Invincibles. He had years ago in Brooklyn frequented a tavern resorted to by Fenians, and returned to Ireland shortly before Brady and Kelley were arrested for the Phoenix Park murders. He had been given a paper, on which was written, "Look out or you're a dead man," and had been attacked by an American on the steamer, but defended himself. The matter will be investigated.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, June 26.—A cabinet meeting was called on receipt of the intelligence, at the close of which orders were telegraphed to General Millot to suspend the departure of the French troops from Tonkin. Admiral Courbet's squadron has been ordered to join Admiral Lespès, commander of the French fleet in Chinese waters. Immediate measures will be taken to obtain satisfaction for the affair at Langson. Ferry stated to the Chamber of Deputies today that Patenotre had been ordered to Peking to demand satisfaction for the affair. The Chinese legation assures Ferry that their government is entirely innocent of the attack upon the French troops at Langson. The Chinese ambassador believes the assaults were irregular and deserters belonging to bands afraid to return to China and who wish to retain lands which they occupy.

THE PORTUGUESE AND THE CONGO.

LONDON, June 27.—In the Commons last night the Under Foreign Secretary stated the Government had no intention of ratifying the proposed treaty with Portugal regarding the Congo. That portion of the treaty, however, which related to the creation of a river commission will be retained and the commission made international. The statement caused considerable excitement. The treaty referred substantially to the recognized Portuguese sovereignty on the Congo. The Conservatives declare the Government was scared into the abandonment of the treaty by Bismarck. Portuguese politicians are furious over the announcement.

THE "STATE OF FLORIDA," DISASTER.

GLASGOW, June 25.—The Board of Trade inquired into the circumstances attending the collision between the steamship State of Florida and the barque Pomea last April, which resulted in the loss of both vessels and many lives, has concluded. The report exonerates Capt. Sadlier and the second and third mates, attributing the calamity to the chief officer, Thompson, and advising the suspension of his certificate as master for six months, although allowing him a mate's certificate.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Fighting near Langson was continued for two days. Ten Frenchmen were killed and thirty-three wounded. Gen. Negrier has joined the French columns near Bak Le and is awaiting orders. The Chinese generals, Vuon Gly and No-Ny, have 10,000 regulars between Bak Le and Langson.

BLAINE'S CAMPAIGN.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 25.—The Plumed Knight has decided to carry his boom into the classic shades of Maine's colleges during their commencement exercises, having accepted invitations to these literary symposiums at Bates, Colby and Bowdoin, which occur right away. To-day he leaves for Bates, and during the evening the Lewiston and Auburn Republicans will give an ovation at the City Hall of the former city, with plenty of rhetoric and the usual noisy accompaniments. These demonstrations will be repeated at the other college festivals.

VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance occasions a good deal of speculation. All efforts to draw him out about it are futile. Even those of his friends who hold confidential relations with him carefully avoid any reference to the subject when it is spoken of. From the best

informed sources from which information can be derived it is the opinion that Mr. Blaine's views on the foreign policy of this government will be far in advance of its traditional history. In other words the "American instinct" will find a zealous champion. Several gentlemen who know him well do not hesitate to declare as their belief that it is Blaine's highest ambition to elect a President to have a brilliant, dashing administration, and that will command the respect of the nations of the world.

"Blaine wants to wrap himself up in the American flag and let the American bird of freedom roam," said a Blaine boomer to me today, "and when his letter is published I shall be greatly mistaken if he does not maintain that the civil and political rights of the American citizen shall be protected at home and abroad at all hazards. Depend upon it that while he will be anxious to preserve the peace with all foreign nations, he will certainly do nothing, in my judgment, to humiliate the honor and dignity of the government from any fear of giving offence." Evidently by this talk the White Plumed Knight is going to take a new departure in the assertion of American principles.

NOT YET READY.

Mr. Blaine's letter is not likely to appear for two or three weeks. Mrs. Blaine and the several members of his family will leave Mount Desert in a day or two, where they will spend the season at Bar Harbor.

THE HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

THE PRISONERS ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., June 27.—The longest and most exciting trial in the annals of this colony came to an end to-day, when the jury in the case of the Harbor Grace rioters, on a charge of murdering five persons, James Shearer, French, Calhoun and Darnolly, the last two Catholics, during the attack on the Orange procession at Harbor Grace on the 26th December last, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The trial commenced on the 26th of May, the opening address of Mr. Moore, counsel for the prisoners, who altogether occupied 200 occupying two days, as did also the summing up of the presiding judge and the crown representative. Over 500 jurymen and witnesses were summoned. For the sake of the jury the court did not sit on Saturdays.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVES.

A Paris morning paper publishes interesting views with M. Pasteur and Dr. Vulpian. M. Pasteur, the eminent savant, said, regarding the immediate cause of the disease: "There is surely a microbe of cholera. Cholera comes from India, where it is endemic. We know that cholera is a local infection, and epidemic." M. Pasteur added that the best preventive is good hygiene, and always all the avoidance of water which flows in untraced courses. M. Vulpian declared that excessive salinities is the best disinfectant in drains and closets for apartments. He recommended phenic acid and he advised anybody suffering from diarrhoea to take immediately ten drops of lumbanum in a glass of water. When the cholera has once declared itself, it should be treated with opium. Since absorption is difficult and sometimes impossible in cholera patients, alkaloids should be employed, of which morphine is the most powerful. M. Vulpian continued by repeating that morphine will be the great remedy should unfortunately an epidemic break forth.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION—CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The annual convocation was held in the grand hall of the university, Quebec, when the following degrees were conferred:—Doctor of Theology—Rev. Patrick S. O'Ryan. Doctor of Medicine—Messrs. Delbois, Morin, Millette, Moreau, Pelletier and Matte, students at Quebec, and Messrs. Surprenant, Desjardins, Boucher, Valin, Duval, Barnard and M. T. Brennan, students at Montreal. Licentiate-in-law, L.L.L.—Messrs. Tellier, Durion and Gosselin, Quebec, and Mr. C. S. Campbell, Montreal (with honors). Licentiate in Theology—Mr. J. O. Verret, Quebec. Bachelor of Laws, LL. B.—Victor Allard, E. Beauset, Edward J. Bedard, J. Beusset, Charles Bruchet, A. H. Chambers, G. Coffin, J. L. Gouin, C. E. Gratton, J. H. Dufosse, G. E. Mallette, A. E. Merrill, F. R. Marceau, George Larnaud, and C. S. Roy, students at Montreal; and Messrs. Boissonnault, Bonfard, Gosselin, Dionne, Rinfret, Roy, Paré, St. Amant and Larue, students at Quebec. Bachelor of Arts (B.A.)—Messrs. Simard, Feuilhaud, Dion, Trepanier, Fortier, Plamondon and Vallanquot, Quebec; Messrs. Devoy and Papillon, Nicolet. Bachelor of Science (B.S.)—Messrs. Michaud and Lefebvre. Bachelor of Letters—Messrs. Belleau, Brunet, Mahen and Lessard.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO.

The closing exercises at this institution were held on Monday afternoon, 23rd instant. There was a large attendance of the clergy and prominent citizens. The proficiency shown by the pupils was highly creditable. Michael Ryan, Thomas Winteberry and James McCarty received scholastic diplomas and certificates granted to Michael J. McCarthy, Michael Ryan was also the recipient of a gold medal for general proficiency in commercial studies. Frank McGuire was awarded a silver medal for general proficiency in the third form.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The Franco-American committee will deliver the Bartholdi statue of Liberty to the United States. Mr. Gladstone's presence at the presence of Prime Minister Ferry and a delegate representing President Grover

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE FRANCHISE BILL—NORTHCOTE'S MOTION OF CENSURE.

LONDON, June 26.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone moved that the Franchise Bill be ordered to a third reading. He denied that the bill was intended to make permanent the Liberal administration. The government, he said, had tried its best to avoid a conflict with the House of Lords, but should the conflict arise, while he would deeply regret it, he had no doubt of the issue (Frenchmen cheering).

Sir Stafford Northcote objected to Mr. Gladstone's reference to the House of Lords. The bill was then ordered to a third reading by unanimous vote. The result was received with prolonged cheering.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice yesterday that he intended to offer a motion of censure of the government's Egyptian policy, as follows:—"That the agreement proposed between England and France would not establish good government and tranquillity in Egypt, or justify England in assuming a loan debt." Mr. Arthur Arnold (liberal) gave notice that he would offer the following amendment to the censure of motion:—"That parliament withhold the expression of an opinion regarding the negotiations with France until it knows what proposals on Egyptian finances are to be submitted to the cabinet."

This evening Mr. Gladstone said all the powers had agreed to attend the conference. It was doubtful, however, whether a report sentative of the Porte would be present at the first sitting. He promised to devote Monday to a discussion of the motion of censure in case the franchise bill passed.

RUMORED THREATS AGAINST THE POPE.

ROME, June 21.—It is now officially admitted at the Vatican that serious threats against the Pope's life have been received from dynamiters. Recently a letter was received at the Vatican from a source entitled to evidence, stating that a well-arranged plan to attack the papal residence by dynamite had been matured, and would be carried out at the first favorable opportunity, the conspirators aiming at the life of the Pope. This intelligence has assumed the character of a held conference and took steps to foil the would-be assassins. An extra guard of picked men was posted around the Vatican. The Pope was kept in ignorance of the receipt of the letter. The Pope observed the extra double sentries, and insisted upon knowing the reasons for it. When told he became deeply agitated, and said, "I am not alarmed with any personal fears, but I do think that the dynamite explosion has reached this city." The Roman clergy do not hesitate in saying that they attribute these dynamite threats against the Pope to Freemasons, who, they declare, are at present furious against the Vatican because of its recent warfare upon them. A close espionage has been established upon visitors to the Vatican Library. Cardinal Howard and some of his colleagues in the Sacred College treat the dynamite threat with ridicule.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

PENNSYLVANIA, June 27.—The Democratic State Convention has adopted the following: Resolved, that in the withdrawal from public life of that illustrious statesman and patriot, Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic party has lost its most honored and trusted leader, but in Grover Cleveland we recognize a worthy successor, whose nomination at Chicago would ensure a glorious victory in November and guarantee to the people of the country pure and honest and economical administration of the general Government.

BISMARCK ON GERMAN PROTECTION.

BERLIN, June 27.—In discussing the steamship subsidy scheme in the Reichstag yesterday, Bismarck expressed with any personal opinion of the House that not place necessary confidence in him. It was not a question now of pursuing the colonial policy by subvention and protection, nor of entering upon the Utopian scheme of founding new provinces, but Germany could not withhold protection from Germans abroad when it was demanded. The refusal to grant such protection would be equivalent to a declaration of insolvency. Germany could not afford to assume such a position. Bismarck reminded the House that some time ago an outbreak and second war with France were generally expected, and that inclination was therefore excited everywhere. Nevertheless members must bear witness that he did not allow it to come to pass. The governments of France since 1870 had maintained confidence in Germany. Germany's relations with France were confidential and amicable as with any other country. There existed complete trust in reciprocal treatment and in mutual honor of both.

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