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MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

A Great Daily Paper Speaks out in Favor of Christian Schools.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The communications from all sources that The communications from all sources thick peur in upon us show the great interest which is taken in the proper education of the young. We have no space to answer all the objec-tions which have been made to the view of the subject already presented in our columns. Une thing is quite remarkable, and that is the ignorance displayed by many of the writers as to the character of most of our common schools. The change has been very gradual and greater in some communities than in others where less pressure has been brought to bear upon the local boards. There are to near upon and not not not the start are are ratal districts and possibly city wards in some municipalities where a teacher would not be censured or dismissed who should undertake to teach the generally accepted tenets of the Christian religion ; but this has been done with no little severity in many localities, and the progress is toward that realt throughout the entire country. Where a large majority of the tax payers are nomin-ally "evangelical" Christians the stress is not so great; but where sectarianism is strong and there is a large sprinkling of the Jewish and other anti-Christian elements, there is no toleration of religious instruction.

If any of our readers is curious and desires to pursue this line of investigation, let him examine one of the new roading-books prepared for the use of the common schools, and slready widely sold, in which the

NAME OF THE GREAT REDEEMER IS NOT ONCE PRINTED.

and there is absolutely no reference to Christ or the Christian religion in all its pages. In mother the name of God, either as Creator, Governor or Saviour of the race of man is not ence mentioned. It is a sufficient answer to a critic, whose letter is too fanatical in temper to print, to point him to the People's College in this city, supported at the expense ef the State. He will find, we are told, that a very large proportion of the pupils are of Hebrew blood and religion. No class of our is to them a real grievance as the Hebrews, many of whom are large property-holders and have been taxed for years to support schools in which all that is most blasphemous in their eyes was daily recognized in the lessons rehearsed by the pupils. The fact that they are comparatively satisfied with the sufficient answer as to the coloriess and unchristian character of the institution.

ginning of wisdom. We believe that the self denying doctrines taught in the life and enforced by the death of Jeans Obrist are a high and holy living. We hold the Hebrews, agnostics, atheists, and all who dissent from the Christain faith, ought to have perfect li-

berey of conscience, and cannot fairly or rea-sonably be held in this land of freedom to contribute of their substance to the support of Christian schools. We therefore hold that the State especially in all the older communities, should take its hand from the school as It has from the church, and leave to the people, who have the greatest interest in the work, the task of supporting the seminaries of learning as they do the places of Christian worship. Those who hold that this will not be done if the law does not require it are the direct heirs in spirit of the doubters who declared that when the Church and State were separated the former would soon cease to ex-ist. The logic of facts has refuted their argument, and it will to the end of time. Christianity is bound to triumph in the earth, and the Kingdom will come at the last through the daily religious training of those who are to be its children.

MIRACULOUS INCIDENTS Telegraphed in Connection with the Terrible Johnstown Calamity. Δı

The following incidents of the Pennsylvania

floud are found among the Associated Press despatches of the 3rd inst. This one is dated at Jonnstown and tells of an incident at Cambria City :---

"The miracle, as it is called, that happened, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception has caused a tremendous sensation. A large number of persons will testify as to the nature of the event. May devotions were in progress on Friday night when the water descended on Cambria City. The church was filled with people, but when the noise of the flood was heard the congregation hastened to get out of the way. They succeeded as far as escaping from the interior is concerned and in a few moments the church was partially submerged, the water reaching 15 feet up the sides and swirling around the corners furiously. The building was badly wrecked, the Hebrew blood and religion. No class of our benches were torn out and in general the en-ofsizens have remained as quiet under what the structure both inside and outside was is to them a real grievance as the Hebrews, fairly dismantled. Yesterday morning when an entrance was forced through the blocked doorway the ruln appeared to be complete. One object alone had escaped the water's wrath. The statue of the Blessed Virgin that had been decorated because of the May devotions was as unsullied as the day it was course of instruction at this college, and are made. The flowers, the wreaths, the lace crowding their children into it, is itself a veil were undisturbed and unsoiled. Not a wrinkle was observed in its outlines. The

marks on the wall showed that the surface of The Roy. Dr. Patrick F. McSweeny, rector | the water had risen to a hel tht of 15 feet, while of a Catholic church in this city, has ad-dressed to us a well-written and very tem-saved from the liquid. Every one who has rest latter suggesting that the remedy for sucroundings is firmly seen the statue convinced that the incident was a miraculous one and even to the most skeptical the affair savors of the supernatural." The Church of the Immsculate Conception at Cambria City, is for the German Catholics, its pastor is Rev. Ed ward Trautwoin, who will probably have many inquiries regarding the above incident as soon as the excitement will have subsided. Here is one that is also dated at Johns town and relates to a convant in that city. There are two convents of nuns in Johnstown (or we should say there were) namely, the Convent of St. John, for Sisters of Char-ity, of which Sister Mary Ignatia was the superioress ; and the Convent of St. Agness for Sistersof St. Francis, Sister Mary Bernardins, superioress. In the first named convent there were ten Sisters, in the other. six. We cannot now say to which of these two con-Irish Catholic church and convent. A remarkable story is told about these Sisters. The Mother Superior of the convent saw the wave coming, which, she says was mountains can be separated distinctly into that which is altogether secular. high. She at once called all the Sisters into The proper behavior, the unselfish temper the Chapel. Here the dozen nuns began to pray as they possibly never prayed before for protection from the water. When the water struck the An eminent Doctor of Divinity, long pastor of a leading Boston "Orthodox" Congrega-tional Church, has written us a pleasant let-ter, in which he urges as the chief objection

FATHER DAMIEN.

The Requiem Mass at Honolulu for the Martyr-Pricit.

In Honolulu, Hawali, on April 29, there was a Pontifical Requiem Mass at the Cathe-dral for the repose of the soul of the late Father Damien. The altars, pulpit and pillars were all draped in mourning. In the body of the church, just below the altar rail, stood a catafalque with lighted candles on either side. On the catalalque was a priest's stole and the decoration of Knight Commander of the Royal Urder of Kalakaua which had been bestowed on the late Father. Among those occupying seats in the church were : Hon. John O. Dominis, Hon. A. S. Bleghorn, Major J. H. Wadehouse, H. B. M.'s Commissioner ; Mons. d'Anglade, French Commissioner ; Senor Canavarro, Portuguese ('ommissioner ; Mr. J. W. Robertson, Vice Chamberlain ; Mr. Judge McCally, Mr. W. J. Harding, Chief Engineer H. B. Mr. S. Cormorant, and Mr. M. Molnerny.

The Mass was sung by the Lord Bishop of Olba, assisted by Father Clement, as assistant priest ; Father Sylvester, descon ; Father Rsymond, subdescon. The St. Louis College band, under the direction of Brother Francis, played the following music in excellent style: Funeral March, Beethoven; Dirge, "Fallen Heroes," by C. A. White; "Domini Jesus Coristi," Schmidt, and two dirges.

During the Mass the Bishop of Olba advanced to the altar rail and spoke as follows:

"We are assembled for the purpose of honorwe are assembled for the physics of holdr-ing the memory of a man whose fame has been extended over the whole globe. There is, per-haps, not a city, small or large, in the civilized world where the name of Father Damien is not heard and blessed by every feeling heart. Every honest man is entitled to our respect; but there are many degrees in the merits of good men. A good Ohristian is justly honored by his fellow-Christians; a generous benefactor is ensitled to the gratitude of those who have reenvited to the gravitude of those who have re-ceived his benefits; a zealous propagator of the Gospel of Christ, who works honestly for the salvation of souls, and who practices himself the works of charity he preaches to others, will al-ways earn the admiration of fair-minded people. Father Damien unites all these tills in an emihent degree in common with many others. But he has two more glorious titles which raise him he has two more giorious titles which rate him above the rest of good men-he is a hero and a martyr of Christian charity. History offers many heroes in different directions. The most celebrated are perhaps those men who risked their lives on the bastlefield for the defence of their country, with the determination to con-quer or die Father Damien seems to me to be a more glorious hero than he who falls on the battlefield sword in hand. About thirty-four years old, in the fullness of health and strength, he offered himself to share the fate of those unfortunate human beings, whom Providence has separated from any intercourse with their rela-tives and friends. He asked as a favor the per-mission to live in an anticipated tomb for the necessity. His hierarchical superiors had only the pleasure of giving their consent to this sell. escrificing offer with their admiration for his superior merit. He not only exposed himself to the loathcome disease, but he faced the danger with a supernatural Christian indifference, perwith a supernatural Christian indifference, per-haps with more hope than fear to fall a victim to his charity. Without doing harm to any-body he conquered, like Christ, by death. "After having felt during many years the symptoms of the coming disease, these last two years it had become evident that the disgusting sickness had taken hold of his body. He con-tinued still his arduous work as long as the least ability remained, until God called him to his ability remained, until God called num to his reward, a real martyr of his devotion to the work of Christian charity during sixteen years, when he had entered only into his fiftieth year. In the name of the great Order of which Father Damien was a distinguished member. I thank Damien was a distinguished memoer, I thank you for the kind proof of sympathy you give us by your presence on this occasion. At the same time, allow me to congratulate you, because your public tribute of honor paid to the memory of a priest whose faith may more or less differ from yours, proves that you highly appreciate Obvious converse of prior because for Christian courage and virtue wherever you find

. A. Fowler, the solos by Miss M. McNally

service at Notre Dame church, which was | eyes. opened with prayer, the Rev. Father Sentenne afterwards announcing the order of the ceremony, which was under control of Arch-bishop Fabre. The congregation, which con-sisted wholly of the heads of families or their representatives, solemnly consecrated them-representatives, solemnly consecrated them-selves to the Sacred Heart by an act of con-secration. At the close of the proceedings the Hely Sacrament was blessed by Arcabishop Fabre. Several members of the League of the Sacred Heart were present and wore their badges.

POWER OF THE MASS.

What the Sacrifice of the New Law is.

Archbishop Eyre of Glasgow, preached re-cently on the occasion of the dedication of a memorial altar, taking for his text the words: " Do this in commemoration of Me" (Luke,

. <u>2</u>2, v. 19). It seemed to him, he said, most suitable that he should speak of the Sacrifice of the New Law. The purpose for which they erected that altar was to offer that Sacrifice fire began, and it soon got the best of the fire of the New Law. It was true Our Lord had department. The water supply gave out died on the cross, and that the Sacrifice was within two hours after the fire began and erected that altar was to offer that Sacrifice sufficient for the whole world; but it was then the flamee had a clean sweep. Word equally true that that atonement required to was triegraphed to T seems and a train start-be applied to the soul of every individual; ed with fire apparatus at 4.35 p.m., reaching and that was done by Mass. Malachias foretold that the day would come when the sacrifice of the Old Law would give place to a Alaska, escaped destruction by putting out newer and more excellent Sacrifice, which into the harbor. A great deal of property would not, like the Sacrifice of the Cross, be was moved only to be burned up in other offered up in the one place only, but all over the world ; and that from the rising of the the world; and that from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, there would be a great cleansing Obl tion, under the New Law. It would be a greater sacrifice than that of the Gentiles. That Oblation was the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ in the Eucharistic Sacrifice. The Mass was beautifully prefigured in Le-

bave been lynched for stealing. viticus-" The fire on the altar shall burn, and the priest shall feed it, patting wood on it every day." And our Lord gave to the Bishops and prisets the power of offering up the Sacrifice, when He said, "As often as you do this, you do it in commemoration of Me." The New Sacrifice excelled those of the Old As Discussed by Our Contemporaries. NOTE THE DIFFERENCE. Law. They were but types ; the Mass derived its excellence from the fact that it is paper reporter. In Irelanda newspaper editor may be choked off with impunity by any J. P. consolation and for the corporal and spiritual the very same Sacrifice as that of the Cross, comfort of those sufferers who were there by that the wintim offered up is the same, the that the victim offered up is the same, the only difference being that the Mass is an un-bloody Sacrifice, "Without the shedding of -Toronto Globe, THE AMERICAN ARISTICCRAT. blood," said St. Paul "there is no remission Having reduced the wages of his men An of sin." But the shedding of Our Lord's blood drew Carnegie, in accordance with his usua once was sufficient for all. The effect of prayer was seen in the fact that when Our custom after such incidents, will take a pleasure trip to Europe. The workingman is rapidly Lord was angry with the people for the earning that protection not only taxes his din worshiping of the calf, and Moses tesought him on their behalf, the Lord turned away ner pail, brobs it. - Chicago Herald. PREDICT A BURSTING BESERVIOR. Wiggins predicts that Toronto will have a severe earthquake in 1904. It is a long time from the anger He had threatened the peo-But greater even than prayer was the efficacy of the Mass. The Mass was also of utility and advantageous in that it allowed us

by the blessing of the Holy Sacrament, the Christ is the chaste Mother of the very Rev. Father Toupin officiating, assisted by Founder of Ohristianity. Nearly two thous-Reve, J. A. McCallen and J. Quinlivan. Be and years have passed and Mary of Nazaroth fore the Tantum Ergo was chanted the Rev. sill stands as a mode' woman, as a virgin and P. Dowd read, in a very clear and distinct as a mother because she saved Jeans Christ volce, an act of consecration of the whole and fied with Him when Herod would have parish of St. Patrick to the Sacred Heart. murdered Him. We all revere our mothers. The choir exercises were conducted by Prof. It is our wish that our dying head may rest on her bosom as in the days of our childhood ; being greatly appreciated. that our ears may near her sweet words and From 13,000 to 14 000 persons attended the that our eyes may have their last look in her

WIFED OUT BY FLAMES. The Business Portion of the City of Scattle

Totaliy Destroyed. PORTLAND, Ore., June 7.- A special to the Oregonian, from Seattle, last night, says the business portion of Seattle, the largest city in the territory, is in ashes. Every bank, hotel and place of amusement, all the leading business houses, all the newspaper officer railroad depots, and miles of steamboat wharves, coal bunkers, freight warehouses, and telegraph offices have been burned. The fire began near the corner of Front and Pearl screets, in the Seattle candy factory building, at 2 30 p.m., and before midnight it had consumed the whole of the business section of the city, northward to Stetsen and Post's mill, along Front and Second streets, to the water front, involving a loss of over \$5,000, 000.

The city is literally wiped out except the residence portion op high ground. At 8.30 o'clock the flames had reached the wharves, and steamboats and shipping were compelled to head out into the stream. A stiff breeze was blowing from the northwest when the Stattle in 63 minutes. The ocean steamers Mexico, for San Francisco, and Ancon, for places, so quickly did the fiames spread.

It is estimated that the loss by firs to the city in buildings alone is \$10,000,000 and all the personal loases will probably reach \$20,000,000. It is thought many persons must have porished in the flames. Giant powder was used to blow up the buildings in hope of staying the progress of the fire, but to no effect. It is reported a number of men

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

In England the Duke of Cambridge is hauled

THE CRONIN MURDER.

Sifting the Secrets of the Clan-na-Gael at the Inquest.

NEW YORK, June 4 -The Herald's Chicago despatch says : Hereafter all money raised in Chicago for the benefit of the Irish will be sent direct to Parnell and will not be trusted to the Chan na-Gael. This determination was arrived at at the meeting of the Irish socie-ties at Fitzgerald's hall, the Chan na-Gael men offering a vigorous opposition. For the first time the names of the inner circle or executive body of the Clan ne. Gael is made known as follows : J. J. Bradley, chairman, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Ronayne, secetary, New York city; Thomas Tierney, treasurer, Brooklyn; Patrick Egan (now Minister to brookiyn; Patrick Egan (now Minister to Chill), Linceln, Neb.; Luke Dillon (now in Chicago), Philadelphia; John M. Leonard, Fall River, Mass.; E. O. Meagher Condon, Washington, D.C.; L. B. Buckley and Mor-timer Scanlan, Chicago, Ill.

HOW THE COMMITTEE DIVIDED.

It is understood that in the past this committen has stood four for the Cropin party and tive against it the Croninites being Con-don, Scanlan, Bradicy and Dillon. The other faction was headed by Patrick Egan. It is said now that \$235,000 has not been satisfactorily accounted for by the famous "tri-angle " which was court martialled at Buffalo isst August. It is claimed that lionayne, the secretary of the committee, and Patrick Egan appealed numberless times to Gronin to desist from pressing his investigation, but Oronin refused.

Une of the latest letters Cronin received was from Ronayne, asking him "in the name of the holy cause of Ireland "to let up on the investigation and let the thing go. Cronin's letter in reply to this appeal—one of the last Cronin wrote—informed Ronayne that he Cronin) stuck to his vote in relation to the use of the funds by the "triangle." All the letters that passed between Cronin and the Clan-na-Gael executive officers are now here in the hands of Cronin's friends.

THE BUPFALO COURT MARTIAL.

In the court martial proceedings in Buffalo one of the rules of the committee was that all documents should be destroyed as soon as submitted. Dr. P. McGahey, of Philadelphis, opposed this rule and made a careful autograph copy of each document and this copy is in existence. The court martial con-sisted of Dr. P. H. Cronin, of Calcago, chairman; Dr. P. McGahey, of Philadelphia; John D. McMabon. of Rome, N.Y.; P. A. O'Boyle, of Pittsten, Pa.; Christopher F. Byrna, of Saxenville, Mass.; and James J. Rogors, of Brooklyn. Ragors, O'Boyle and Byrne were avowed partisans of the accused. Cronin, McGahev and MoMahon belonged to the other side, out bicMahon voted against

conviction. CHICAGO, June 5.- In the Cronin inquest to-day, Patrick McGarry, a friend of Dr. Oronin, testified as to what Cronin told him regarding the investigation by a committee of the Clan-na-Gael, at Buffalo, of charges that Alexander Sullivan appropriated funds of the clan to his own use, while a member of the executive board, or "triangle." McGarry said Cronin informed him that the charges were not only of misappropriation of funds, but that its "triangle" had sent men to their death and to British prisons. The witness could not remember the exact amount of money mentioned by Cronin, but it approximated half a million dollars. The witness then told of his visit to Toronto, after Cro-nin's death, and the result of his interviews with the reporter, Mr. Long. The latter at first denied having sent the misleading despatches, but subsequently said he had sent a statement of the facts to Frank Scanlan, of this city. Oronin said to the witness, after the Buffalo investigation, that if he was murdered, it would be at Alexander Sullivan's instigation. Cronin also said that the life of Dr. McGahey, of Philadelphia, who joined Cronin in reporting against Sullivan, at the Buffalo investigation, was also in danger, and that an attempt had been made to decoy him

perate letter suggesting that a godless education may be found by allowing the State to teach the children in all secular studies during proper school hours, and then turning them over to religious teachers to perfect what was lacking in the hours dominated by State authority. This was tried at his suggestion at Poughkeepsie, was tried at his suggestion as rough keepine, as he says, with very good results. There are two objections to this, either of which we regard as fatal. One is that most communities would not be content to give up the religious hours wholly to the priests of that Church, and if there were half a dozen claimants for the privilege the confusion would break up the compromise. Another objection, still more vital in our eyes, is that there can be no proper " secular " training which ignores the great facts of history, and man's relations to the unseen world.

THERE ARE MEN,

it is said, who serve God on a Sunday and the devil all the rest of the week ; but we do not believe human conduct, or the building up of human character can be divided on any such lines, or that the training of children can be separated distinctly into that which is The proper behavior, the unselfish temper and deportment of a child in a class room cannot be secured under intelligent sanctions with no reference to the Divine Law.

to the surrender of the State support and con- | ment." trol of the schools, that the State passes laws ment be obeyed if the laws cannot be read? Hence reading and writing must be taught by the State 1 But it is of far more importance that a child should acquire the spirit of obedience than that he should learn to read the text of the law. How many of the inhabitanis of Massachusetts ever read the letter of her various statutes, which they are expected to obey? There are many things far more necessary to the character of the peaceful, law-abiding citizen than reading and writing, and with most of these the State has long ceased to intermeddle.

There is one sentence in the Doctor's letter we wish could be rung, in tones never to be forgotten, in every ear in New England. It is this: "To give up the (State) schools would not millions then abandon the schoolhouse as they have already abandoned the Church ?" (Hear, hear.) In a former article we pointed to the falling off in the attendance upon church worship throughout New England as

THE DIRECT EFFECT OF THE FAILURE TO GIVE RELIGIOUS TEACHING

to the young in the common schools. Several uninformed Yankees, now living in other States, who only visit their New England ancentral homes on featal days, wrote to us the most vehement denials that there was any tuch decadence in church worship. But we knew whereof we were speaking, and it is this fact and its connection with the subject we are treating, that gives earnestness to the thoughts we are pressing upon the attention of the young and the grass will grow round the church doors.

We believe that the fear of God is the be- Arabic. ment the states . 1.7

No one is asked to look upon these extrafor the people; the State requires that they ordinary incidents as miracles; but no one shall be obeyed; and how can this require- should be too eager to deny that they are ordinary incidents as miracles ; but no one miracles. We do not place them here as miraceulous interpositions of Divine Providence ; we simply copy them from the current news dispatches, just as we find them.

> THE HIGHEST IDEAL --- None of us know the power of temptations which may assail us or the degree of strength we shall have to resist them ; we can neither fathom the influence of inherited tendencies nor forses how future events are to shape out course. But we can all form a fair general idea of what is right to be done; we can all cherish a conception of a pure, virtuous, and beautiful character, of just, generous, and noble conduct, and strive to conform our daily life to our highest ideal.

Each one of us is bound to make the little, amall circle the widest good may flow. Each

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and the second second

The Bishop also spoke in Hawaiian, being considerably affected. The Very Rev. Father Leonore acted as

usher, and saw that the large congregation present was comfortably seated .- Catholic Review.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

Bicentenary of the Apparitions of the Sacred Heart.

In the churches of St. Patrick and Notre Dame were on Sunday evening held services specially commemorative of the two hun-dredth anniversary of the apparitions of the Sacred Heart of Jeens to the blessed Margaret Mary, a nun of the Visitation order, at Paray-le-Monial, in France. During the present month similar services will be held in the Roman Catholic churches throughout the whole world.

At St. Patrick's church not fewer than 5,000 persons were present. The service commenced with the recitation of, the Holy Rosary by the Rev. J. Quinlivan, which was followed by the singing of a beautiful hymn by the pupils of St. Patrick's school assisted by a few selected female voices. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Callaghan, who showed the effects of human love upon the heart, and contended that if the impressions circle in which he lives better and happing of natural affections operated so powerfully Each of us is bound to see that out of that upon the heart, the effects of spiritual love would be still more noticeable. The heart of of us may have fixed in his mind the thought | Jeans, according to Catholic theology, was dethat out of a single house may flow influences serving not only of veneration but also of adthat shall stimulate the whole commonwealth and the whole civilized world.—Dean Stanley. tion of the divinity. In order to propagate the To ridicule the oddities of our neighbors is devotion of the Sacred Heart the rev. gentlewit of the cheapest and easiest kind ; and we | man proposed the spostleship of prayer as the oan all be satirical if we give the reins to our first degree, the recitation of the rosary can all de satirical in we give the reins te our ill-nature. The jest so amusing to ourselves may, however, inflict a deep wound upon sensitive nature, while it seldom fails to bring a heavy retribution upon the author. first degree, the recitation of the resary satisfies a deep wound upon sensitive nature, while it seldom fails to bring a heavy retribution upon the author. A wise man's day is worth a fool's ille .-- | emply our Lord's presence in the Holy Sabra------- Was Ioliowe

1. P.

ff, and Toronto needn't be afraid, anyhow. It would take more than an earthquake to disturb the impassibility of some of the Jesuit orators of that bigoted old city.—Canadian Freeman to pay the four fould debt St. Thomas told us we owe to God. The debt of individual ME. MERCIER'S JESUIT'S BILL.

honor we were unable to pay except by the Mass wherein we offered the only Oblation "We must turn Mercier out because he passed the Jesuis bill," cries the Montreal Gazette and other Lower Canadian Tory organs. Then turning to Dominion politics the same papers call upon the French Canadians to vote solidly for Sir John Macdonald because he refuses to worthy Him, of God Himself. In the same way it was only by the Mass we could thank Him for the favors we had received, beg par-don for our size, and ask those favors, spiritlisallow the aforesaid Jesuit bill | If Mercier wal and temporal, we stood in need of. They saw then how thankful they ought to be for to blame for passing such a measure, should Sin John be commended for ratifying it ?--Otlaw that great Sacrifice. It was their belief in its efficacy that caused them so generously Free Press.

A CONSISTENT CATHOLIC.

The following information about Wm. O'Con Man must be lost in astoniebment at the nor, the champion carsman of America, will we know, be interesting to our readers. Mr. great gifts of the Mass. They should show they appreciated it. They should endeavor We know, be interesting to our readers. Int. O'Connor is very unassuming in fact. a very bashful man. He cannot say a half a dozen words in public without completely breaking down. If he could make as many word per minute as strokes he would do better. He is a very practical Oatholic. His race at Washingto hear Mass as often as they could. Constantine the Great heard Mass every day, and Henry III, of Eagland heard three Masses dally, and seemed thereby to obtain special temporal prosperity, because he reigned fifty. ton took place on Saturday. The Friday before his backer insisted on his eating meat, but O'Connor sternly refused, saying, "I can beat six years; St. Thomas, after saying Mass, used to serve another. The great Chancellor, Sir Thomas Moore, used to serve Mass, and his backer insisted on his easting meat, but O'Connor sternly refused, saying, "I can beat him without meat." He attended Mass almost every day during the time he was training at Washington. His father was blind, but never missed Mass and Vepers on Sunday. O'Con-nor and his brother alternately escorted their blind father to Mass and from it. The cham-pion carsman is highly respected in Washington when found fault with for it by the king reand a few of his warmest friends say he will al-ways succeed in his undertakings. He neither when in Washington. Mr. O'Connor is a mem-ber of Y.M.I. No. 7 of Toronto, and Grand District Deputy at Large for the Society.— Canadian Freeman.

QUITE RIGHT.

An application to the Dominion Government for a million dollars to be spent upon the Mont-CHBISTIAN WOMANHOOD : The Resurrection, says Archbfshop Gross, was in truth a boon io woman, for Christianity raised her from the lowest depths of degradation, morally, intellectually and politically, and wrought her redemption and elevation. When Ohrist from the scompodetion for the programme. The harbor it is well known is none too large, from a million dollars to be spent upon the Mont-real harbor it is well known is none too large, from a second line of wharves can be built. Thus the accommodation for vessels will be doubled. At the same time such an embankment would act as a protecting wall to the city against spring floods. It would further guard the wharves against the ice shoves, and thus permit of the erection of permanent warehouses. The argument in favor of the grant of a million dollars towards the work by the Government is ingenious. The Dominion last year assumed the channel debt. While the debt rested upor ornation his heart became, as it were, a por-tion of the divinity. In order to propagate the devotion of the Saored Heart the rest, gentle-man proposed the apostleship of prayer as the first degree, the recitation of the resur-paration as the third and superior degrees. In onclusion he invited all who did not belong te other faiths to j oin the ranks en Proces-sion Sanday, and so honor nublicly and sol. Heart of the altar. The sermon was followed

and the second second

away. Captain Schaack has been suspended by Chief Hubbard, foralleged dereliction of duty in the Cronin case,

CHICAGO, June G.—In the Oronin inquest to-day, J. W. Moore, cashier of John T. Les-ter & Co., brokers, testified that between June 1st, 1882, and April 13th, 1883, Alex-ander Sullivan paid to the firm, on transactions with the firm, the sum of \$133,800 that during the same period he drew out \$115,318 in obeques, and stock worth \$14,000, showing a net less of about \$4,500. One of Lester & company's book keepers was put on the stand and read an abstract of the transactions in stocks which Sullivan had with the firm.

CHICAGO, June 7.-When the Oronin inuest was resumed this morning the name of John F. Beggs, chief of the Clan-na-Gael osmp of which Dr. Cronin was a member, was called, but did not respond. It was subsequently found that his office was closed and that there was a sign on his door which read that he was not to be seen.

Continued on eighth page.

PARIS, June 6.—In the debate on the educa-tional budget in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the rising of ex-Premier Ferry to address the house caused a great uproar. A member of the Right shouted, "The blood of the Tonquin dead chokes you," and many similar cries were heard. M. de Cassagnac advised the house to submit and listen. "We swallow our disgust," exclaimed M. Bourgeois, a deputy from the de-partment of Vendee. Finally, on the demand of the President, order was restored, and M. Ferry proceeded with his remarks.

rent was refused.

died woman in mighty Rome and intellectual Greece was but the slave of man's passion. Mary, the chaste Virgin Mother of God, has taken away the shame of womanhood. She was to stand forever as the highest type and model of womanhood. Woman stands to-day in a glorious position, but nowhere is her place so high as in the Holy Church. She has a work to do, as only woman can do. To whom is all this advancement due? Te

plied to his master that what he did to serve his Lord, the King of Heaven, could not be displeasing to his earthly king. As they assisted at Mass they should at the "Memento" pray for their deceased former pastor. Neither they nor he could imagine their late pastor required their prayers. Let them. at any rate, pray for his intention, and it not needed for himself their prayers would be at his disposal for those who require them.

and wisely to raise that beautiful altar.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND OATHOLIO CHRONICLE

RESEDA:

<u>a</u>*;

Or, Sorrows and Joys.

Second Part.

CHAPTER XV. Continued. FIFTH LETTER.

You wish for a portrait of Madame Ville-blanche, my dear Teress. I will try to gratify you, but remember that I am not a good artist.

en your account, for the general charm of her appearance has hitherto made me neglect details. Here then is an exact photograph. Madame Villeblanche is scarcely forty

years old : she is small, but her figure is so erect and slight that she appears to be of middle height. Her brow is high, well shaped, and full of thought, her eye-brows are arched, the eyes beautiful in form, colour countenance pensive ; she wears a black lace if the name she bears did not owe its distinotion to her. In her own home she is one of those charming beings who shed around them an influence of peace, happiness, and goodness She is a loving wife, an affectionate relation, kindly and constant attention by which a woman becomes the very soul of domestic life.

I must not forget to answer your questions regarding Kerprat. I was sure that you would be interested in what I told you of Alan. The ardent and loyal character of a man, who would give his life for his faith, must attract and please you. I have heard who bears an ancient name, happened to spend a little time at Kerprat lately. In a visit to the churchyard he observed the effigies of Alan's ancestors carved in stone and their shield bearing the motto "without stain." These time-worn monuments directed his desires to a definite aim ; he asceran alliance between his daughter and to be solved. the descendant of those ancient knights "You, as a young girl, cannot understand would give him the greatest pleasure. There the unfathomable sadness of the words," reand was only too glad of an opportunity of still before me, making the Oldcastles forget the pain she "I lived at P had involuntarily caused them, lost no time in communicating to them the wishes of this rich man. You may imagine what followed ; negotiations were useless, Alan's refusal was midst ef all my troubles, I clung to the hope definite. Mrs. Dabouloy, urged by Louis, that God would preserve her to me. When clearly explained to Mrs. Vaulorin the I returned to France, my little girl, my last clearly explained to Mrs. Vaulorin the reasons of Alan's refursal, and even went so far as to renew the formal proposal made three years before by Miss Hermine. Her boldness was crowned with success, and the food of sorrowful memories. marriage will very shortly take place. Job, at whose ordination I was present a week tried to say something, but the words died ago, will say his Mass for them at St. Sul- upon her lips. pice on the day they are married, and George and Henry will go to hear it.

by the end of next week. How delighted I shall be, dearest Teress ! This is I hope MADELINE

CHAPIER XVI.

FOUND.

emotion ; " mignenette is rare at this time of year. You had not got it this morning.,' "It has just been sent to me ; I was alone, and and you cannot think how sadly the little flower speaks to me ! I will tell you all about it,' she added, taking Madelino's hands in her own. "There is sweetness as well as sadness in the past, and this evening I feel that I must speak of the loved ones who are gone. am going away to-morrow, usar child, ann who knows if we shall ever see each other again ? Before we part, I give you a proof of lanche, my dear ieresa. I will ery to gia again (before we part, i give you a proof of ify you, but remember that I am not a good my great love, by confiding to you the memory rtist. To-day I looked at her most particularly the days of which I speak, still fills my heart

The second s

with sorrow and my eyes with tears." Madeline listened in silence, with her eyes fixed on Madame Villeblanche's face, in

which every feeling of her heart was re-

flocted. "The outer world knows nothing of my life," she said, "at least of my private life. Even in the home circle, we speak but little are arched, the eyes beautiful in form, colour and expression, the mouth well cut, and the countemance pensive; she wears a black lace a kind of selfishness in burdening others with lappet over her black hair, -- such is Madame grief and mourning which is not their own, Villeblanche's outward appearance. She is and on the other band a feeling heart shrinks full of talent of every kind, and seems to from letting indifferent people see the tears combine the perfection of many different whose source can never be dried up. And so, qualities. In society she is thoroughly at her the past is only spoken of when I and my ease, and there is something in her manner husband are alone together. The real motive and bearing which one would call high-bred, which decided me to live a wandering life which decided me to live a wandering life and then devote myself to my present life, is unknown. Doubtless it was the will of God that I should serve Him thus, and sooner or later He could have made the way clear to She is a loving wife, an affectionate relation, and agreeable in conversation ; she bestows on every one and everything around her that a terrible abiding thought which would have killed me if I had not sought some means of turning from it. Alas! Miss Gerting, I am a childless mother."

"I thought so," said the girl, in a tone of deep feeling.

It was quite true. When Madame Villeblanche treated questions connected with education or spoke of little children, there was in the end of the story from Mrs. Dabouloy her- her words, her voice, and her glance, a sert self. A seeming chance has hurried on the of suppressed emotion which Madeline had march of events. A rich man, whose great observed, and from which she had concluded desire is to see his daughter married to one that the subject touched some chord in her inmost heart. She had never communicated this idea to anyone, and as there were no children to be seen in Madame Villeblanche's home, she had not been able to account for the feeling whose existence she guessed. Was it because she had never known a mother's joys, that she loved little children so well and spoke of them with such sweet and tentained that there was no nobler name in and spoke of them with such sweet and ten-all the province than that of Oldcastle, der sadness? Or was it because these joys and he confided to Mrs. Vaulorin that had once been hers? The problem was about

was much to be said in favour of the match, | sumed Madame Villeblanche. "Certainly the young girl is possessed of many good my married life was full of trials. Home qualifies and does not share her father's dissensions, partings. ruin, and poverty have vanity. Mrs. Vaulorin, who had in her in-most heart regretted her daughter's decision as nothing compared to the sorrow that was

"I lived at Paris in poverty and obscurity, and while 1 was there I heard the death of my boy; I had to go to a distant land and leave my other child behind me. But in the

Madeline whose heart was deeply touched,

"And what a child she was !" continued Madame Villeblanche, slowly ; "loving and I am almost sure that I shall see you again gentle, with a sweet art of finding hopes and consolations which used to astonish me. Every one felt that there was a charm about your last letter from your most affectionate her. I had never to defend her against another child or another mother. She drew me out of my sorrows, for if I did not smile she away my gloom. She had become my com-panion and my friend. Nothing escaped her; It was in vain to two and sheet her; would not play. And that her sweet little face might not be overclouded, I used to chase it was in vain to try and cheat her by a mere semblance of galety. If when I had put her playthings before her, I took my work and did not think of watching over my expression of countenance, her prattle would seon be hushed and her toys forsaken, and she would come and seat berself beside me, sad and pensive like myself.

"Answer me, for pity's sake, answer me !" | JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND. enid Madeline, in a choking voice. "Because my husband's sunt is Mrs. Le

a program and an off

moyne, and we wished to avoid confusion. Villeblanche is my name too; and both at Havre and in America my husband was always known as Lemoyne-Villeblanche," "Then your name, your real name it-"Lemoyne-Villeblanche." _ 9'

"Mother i you are my mother !" cried Madeline, falling on her knees, and bursting into tears.

The depths of Madame Villeblanche's soul were stirred. She grew pale ; but, controll-ing her emotion, she said : "What do you mean, child ? Why such a cruel jest !"

"You are my mother, you are my own mother !" repeated Madeline, throwing her arms round Madame Villeblanche.

" Madeline ! Madeline ! what delusion has come over you ? You are English, and

"No, no !" exclaimed Madeline, amidat her tears, "I have lived in England because Teresa took me there after grandpapa's death ; but 1 was born at Kerprat, and you are my mother.'

Madame Villeblanche was deeply affected she raised Madeline's head and put back her hair. " Look at me !" she said ; and Madeline fixed her sweet, brown eyes upon her while her great tears rolled down her face. " Speak to me !" said Madame Villeblanche, looking at her, as if her gaze could never be

satisfied. "My mother ! my mother " sobbed Madeline.

There was a depth of genuine tenderness and feeling in the sone. Madame Villeblanche was completely overcome and could no longer doubt. Her features relaxed, her arms clasped the young girl's neck, and she pressed her lips to her brow in a long kiss, "Oh, my God ! my God !" she sighed, almost beside herself with joy.

At this moment the door opened and Mr. Villeblanche entered the room. He looked with surprise at the two weeping women. stood for a moment uncertain what to do, and then turned to leave the room.

"Charles I" said Madame Villeblanche. He stood still. She rose and went to him with faltering steps, took his hand and drew him towards Madeline. "Charles !" she said, " here is your daughter !"

The reader cannot expect me to venture on a picture of the joy which followed. (To be Continued.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE

An Interesting Achievement in Modern Engineering-The Manufacture of Wire-Iron Cement,

One of the most interesting achievements in modern engineering is the electric monntain railway recently opened to the public at the Burgenstock, near Lucerne. The rails describe one grand curve formed upon an angle of 112 degrees, and the system is such that the journey is made as steadily and smoothly as upon any ot the straight funicular lines. The Burgenstock is almost perpendicular-from the shore of Lake Lucerne to the Burgenetock is 1,330 feet, and it is 2,860 feat above the level of the sea. The total length of the line is 938 metres, and it commences with a gradient of 32 per cent., which is increased to 58 per cent. after the first 400 metres, this being maintained for the rest of the journey. A single pair of rails is used throughout, and the motive power, electricity, is generated by two dynamor, each of twenty five horse power, which are worked by a water wheel of nominally 125 horse power. erected upon the river Aar at its month at Bucchs, three miles away, the electric currant being conducted by means of insulated copper wires. The loss in trans-mission is estimated at 25 per cent.

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception beanty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE ORUOIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, spart from the OITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYOLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 n.m. Street are mass the door. p.m. Street cars pass the door.

A Plea to Baise the Demon of Sectarian Strife.

It is marvellous how congenially constitutional mischief-makers take to their business, and what a run of preverse goed luck-if the term be allowable-generally seems to assend at least the first stages of their ill-ad-vised projects. Mr. T. W. Russell's netable scheme for colonizing derelict estates with Orange tenants is surely from every point of view one of the least feasible-looking proposals that ever issued from the crazy brain of an irresponsible hobby-manufacturer. As a financial speculation it is palpably absurd, and not even its brilliant originator has had the temerity, it appears, to claim for it an intention that could by any process of reason-ing bring it within the limits of philanthrophy. Notwithstanding these apparently insuperable drawbacke, however, Mr. Russell has managed, with the inexplicable luck of the born vagary-monger, to obtain for the ridi culous scheme a certain amount of serious consideration, if not practical apport. In one sense, of course, this is not hard to explain, for the prospective advantages offered his Orange protégés would ensure him what-ever support they were capable of affording, whilst the dangerous results certain to attend any great adoption of the plan are more than sufficient to warrant grave consideration from those who have the future peace and welfare of the country at heart. Whether Mr. Russell counted on these elements enabling his wild proposal "to make a noise," or whether he started it simply with the idea of increasing his nnen-viable notoriety, does not matter. Unless he be even a greater idiot than his project would seem to demonstrate, he must have known, not merely that it could never eventuate in any good, but that, if attempted to be put into practice, it must inevitably pro-duce incalculable harm-harm, too, that would largely affect those for whose advantage it was ostensibly devised. He know quite enough of Ireland to be aware that any rash scheme-admitting the possibility of its adoption-could only result in one of two things-either the people on whom the new coloniats were foisted would acquiesce in the invasion or they would resent it.

At a conference of the Catholic clergy of Drogheds Deanery, under the presidency of His Grace the Primate, aseries of Important resolutions were unanimously adopted, condemning in the most emphatic terms the offer "to let the holdings of the evicted Catholic tenants on Lord Massereene's estate to Northern farmers on the expressed condition that none but Protestants need apply." Thirty-five clergymen besides His Grace were present, and they justly stigmatized the proposed scheme as "a policy which belongs to a barbarous and mistaken past, which can only end, as it has always ended, in raising the demon of sectarian strife, and causing lamentable danger to the peace and tranquility of a hitherto crimeless district." Any one who has had an opportunity of judging the spirit aroused by even the bare mention of the proposal in question, will really admit that this judicious action has not been taken too soon,

MR. RUSSELL'S IRISH "COLO-NIES. Unionist Secretary for Scotland would up doubtedly head the wishes of the majority of

prince selected. And the sons of the would not be acceptable, and the sons of the Prince of Wales are too young to be trusted with even the semblance of anthority in a past of such importance. If the Prince of Wales himself would take the place, he per-haps might be depended on to appreciate the opportunity of gaining the respect, if not the good will, of the Irish people and he would be the surrounding circumstances by education, birth, feeling, and habits of thought, political conviction, and training averse to the aspira-tions of Ireland, was fitted or able to decide the grave issues that had herer anticipated for decision (cheers). He had never anticipated ty of Irishmen, is would be the residence in Dublin of the heir of the monarchy, as way

ing marks of separation between Great Britain and Ireland is plainly the right policy of those who have honcetly accepted the Home Rule programme. Better Dublin Castle with all its mischlefe than the transfer of the whole Irish administration to Downing street .-- N.Y. Sun.

PARNELL'S VICTORY.

The Irish Leader delivers an Important Speech in reply to Addresses from Irish Municipalities-The Times Forgeries.

[From United Ireland, May 25th.]

On Thursday Mr. Parnell was presented with a congratulatory address from various Town Councils in Ireland. The presentations took place at the Westmineter Palace Hotel, and among the Corporations represented were those of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick Galway, Sligo, Clonmel, Wexford, Kilkenny, Dundalk, and Progheda. Among others present were the Lord Mayor of Dublin, (Mr. Sexton, M.P.,;) Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P.,; Mr. H. Campbell, M.P.; Mr. O'Kelly, M.P.; Mr. W. Redmond, M.P.; Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P.,; Mr. Davitt, Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P.;; Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., &c. The Lord Mayor of Dublin said he had the On Thursday Mr. Parnell was presented with

The Lord Mayor of Dablin said he had the conour to introduce to Mr. Parnell a number of deputations from the Municipal Councils of his eighty-five collesgues in the House of Com-Ireland. These deputies came before him (Mr. mons-if it became evident that they could Ireland. Paraell) to convey to him the expression of the not by Parliamentary action and continued re-judgment and feeling of their respective Coun- presentation at Westminister, restore to Irecils, having regard to his (Mr. Parnell's) posi-

THE HOLY LAND, ME OF THE-FIXADON. Conneed by the elergy of all creeds, and by the equaled averhere for magnificance of conception to LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core for asgnificance of conception of LIFE LIKE that core as inclusing into those laters would not pay the least regard to the winker of first-aitthe of Ireland's diagetse to the proposition of the Disident Liberais because they know that the implied conceases would the status as Unionits Scorestary for Lieland on the status core as of the status of the status they know that the implied conceases would the status. It would be immaterial to the mater the contrainty in a week's time, we that was the context of a different would the status the context of the status of the status core in that which as a the status of the status of the context of the status of the status of the status of the status of the context of the status to the status of the status of the status of the status case than to the forme. Would the status as the formes, provide the status of the status of the status of the status of the status case than to the formes. We have did not the conception the status of the status of the status trans we have the constants the status case to the the status case the provide the status case to the transt the constant stat for decision (cheers). He had never anticipated that any harm could come either to bis col-leagues or to his country from, this reference to these judges (cheers). He believed that their Dublin of the heir of the monarchy, as wis shown by their enthusiastic reception of the eldest son of George III. (the subsequent George IV.) about a century ago. To preserve rather than efface the surviv-ing marks of separation between Great Brithe cards, the trump cards, as their opponents had hoped, up their sleeves-(tear, hear)-they had hoped, up their sleeves-(tear, hear)-they would come out of this far-reaching inquiry untouched and unharmed, brightened by the trial, and that their country would stand clearer and prouder than when it entered upon this ordeal (cheers). But his position was this, that right had been transgressed in the pro-ceedings, and that under the pretext of inquiry into crime a political issue had been to compete to the protocome to be a set of the prointo crime a political issue had been laid before men for a declaion who were not competent to give it a fair decision (cheers). Some of them (the Irish members) had been cross-examined and asked what they had to do with crime. Had a single question been directed to them in reference to their share in crime? Oh, no; speeches had been torbured and twisted, all the inconvity of the cross-examiner had here ar ingenuity of the crovs-examiner had been ex-erted to find some little speech, some little passage in speeches delivered many years ago, which they could twist into some construction not present to the mind of the speaker at the time they were delivered, and so this weary business would go on. They were told it was their intention in this soitation of theirs to subvert the authority of the Crown and to organize an armed rebellion. Speaking for to organize an armed rebellion. Speaking for himself he could not admit, he could not re-collect, that he had ever, certainly not in a public speech, but even in his own mind, con-templated that contingency of failure of their movement-(cheers)-and he certainly had never contemplated what their action would be if the movement failed that he would as

JUNE 12 1889

Teresa's answer to this last letter of Madeline's was a telegram naming the day on which she hoped to reach Paris. Madeline preparing to go out when it reached her.

The tidings were particularly welcome, for Madeline was sud ; the course of classes had come to an end, and Madame Villeblanche was about to leave Paris with her husband. The young girl had allowed herself to be carried away by the sympathy and attraction she had felt for the accomplished lady, and had not reflected that she was forming a bond which must be broken. She forgot her sadness for a moment in the prospect of welcoming the friend who had long held the first place in her heart, but it soon returned in all its force, and when she went out and took her way to the house where she had ever been made welcome, and had found consolation in the loneliness caused by Teresa's absence and the yet deeper sorrow caused by her uncertainties regarding her mother, her countenance bore the impress of acute suffering.

Her farewell to Madame Villeblanche, who was to start on the following day, might prove to be a last farewell; there was little probability of their meeting sgain in Paris. Madame Villeblanche was going to travel about for a couple of months, directing her steps in the first instance to the West of France. She had not told Madaline the ob- brain. ject of her journey. Teresa meant to spend two month in France and then return to Eagland. Madeline, therefore, parted from Madame Villeblanche with no definite prospect of ever seeing her again, and to her affectionate heart this was a great sorrow.

According to her custom she entered Madame Villeblanche's little sitting-room without being announced ; in that little room she had spent many quiet happy hours with her friend, and had been her silent and discreet

The lamp was already lighted, and a good bianobe was seated in the recess of the window with her head supported on her hands. and her eyes fixed on a stand of flowers

but Madeline was struck by the sadness of countenance. Deep sorrow reigned there, and her beautiful eyes were dim with tears. the greatest affaction, and the name of Mig. The young girl took off her bonnet, drew a nonette which Miss Teress had given her low chair to her friend's side and sat down ; for some time both were silent.

"You are not at work this evening, dear Madame Villeblanche," said Madeline after

a while, "No," replied the lady, "this evening a

ver see the sweet and lowly plant without | vant.

"What are you doing here without your toys? I would ask. And she would answer gravely and calmin with an air beyond her years, 'I have come to comfort you, mother.'

"And I used to fancy that later on when the child had grown to be a woman, she would have had power to make me forget and to bind me again to life ; she would have done it-my little Modeline ! Like you she was called Madeline. Your name first made me begin to love you. I can never hear it without being moved, and this time at least there is a harmony between her who bears it and the image in my memory. The first time I saw you, you had a strange effect upon me. I said to my aunt, "that English girl attracts me ; if my child had lived she would

have been such another ;' it was a mother's fancy, no doubt."

"And is she dead ?" asked Madeline, who drew her breath quickly, and covered her face with her two hands as if to keep in all the ideas that were struggling through her

"She is dead; when I returned from America, she had followed my poor old father, to whose care I had entrusted her, into eternity. I found nothing but two graves. I returned to Havre in my despair ; seemed to hate my country. My husband wished to live in America, but I could not remain there; we have wandered about Europe, and at last settled down in Paris. Resignation has come, but I feel that somefriend, and had been her silent and discreet thing is dead within me. But I am talking companion in times of depression whose cause on and forgetting to tell you why the mig-was hidden from her. The lamp was already lighted, and a good my husband and my boy went to America, I fire was burning on the hearth. "she will lived in Post street in a little apartment, and sbon come," said Madeline to herself, for the worked at making artificial flowers. Maderoem seemed to be empty. On locking more line was seven years old. As I could not closely however, ahe saw that Madame Ville- keep her shut up all day in a sunless room, I used to take her to the Infant school. One day a young English lady saw her there and took a great fancy to her; the child had sung which stood before her, and that she was a little song with such expression and grace weeping.

"Good evening," said Madeline in her sweet | whose part she had taken in some little game ; voice. "You have come !" answered the weeping we met Madeline's friend by chance in the lady, without a smile. Her voice was calm, flower market, close to St. Sulpice, and she gave my child a plant of mignonette. From that day it was watched and cherished with

> Rapt in her memories of days gone by Madame Villeblanche had not observed the varying expressions which came over the face

of her hearer. At first her attention was mingled with emotion, then her interest trifling circumstances has epened the deepest deepened, then there was an eager curlosity, wound in my heart, the wound that can never and finally feverish anxiety and expectation,

.....

purpose consists of a series of rolls in a continuous train, geared with a common driver, each pair of rolls having a greater speed than the pair preceding it, with an intervening clutch adapted to graduate the speed of the rolls to the speed of the wire in process of rolling. The entire operation of producing

the smallest size wires from rods of one half inch is done cold. It is alleged that this matter obviates the dauger of unequal anneal ing and of burning in the furnaces-in addition to this the wire being more flexible and homogeneous than that made by any ordinary method and capable of sustaining greater longitudinal strain ; in the case of coppor wire there is said to be a greatly increased electrical conductivity.

Another device or method has been added to those heretefore proposed to prevent the burning of cotton when being conveyed in vessels. The safeguard now brought forward consists in wrapping each bale of cotton in wire gauze instead of the usual covering of jute bagging. It has been, it is claimed, subjected to all kinds of tests, including hooks and compression, and it is alleged has proved itself equal in all respects to the jute bagging, the cost of the new material at present being about the same as that of jute bagging. The principle involved is that flame will not pass through very small holes, according to the well known construction of the Davy safety lamp. Cotton packed in the hold of a vessel will when once on fire burn more or less slowly for weeks, even when the hold is flooded with sea water, and when removed the cotton will burst into flames, burning fiercely and most destructively. Ootton bales have even been known to float blazing away when thrown overboard after being taken from a burning vessel. In this case the cotton became heated almost to the charring point by the long continued fire close by. But while such wire cloth might stand a considerable degree of heat for some time sconer or later the metal will oxidize and fall in pieces. It is suggested, therefore, that jute bagging might be treated with silicate of soda or some fireproofing "water glass," to render the fabric non-inflammable.

The cement known as "iron cement" is re quired to withstand a higher temperature, and act as a good conductor of heat. while mak-ing a sound joint. P. J. Gronvelle, of Paris. has patented a new kind of iron cement, in which s better conductor of heat is substitut. ed for a portion of the cast-iron fillings in the usual mixtures. A suitable mixture, he tells us, may contain 62 parts of cast-iron fillings, 32 parts of gun-metal or copper fillings, and 6 parts of a 4 per cent. solution of gasical ecetic acid, with sufficent water to render the mixture moist.

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FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Klien's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial boble free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931

with very few and apon good grounds.

MUST DUBLIN CASTLE GO?

Why the Nationalists Oppose the Abolition of Viceroyaliy.

Lord Londonderry's announcement of an Intention to resign the Viceroyalty of Ireland at the earliest possible moment, has subjected the Unionist coalition to a good deal of tension. The Liberal Dissidents want to abolish the Viceroyship, and transfer its functions to the Chief Secretary, who would be made a Scoretary of State, and consequently, a regular instead of occasional member of the Usbinet. On the other hand, a large section of the Tory party would perpetuate the system of Castle government, only they would try to rehabilitate it in the esteem of Irishmen allotting the Viceroyalty to a royal prince, whe, it is assumed, would show himself above partisan predilections. The diffierence of opinion on this subject between the two wings of the Government's supporters is so deep and earnest that Lord Salisbury's decision will doubtless be postponed as long as

possible. This may seem at first sight a dispute about tweedledum and tweedledee, for what can it matter, it may be asked, to Irish Nationalists whether Mr. A. J. Balfeur calls himself Chief Secretary for Ireland or Secretary of State for Ireland? The same man would exercise powers virtually the same upon the same principles. As a matter of fact, however, the difference between the programmes of the Tories and the Dissident Liberals is a very grave one, and justifies the instinctive feeling of the Parnellites that Lord Hartington and his followers are the most deadly enemies of Irish independence. The existence of the separate system of administration centralized in Dablin Castle is practically an admission that the union of Great Britain and Ireland, supposed to have been accomplished at the beginning of this century, is far less perfect than that effected between England and Scotland about a hundred years earlier.

If Scotland has a resident Viceroy, with a distinct scheme of local administration centred at Edinburgh, the analogy between her and Ireland would be more complete. Until very recently, however, Scotland was govarned, so far as the executive department is concerned, precisely like an English county, namely, by the Home Secretary. Now the administrative control of Scottish affairs is delegated to a special member of the Ministry, who, Indeed, has never yet been a mem-ber of the Cabinet, although the office has since its creation been held by such distinguished members of the peerage as the Earl of Dalhousie, the Duke of Richmond, and the Marquis of Lethian. What the Liberal Unionists desire is to make the Secretary for Scotland a member of the Cabinet, and to create a precisely similar office for Ireland, in which all the powers new appertaining to mould, however, be only nominal, since a

.

tion and conduct and to the fortune which befel him in a recent memorable crisis of his illustrious career (hear, hear). The Irish Municipal Councils were elected upon a restricted and hampered franchise-so restricted, indeed, as to shut out the main body of those who would be qualified as municipal electors in Great Britian ; but no restriction of any franchise in Ireland could stifle the predominant opinion of the communi-ty. Mr. Parnell would be prepared to hear that the municipal bodies of Derry and Belfast were not represented there, but if Derry enjoyed the same municipal franchise as was enjoyed in Great Britain the Mayor and Council of Derry would be with that deputation to-day (hear, hear). With regard to Belfast, there were there hear). tens of thousands of sterling Nationalists, and not a few, he hoped, of those who loved fair play in all political conflicts, and his (Mr. Sexton's) right to speak on their behalf on the present occasion was one which would not be denied. Mr. Parnell had for nine years led his party with success, and as soon as it became clear that he had so far won his way, that by fair means his victory could not be staved, then the foulest means were put into action to destroy his character and prejudice his course; but the Parnell, and through her against his country, had recoiled upon the heads of its wretched authors, of its respectable abettors, of its distinguished Latrots, and it had recoiled upon them not only to their present discomfiture, but to their lasting disgrace (cheers).

Addresses were then read and presented t Mr. Parnell from the following town Councils : Cork, Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Sligo, Drogheda, and Wexford. Ad-dresses were also presented on behalt of the Cork Harbour Commissioners and the Waterford Board of Guardians.

Mr. Parnell, on rising to reply, was received with loud cheers. He said he felt himself honoured by that the most signal mark of representative truet from Ireland which he had yet received in his public career. It was noteworthy that the power which they had displayed that day was only obtained by the Corporations of Ireland in recent years, and after much opposition from the governing powers of the country. All the stock arguments had been trotted out against the extension of municipal privileges-all the arguments that had been used against the disestablishment of the Church, the Land Act, disestablishment of the Church, the Land Act, and now again against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1885. Well, they had gained that privilege, and they had gained other things de-spite opposition, and he had no doubt that just as they were being offered large concessions of local government in Ireland in satisfaction of their derrand for national self-government so they would gain still further concessions in the extension of the privileges of local government, until they would achieve the crowning triumph of all in the restitution of their parliament in College Green (cheers). The Corporations would continue to use their local privileges as they had used them in the past, not for treasonable purposes, not for purposes of disintregration, not for the purpose of upsetting the authority of the Queen, but for the welfare of their country, and for her advantage, and for the purpose of obtaining her legitimate aspirations and legitimate freedom (cheere). If extension of local govern-ment were given to the Irish counties, he had no doubt that the Irish counties, following Fining circumstances has epened the deepest wound in my heart, the wound that can never be healed. This poor little flower, which a kind friend has given me, has awakened sad kind friend has given me, has awakened sad memories and revived a grief which seldom alumbers;" and she locked towards a plant of the last words spoken by Madame Ville-blanche, Madeline clasped her hands and exclament. I which all the locked towards a plant of the last words spoken by Madame Ville-blanche locked at her in aster than larger flowers. "Mignonette i" said. Madeline, who could her without were see the sweet and lowly plant without we doubtedly-a providential victory. He never | Lohdon, Ont.

and the high privilege of self-government, and of making her own laws in her own House at home, he for one would not continue to remain for twenty four house longer in the House of Common at Westminister (prolonged cheers). More than that—he believed that the Irish constituencies would not allow them to remain (renewed cheers), and that was the view which their countrymen at home and abroad had always taken. Their countrymen did not believe that they came there as mere Parliamentarians to humbug and cheat the just expectations of their people at home. It was known that they came there to obtain this definite and one object, and if, by-the-way, they tried to obtain other concessions it was because they were anxious to do good to the humbler classes of their countrymen as they went along. But the most advanced section of Irishmen as well as the least advanced had always thoroughly understood that this Parliamentary-policy was to be a trial, that they did not themselves believe in the possibility of maintaining for any lengthened period an incorrupt and independent Irish representation at Westminister. That was the position they had always taken up, that was the position they had always laid before the Irish people at home and abroad, and that was the position accepted everywhere by their countrymen as a just one, and one worth a trial, and that Irishmen everywhere felt that by doing, that they had not been, and were not likely to be, disappointed with the re-sults (cheers.) He could only say in sitting down, in reference to the many and so exaggerated and so far too complimentary remarks that had been made, that he did not in the least, and never thought to attribute to himself the great progress that had been made during the last few years. He had had many and faith-ful colleagues, courageous and true—how faithful, how self-sacrificing, and how true the public would never know. He had had behind him a country whose pulse was throbbing in sympathy with their exertions, and upon whose sympathy with their exertions, and upon whose confidence and support they rely and feel strong in, and if at any time they were inclined to falter they were quickened and invigorated by the knowledge that all Irishmen, wherever they were, were looking to them to press on and to do for them and for their country everything that they could, and in session and out of ses-nion reflect truly their wishes and their or inions in Wardship in Irec. in Westminister and upon the platform in Ireland. Strong in that support, confident in the good esteem of their own country they had re-maned at their post, and he believed that they were very near reaping the richest and highest reward of all in the realization of those hopes which had always gladdened the heart of every Irishman, whether in times of trial, of suffer-ing, or of martyrdom, that some day or other is would be possible for the public opinion of Ireland to assert itself freely at home and, and would lead their country-then a self gov erning country-along the path of nationhood, (loud cheers.)

that movement failed; but he would say

that if their constitutional movement were to fail, and he believed he spoke the opinions of

The meeting then seperated.

"Immigrant Ohildren."

Mr. John T. Middlemore the founder of the Orphan Children's Emigration Charity, London, Ont., left Liverpool on the 31 ult., in the S. S. Lake Winnipeg with a party of 30 girls and 50 boys between the age of 8 and 14 chiefly among farmers. They are expected to arrive at the Gub-hrie Home, near the city, on or about the 15th. This will be Mr. Middlemore's 16th annual visit to these abores with invenile emigrants from Lins will og afr. Middlemore's löth annual visis to these shores with juvenile emigrants from Birmingham, England, since 1872. Already many applications accompanied with good re-ferences have been made for the childran erpeoted to arrive, but more are required. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing MB. H. GIBBENS, Manager of the Gutbrie Home.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. A Defonse of the Overworked servant Girl.

Aristocrats in Trade -A Warning to Young Giris-Household and Fashion Notes

How often we hear about the faults of servania. Perhaps it might help us to be more patient with them if we ware to ask ourselves "are we always just to them ?" One of the things complained of is "that girls will not get breakfast ready by half-past seven," which means they must get to work an hour earlier, and they are expected to keep at it will the tes dishes are washed, about eightthirteen hours. A legal day's work for men is ten hours, and they think that too long. Have we a right to add three hours and call it a girl's day? I think not. I know housework will cover these hours, but we ought, as a matter of justice, to let them have a rest in the afternoon. And then we complain that they "work so slow." If we give \$9 a month we think it good wages, but if you dipher it out, it means just three couts an hour. Don's you think they can earn that much without harrying? Some say housework is easy and healthy; do you find it so when you try it a week, even if every one in the house helps a week, even it every one in the house helps a little and you get a woman in to do the hard-est work? Don't delude yourself with that old ile. It is hard, and too much of it not at all healthy. I know some ladies whose girls get weak after a while, and they have to change them for stronger girls who in time get weak and have to be changed. And I know of two others whose servants lost their reason through weakness, brought on by overwork at this same "easy, healthy house-

work. I have beard the remark :--- '' I don't hire a girl and do the work myself." What would you say to a farmer saying that in harvest ims, if you want more work done than one girl can reasonably do, you ought either to help or get someone else to. We ought al-ways to remember that God made woman all on the same plan and that what is hard for us, is likely to be hard for others. And also that he gave the Sabbath as a day of rest, and when we fill it with extra cooking for visitors we both break one of the Ten Commandments and rob the girls. We think a great deal of their impertinence, but are we never impersinent to them, and have we any more right to be annoyed than they ? I do not think we ought to give way to their pushing for privileges that they have no right to, hat we ought to be fair and just to them. The writer is one who has found kindness the best cure for these faults.

How to Alter Dresses.

In altering dresses, oftentimes the skirt is fairly good while the waist is past mending. The Jarsey hodice is an admirable substitute for a dress bodice ingruch emergencies, and Jersay waists can be had in all styles, colore, and at varying prices, although sometimes it is difficult to match cortain shades of color in dress goods with a Jersey. Having occasion, last Spring, to match a shade, of olive brown, I visited every shop of any size or note in search of a Jersey of that particular shadeand could not find one. In such a case there is no resort but to find something in dress-goods for a new bodice, or to purchase some suitable constrasting color.

The first operation in altering dresses is to carefully rip them, and then to as carefully pick out all the atitches, and brush eff all the loose particles and dust. If the garment is to be dyed, it is, no doubt, about as well to send it whole, as the little pieces are apt to gat lost, and the charge for dyeing a whole syment is proportionally less than for dyeing t in parts. The ripping can be done when it

socially are quistly parauing avocations of the same nature and are getting fair returns therefor.-New York Sun.

in New York many women of fair prominence

Fashion Binta. New gloghams and chambrevs come in colors that faishfully reproduce the effects of French china.

Though steels are faintly tolerated in the back of walking dresses, house and carriage gowns must fall flat.

Violet with dull green and deep yellow is one of the starting combinations seen upon impertant dinner gowns.

Though dead white will be a good deal worn this summer, it is not so stylish or so becoming as the cream and ivery tints.

Some of the new big buttons have Wattean figures, male and female, delicately painted upon ohina, and set in a metal rim.

The favorite bridesmaid's gown is of white silk muslin over white or light silk made up with short full skirt and empire bodice.

Grenadines were never before so handsome and for a best dress to suit many occasions there is nothing better and in the end few things more econmical,

The empire scarf of rich antique brocade, three quarters of a yard wide and two and a half yards long, is worn indifferently as a sach er shoulder drapery.

The unexpected happens in millinery as otherwhere. Velvet and velvet ribon heretofore confined to winter, will almost divide honers as a trimming stuff, with lace gauze and slik ribben.

Just now the capole feque is the reigning shaps for headgear. In black lace it is especially stylish when made with a draped crown and trimmed with very narrow ribbon or delicate flawers.

Sleeves are made extremely loose and high at the shoulders and tight coat alcoves are en-tirely out of fashion. In the India silk dresses they are much puffed from the shoulder to the elbow. Shirring is much introduced in the walsts, and even in skirts.

Hats from good French houses have crowns above three inches high and brims setting straight over the face. The spoon brim is voted to be bad style, as well as the hat that is tip-tilted to one side or the other. Many brime are quite narrow at the back or else turned up fist there and caught by a bow or fancy rin.

Honschold Hints.

When dress sllk becomes wet pat it between the hand to dry quickly. Alderi C It is proper at this season to make a thor

ough examination of the cellar and see that decaying fruit and vegetables are removed. Oil of pepperment is a strong disinfectant and germicide; and it is said that one part inja

hundred thousand of water kills roaches. If the eyes are glued together on waking

up, do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger; it is the speedlest dilutant in the world. Then wash your eyes and face in warm water.

Many housekeepers need warning against the frequent use of feather dusters; these dusters simply chase the particles from the furniture into the air, where they are inhaled, A sof , cloth is good and a chamola skin is sometimes better for a duster.

The cleanest and most perfectly polished hard wood floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed off every morning with a large finnel cloth, which is occasionally dipped in kerosene. The floor is rubbed with the grain of the wood, not sorous it. This is better than waxing.

Recipes For the Housewife.

BIRDS WITHOUT BONES -Take three slices of rare, tunder beef, spread them over three slices of brolled ham the same size; put in influences and the crushing, damning effects of each one an olive and a sage or bay leaf ; this modern Jurgenaut-intemperance. wrap them over and the with thread into its influence, oh, God! is not confined to and his treedom. Behold him now as be reele little rolls, Cook them in a sancepan with those highly finished and richly furnished ren. forth, senseless and debauched, from the drink, butter, clive oil or olive butter. Cut the dezvous. But it permeates nearly every circle is house. Where is his humanity? Where is threads off when they come to table, WALNUT CAKE .- Half a pint of brown sugar, half a pint of wainut kernels, three even tablespeciatuls of flaur, a third of a is not allowed to get dull. It is a very mis-tablespooniul of salt and two eggs. Beat the erable business, trying to cut stiches with a eggs light, adding as named the sugar, salt, flour and the walnuts. Drop the mixture in st the seam result only in backing the threads smell "rocks" on buttored paper lining a baking pan, and set in the oven until browned. PUFFED EGGS.-One dozen eggs, the yolks left whole, the white beaten to the stiffeet freth as for cake loing. Put sufficient butter in a frying pan. As it begins to brew slip in the volks separately so as not to break. Im-mediately cover the yolks with a heaped spoonsful of the beaten white. When lightly SHAD ROB OMELETTE FOR SIX PERSONS. -Take two roes, bleach them by bolling in salted water; pour over it a small chopped onion or a tablespoonful of onion juice ; mash up the roe, and heat in a saucepan with a piece of good batter; into a second piece of batter stir some lemon juice and rareley; put this last on the omelette dish and keep it hot in the oven. Beat up thoroughly a dozen the first share to will appear on the scene and the first share to will appear on the scene and the first share to will appear on the scene and the first share to will appear on the scene and the first share to will appear on the scene and the first share to will appear on the scene and the first share to will be the scene and the first share to will be the scene and frezh eggs, and when quite light stir into them lightly the blended ros and butter from the saucepan. Cock in a buttered omelette pan, turning out the omelette long and thick and quite soft. A PRETTY PUDDING IN CUPS -Stir smoothly two ounces of semiins or rice flour into a scant pint of new milk and let boll in a farina boiler for five minutes, then add to the hot paste a quarter pound of butter, two ounces of loaf angar, the yolks of five eggs and the whites of three, the grated rind of a lemon, a little orange flower water, and some shreds of citron. Put the yolks of eggs, well beaten, in the pudding, as soon as it becomes cold, and stir in the beaten white after the flavoring and fruit. Drop into a small onp, bake in the oven as custards. or over the fire in a pan of water, and serve with preserves. LITTLE POUND CAKES (WITH PRESERVED LEMON PEEL)-Take three eggs, their weight in ongar, floar and butter, half a lemon and one ounce of candied or preserved lemon peel; cream butter theroughly and beat in the angar and the yokes of eggs, and beat until light. Have the white of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and add it by degrees, alternat ing with spoonfuls of sifted fisur. Then put on the (previously) grated riad and juice of the half lemon and the candied peel, out in fine shreds. Beat for several minutes. then drop in buttered patty pans and bake, for filteen or twenty minutes. Ice the cakes on the under side immediately on coming from the oven.



An Elegrant Sermon Balivered by the Rev Father John Unthing to the Congregation of the Church of the An-

Bunciation,

[Leadville Chronicle, May 27.]

The Church of the Annuncistion was packed At high mass yesterday, to hear Rev. John Gushing deliver his initial sermon os "Tem-perance," the full text of which we give below. It is needless to comment upon the good effect produced. The sermon speaks for isself :

"Take in hand the cup of delusion, and with your eyes on the consequence, how ver appalling, drink I The white bubbles that float on the top of the cup-they are only the tears of your wife. Drink on; You have drained her bappiness. fake the gloomy cup anew. The drops look red-they are only the blood of your the blook red-they are only the blood of your distance floating on the surface - you have drained their existence Drink shen, and drink Bat you must take the cup ; for, also I it is no longer the cup of choice, but the cup of babit; no longer the cup of punishment; no longer the cup of delirum, but the cup of neces-sity. Its pleasures are gone, whilst not remains but its bitterness.'

MY BELOVED BEETHERE -To-day I am about to address you on a theme that possibly absorbs more attention at this time than any other I could have selected. It is one that, at this ery moment, not only absorbs the attention of the ablest minds and the most learned divines of the Catholic church, but the minds of the ministers of every denomination preferring the Christian religion.

The importance of it does not end there either. The worldly wise and professional men, as well as the law-making powers in every legis-lature throughout those United States, including the American congress itself, are vainly striving to adopt some means by which the Christian and Catholic virtue of temperance can be more thoroughly disseminated and practiced

among the people of this great country. In many of the states of the union, laws enacted for the special prevention of the spread of intemperance are openly nullified.

Not slone are the opponents of temperance opposed to a lessening in the traffic of alcoholic stimulants, but they have formed gigantic brusts, for a still greater distribution and consumption of their poisonous concoctions. It is an open fact that every day it is laid before the people unquestioned and uncontradicted that these monstrous monopolies of hell, control to a large extent, the law-making power of the

country. The vast millions they divide annualy as revenue in profits from sheir trade is almost be-youd the contemplation of man. And out of this revenue sufficient can be spared to enable them to enter the temple of justice with the best and ablest legal talent procurable, and prove to the satisfaction of legal talent of judge and jury that their rights have been infringed upon.

The Christian spirit of our people rebels against the open violation of the law prohibit ing the opening of saloons on the Lord's day. But what do we behold from Buston to San Francisco? An utter disregard for the remonstrances of the churches, and a mocking laugh at the expense of the public officer who endeavors to carry out the law he has sworn to

execute. The wide open doors of these gilded palaces of hell are invitingly swung back on their hinges, so that no obstacle may retard the un-fortunate from entering in. The large mirrors, the nude but costly paintings which adorn the valle, the crack, crack, crack of the billiard balls and the wine produced merry like lough of the devotees of the bowl, all combine to lend to the attractiveness of the scene. The judge of the court, the mayor of the city, the chief of your police and even the chief magistrate of the commonwealth may pass by, living eye wit-nesses of this open violation of the law, but

ed to sixty gallons of beer and six gallons of whiskey, which cost to the consumer at retail eighty four dollars, or a grand total paid by the manhood of the pation of one thousand million of the pation of one thousand millions of dollars for whickey and beer. Think of it ; we are paying enough for these two drinks to create one thousand millionaire

The account does not include wine, brandy gin, rum, bitters, etc. As a people we put in-to our mouths drinks that largely steal our

So our mouths drinks that largely seed our brains away, and which cost is \$3,000,000 every twonty-four hours, Sunday and week days, or three times the entire revenue (obnoxious sur-plus and all), collected by the United States government. If this is not a startling piece of evidence what is 1 Now do you not see the effect of the liquor power's influence, and that is is inimical to the public weak, aye; that is a damneth in figure and y saw much for even damnable influence, and I very much fear can not be controlled by statutory provision. And what does this enormous, almost incom

prehensible money power propose to do? Our tail the manufacture of spirits so as to help the immortal soul of mankind to secure salvation Oh, uo I They are about day and night, an like their prototype in scripture, have their agents in every nook and corner of the land the great consumption means simply more

crime, more poverty, more inamity, mi 11111 ders, more divorces, more suicides, more infan-ticides, and more misery of every species, and the sum of the increase in these dire consequences will be in proportion to the sum of the great er liquor sales.

If, then, it is almost universally facknowledged that the law cannot cope with this monster, what is left for us to do? In the first place, we mus abetain from the use of these poison-

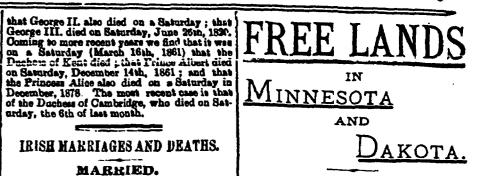
"We have not power to do it," say some. "I see no way to avoid its influences, "says another "It is my associations which lead me to drink : because I have no love for it," cries the next. "An sure a drink now and then will do a mat no havm," says the last. These are all plrusible excuses. I do not wish you to understand me to say that liquors should not be sold. Liquor must be sold, should be and always will be. It is their abuse and not their use that renders them so dangerous to humanity. Therefore all these excuses are worthless because the very statistics of consumption refute them. I say you must abstain from indulging in them, and in order to do that you must fre-the accuments. You must be a for the quant the sacraments. You must pray for the grace of God and secure strength to resist the emptations of the demon intemperance. He is the most powerful demon in the whole of astan's dominions. Listen to Father Burke's definition of his great power over man, and the open de

hance he bids even Almightly God Himself in bis efforts to drag souls down to bell under the banner of alcoholism : "Almighty God seems to say to the very devils of hell, 'You may lead man into temptation into whatsoever sins, but you must respect his manhood ; he must remain a man.' To all ex-cept one ! There is one devil alone-one terrile demon alone, who is able not only to rob us of divine grace, by which we are children of God, but to rob us of every essential feature of humanity, in taking away from us the intellig ence by which we know, the effection by which we love, the freedom by which we act as human beings, we are. Who is that demon ? Who is the enemy not only of God, but of human na

Who is the powerful one, who, alone tore? bas the attribute, the infernal privilege, not only of robbing the soul of grace, but of tak ing from the the whole being -from the time he asserts his dominion of humanity ? It is the terrible demon of Intemperance.

He alone can lift up his miscreated brow and DONOHOE-May 10, at Furlongstown, Taghmon, insult the Almighty God, not only as the author of grace, but as the author of nature Every other demon that tempts man to sin may exult in the ruin of the soul, he may devide and insult Almighty God for the moment, and riot in the triumph; in-ult Him as the author of that grace which the soul has lost. The demon of drunkenness alone can say to Almighty God. Thou, alove, O Lord art the fountain-the -the creator of nature and source-What vestige of grace is there? I defy grace. you, I defy the world, to fell me that there is a ve-tige even in humanity !' Behold the drunk-ard. Behold the image of God as he comes forth from the drinking seloon, when he has pandered to the meanest, the vilest-and the pandered to the meanest, the most degrading of the sense of taste. He has HICKSON-May 14, at Wine street, Sligo, Jane, wife of Richard Hickson, Crown and laid down his soul on the alter of the poorest devil of them all-the devil of eluttony. Upon that altar he has left his reason, his affections

Peace Office, Slige, aged SI years. HARKNESS-May 11, at Ballinaware House, Nenagh, J. D. Harkness, aged 63 years.



There are no better free lands in CLEART-O'RELI-May 2, at the Church of St. Michan's, North Anne street, Dublin, John Henry, second on of George Cleary, Cullen, co. Tipperary, to Mary, only daughter of Jas. O'Keilly, Rausth, co. Meath. the world than those offered the home-seeker in Minnesota and Dakota on the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. DOYLE-CLEART-May 9, at the Oratory, Bromp-

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth

Offer exceptional markets for all the erick Painter, third son of A. K. Graves, Esq., Rosbercorn Uastle, New Ross, to Mary, third daughter of Henry G. Hinson, Ksq., solicitor, farmer can produce, and the nearness of these market- makes treight rates low from all points in Northern

Minnesota and Northern Dakota, of the late James Kelly, Kildare, to Ellen, third daughter of the late Mr. M. Crowley, and asser of Head Constable Crowley, R.1.C., consequently the farmer gets more for his products than it he were far removed from civilization. Rowan-Williams-May 7, at St. Mary's Catholic Church. New Ross, Benard Rowan, R I.C., Hollywood, county Dublic, to Mary,

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DROPSY TREATED FREE, Positively Cured with the cured many thousand cases. Cure latients promotine ejected by the loss of hysicians. From the door symptomy indicates and the second state of the second states Acule us cares. I LEB DALU numlahed I HLL you order trial, so at ten cents in stamp, to pay potage DIR. H. H. CHEEN & SUNS, ATLANTA, GA.

DRUNKARDS may not be aware that intemperance is drink is just as

may not be aware that interperance is originate for a recally curred as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say curred, and we mean just what we bay, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish is rid yourself of all desire or tasks for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. county Wexford, after years of suffering, Margaret, second daughter of Michael Dono-O-divarily one builte is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively triting cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesilate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. On roceipi of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Causda. Charges pro-paid. Boud for circular. DINNEEN-May 16, at Quay street, New Ross,

FARRELL-At Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying, Haroldcross, Dublin, Francis, second

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December, 1878. The most recent case is that of the Dachess of Cambridge, who died on Sat-urday, the 6th of last month. AVELY YOLL, IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

omes home.

A sharp, small peaknife is useful in ripp-lag, or a razer. When the sawing room is properly supplied with utensils, an implement s specially kept for ripping purposes, and it kalle whose edge is so dull that all attempte apart.

In taking off buttons the silk 'or thread with which they are sewed on should be cut and picked out, without injury to the dress goads. I have seen women deliberately out them out, taking with them a bit of the cloth, and then find that that very place of goods was needful to use in alteration. Buttonholes are best ripped by taking a inali and very sharp pair of solssors and cut-ting off the worked edge. The threads can then be readily ploked out, and by basing the holes together, the goods will be kept fit for use in some capaolties, when if cut out, or the strip off, the goods might not work in so well in renovating .- The House for May.

A Warning.

Girls read this excellent advice of a contemporary. It is wholesome and may do you good :--- When a respectable young man desires the acquaintance of a lady, he does not stand upon the street and seek it through a firtation. But on the other hand, the flirt on the street, no matter how innocent may be her intentions, is the last person he would telect as his life comparion. He desires parity without suspicion. The girl who engages in this kind of absurdity shall bear is mind that she not only endangers her re-putation and puts a stain upon her name, but that her name is a by-word among those with whom she flirts, to be branded about in the silcons, on the street corners and in low down, unholy places in the town, fastening upon her a stigma that will cling to her for years after she has attempted to mend her WLY8.

Aristocrats in Trade.

There has been a great doal of talk from time to time in the papers about titled Eng-lich women going into trade and setting up connet shops and dressmaking establishments. as of the Bonsparte Princesses started this good many years ago. Her husband and spoleon III. did not get on well together, and to make the parvenu Emperor uncomfertatia, the Princess chose to make her own ing, in the way she knew would be most distanceful to him, by setting up a dressmakestablishment. Having broken the ice, many poverty-stricken women of noble birth has tened to follow her example and to profit by the patronage brought to the shop by their alistogratic names. Now it has actually become fashionable in London for the women of well-born families, in case of financial difficulties, to retrieve their fourtunes by making bonnets and gowns for their society friends, and to take to trade instead of the stage. This resort for improverished peeres set is not unknown to France, either, and the name of the Princesse de Sagan not only adorns a shop front in Paris, but may be seen any day on Fifth avenue upon a plate glass window, within which hang the most aeduotive of French bonnets. Given this good exsuple, it is anly natural that the wives of American aristocrats should tollow in the and a little investigation has shown that here A State A Later of the State of the state

ROLL JELLY CAKE .-- One full cup of flour, four eggs, one cup of augar, one teaspoonful oream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda.

Farry people want everything dene to order, and expect that the sun, moon, and stars are going out of their way to oblige them. The first lesson of practical wiedom is : Accept cheerfully the inevitable.

The extreme pleasure we take in talking of very little to those who listen to us.

of society. The men are not alone its victims; but unfortunately women and children are fast felling in the wake of its unretarded and hellish progress. The low dives and groggeries where the vilest poison is dealt out to poor, deluded humanity, sause the greatest hardships and the severest sufferings to the masses. Because behind the counters of such dens of iniquity, as is thus described by the poet :

Oh t see where the red-blazing grog shop appears; Where the wild waves of wreichchees swell, As it burns on the edge of icz pestuous years -A horrhbie lighthouse of hell.

and where the benotted, bloated, half-drunken beastly looking, unkempt and dirty uncharit able agent of his satanic majesty, knows no what he sells is composed of, and cares less for the chusequences and misery it produces. He will fill the tin pail for the golden-baired girl of forsted ladle. Serve on a hot plate with sauce Robut around them. SRAD ROB OMELETTE FOR Sry Persons bottle to the drunken father, who is often at powerless against the destructive influence of the bar at the time the mother has sent these this distroying demon of independence. In what your local newspapers call in that peculiar American parlance, "Rushing the Growler." American parlance, "Rushing the Growler." Ab 1 my friends, there will a day come when a to in hell will be those fathers and mothers who by bad example, opened the gates of hell to their unfortunate offsprings and thrust them in in advance of their own arrival, so that the curses sgainst them might be the more loud and deep from the lips of their own fissh and blood, pot, amid the everlasting fires of hell. You might think the picture overdrawn

Would to God that I had the eloquence of Paul, so that I might the more successfully portray to you the borrible anguish, the indescribable suf-fering, and the incomprehensible misery of the unfortunate soul that is hurled from a drunk ard's bed into the depths of eternal damnation ! Then I might hear heavy sighs of regret escape from our hearts. Wos be to you, I say, fathers and mothers, who daily tempt these little ones. Remember how precious they are in the eyes of Our Lord Jesus Uhrist, who speaks so plainly of them to you when he says "Suffer the little children to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

But where do you send them in order to prepare them to go into the bosom of sanctifving grace ? You, oh, you monsters in human guise i You thoughtless fathers and mothers, who are guilty of this crime before high heaven. It would be better, on the day of your death, you bad had a thousand millstones round your necks, or that, like Judan Iscariot, you had never been born. I tell you that it is as great a sin in the eyes of Almighty God to poison the young souls of these innocents, as to be guilty of any of the four unforgivable sins that cry to heaven for yengeance. I cannot dwell too long, or too forcibly, on this heinous crime; because it forcibly, on this beinous orime; because it comes under my observation almost every hour in the day; not only right here in Leadville, but all over the country. The law of the land is rowerless to prevent it, and as long as the mother will have it, or there is an alley-way or a back door that the poor child can enter, she will get it. will get it.

Very often indeed, the mother herself makes an appearance at these back doors while the husband is digging deep down in the mine to earn wherewith to maintain his family.

Have you any idea of the amount of money that is annually expended for whiskey and beer in the United States alone? It is enormous, and per capital, far exceeds that of any other

people on carsin. And I speak now from statis-tics. Take this one fact slone as startling syl-The stateme in the second tollow in the transmission ourselves should make us tear that we give dence : in 1887 the average consumption for and a little incurse we have a second to the second make as tear that we give dence : in 1887 the average consumption for and a little incurse we have a second to the second make as tear that we give dence : in 1887 the average consumption for a second to the second make as tear that we give dence : in 1887 the average consumption for a second to the second to the

Caller a start of the start of the start of the second start of the second start of the start of the second start

the image of God ? Where are his affections He is incapable of love; no generous emotion can pass through him; no high and holy love can move that degraded, surfeited bears. The most that can come to him is the horrible demon of impurity to stir up within him every foulest and grossest desire of animal lust. I say this is no man. He is a standing reproach to our humanity. I would rather, like Darwin, consider my ancestor an ape rather than see him lie in the kennel a drunken man. I have see a man in the streets, lying there drunk-beastly drunk ; and I have seen the very dog come and look at him-smell him-wag his tail and walk off. They could walk but he could not."

My beloved brethern, such is the testimoney of one whose memory is dear to every Catholic and, particularly, to every Iriahman's heart. Is it not true ? Have we not all seen instances of

Himself over the conquest he makes bourly in order to fill with immortal souls the dominion of his satanic majesty. What says the Holy Ghost : "Man, when he was in honor, understood not-he has been compared to senseless basats and made like to them." No longer the image of God, for his intelligence is gone- but only a brute beast.

Are ye prepared to fall under this verdict ? Are you ready, who preseverve in this hellish appetite, to meet your God, were you called this very night to the judgment seat ? I fear pot. Then let me exhort you to abstinence and penance. Throw off the old man and put on the armor of the Lord Jesus Christ crucified ; receive the sacraments of the church, and still yourself against this, the most terrible devil of all the demons in the pits of hell.

all the demons in the piss of hell. I could exhort you by giving terrible examples of how the drunkard dies, the woe and missery and wretchedness he leaves behind; but I will not to day. I beg of you; I appeal to you and I will pray and beseech our Lord Jesus Christ, the Bleesed Virgin and all the saints and angels in heaven in your behalf, if you but try to redeem yourselvesfrom the sure destruction which will overtake you if you persist in the service of the demon of intemperance. Avoid the saloons, the low groggenes, the dives and above all do not allow your children so early in life to pre-pare themselves for a life of crime, or at the very least to become what has often been sneeringly said of our race, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water by impressing on their young minds such horrible examples as they witness every time you send them to these humble light houses of hell to get beer and whiskey for you. Teach them that there are nobler purposes, higher ambitions, greater crowns in shore for them, than a drunkard's grave or the hangman's noose and you will be blessed for your efforts in seeing them grow up around you in your old are, strong and virtuous men and women, who, instead of cursing and blaspheming you in hell will smooth your way to the realms of bliss. And now in conclusion. my beloved brethern, in the language of one more eloquent than me, I ask you to persevera in this glorious effort in the cause of intemper-ace-the first the greatest of moral virtues, the grandest virtue which such interact and pressrea in it, the integrity of our humanity, and pre-pares that humanity to receive the divine gilts of grace here, and of glory hereafter in the ever-lasting kingdom of God.—Leadville Chronick, Maa 27th.

Is Saturday a fatal day to the Royal Family ? It has just been pointed out that William III, died on Saturday, March 18th, 1703; that Queen Anne died on Saturday, August 1st, 1714; that George I, died on Saturday, June 10th ;

JUDGE-May 12, at the residence of his grand mother, 22 New street, Enniscorthy, Joshua J Judge.

MARKIED.

ton, London, Themas Doyle, of Dublin, to

Bridget, y' ungest daughter of Maurice Cleary,

GRAVES-HINSON-May 14, at Dublin, Fred-

KELLY-CROWLEY-May 7, Richard, fourth so

eldest daughter of the late John Williams

DIED.

ADANS-May 5, at 2 Church avenue, Irishtown Maria, wite of Wm. H. Adams.

BEHAN-May 14, at Doneraile, Julia, wife o Constable Behan, R I,C.

BIENE-May 14, at her residence. The Dairy,

BOURKE-May 15, at 26 Nelson street, Dublin Richard E. Bourke, J.P. aged 61 years.

CAUL-May 14, at her residence, Garristown, Oatherine, wife of the late John Caul aged 62

CASEY-May 10, at St. Chade', Manchester, the Rev. Wm. Casey.

CULLES-At his residence. 7 Moore street Mar.

Cosgrove-May 17, at the residence of her

chandler for the late Sir J. Barrington.

ket, Dublin, Laurence Cullen for 25 years

grandchildren, Arva, Kone, the mother of

John and Patrick Cosgrove, deceased, and James Cosgrove, Galsha, aged 93 years,

CARROLL-May S, at Nenagh, Thomas Joseph, only son of the late Philip Carroll, Borriso

CONLAN-May 13, at the Hospice, Haroldcross,

CAULFINLD-May 15, at Selskar street, Wex-

DOYLE-At his residence, Ballard, co. Wicklow,

DARCY-April 24, at his residence, 29 Mount

street. St. Helens, John, third son of Patrick

Darcy, of Highlake, county Roscommon, and nephow of the late John Darcy, of French-

son of the late Joseph Farrell, of 12 Luke street, in the 22d year of his age.

FORDE-May 12, at 10 Spencer street, Dublin.

after a bedious illness, Ellen, the beloved wife

HAND-May 13, at the Convent of Mercy, Sister

Mary Stanislaus. youngest daughter of the late Wm. Hand, Eeq, of Dublin.

tord, Patrick Caulfield, aged 65 years.

Dublin, Thomas Conlan, of Balrothery, in the

leigh, in the \$3d year of his age.

park, in the 33d year of his age.

hoe, in the 35d year of her age.

Elizabeth Dinneen, sged 31 years.

36th year of his age.

John Doyle, aged 84.

of Michael Forde.

Bullock' Mrs Annie Byrne, wife of Andrew

Ballyuscargy, county Westmeath.

South street, New Ross.

Byrne, aged 67 years

years.

Monneterevan, co. Kildare.

New Rosa

KRARSON-May 13, at Delaforde House, Temple ogue, county Dublin, Isabella, wife of Edward Kearson, jr., and daughter of Robert C. Fraвег.

LEYNE-May 13, at the Presentation Convent, Clondalkin, Sister Mary Aloysius Leyne. Locke-May 16, at Ardnague, Kilbeggan, Mary

Anne, widow of the late John Locke. MOORE-May 15 at his residence, Urossavenue Kingstown, John Moore, aged 78 years.

MAGRE-May 14, at his residence, 2 Royal Cannal terrace, Dublin, James Mages, a native of Edmonstown, county Louth.

MURPHY-May 14, at Bellykerogue, Catherive, youngest daughter of the late Lawrence Murphy.

NUCENT-May 8, at Lagerdorf, Holstein, Julia Nugent, relict of the late Richard Nugent, Waterford, aged 87 years.

O'SULLIVAN-May 8, Sarah Mary, second youngest daughter of the late James O'Sullivan, Ballymoyle, co. Wicklow,

PENNY-May 12. at her residence, 1 Summer hill parade, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Penny, late of 181 Great Britain street.

PABLE-May 12, at John's Gate street. Wexford. Murtagh, eldert son of Thomas Parle, aged 24 years.

ROCHE-May 17, at his residence, Ballyanne, New Ross, after a short illness, James Roche, brother of Rev. J. Roche M.S.S. Enniscorthy, aged 46 years.

REDDY-May 12, at his residence, 1 St. Anne street, Liverpool, Martin Reddy, late of Beddy Brothers, Dublin.

RTAN-May 6, at his residence, Clogheen, co. Tipperary, Daniel Ryan, aged 96 years.

SETTH-May 11, at 16 North Summer street Dublin, William Smyth, compositor, eldest surviving son of Samuel Smyth, of Oavan. SINNOTT-May 13, at the residence of her friend Mrs. Oarr, 80 Capel street, Dublin, Eliza Sinnott, after a long a long and tedious ill-

STAFFORD-At Our Lady's Hospice, Dublin Patrick, son of J. Stafford, of Gorey, aged 21 VEALE.

TODD-May 13, at the residence of his brother

1000-rany 13, at the residence of his probler in-law, Oastle street, Omegh, John Todd, M.D., Medical Inspector, Local Government Board, in the 45th year of his age. Water-May 11, at Baggot street Hospital, Dublin, of typhoid fever, Alexander, son of Frederick Wright, 71 Rathmines road, Dub-Un lln.

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ST. LEON. QUE.

This celebrated establishmo 't, cno of the most de-lightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the lat June. The numerons tourists who vielt this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new manage-ment, more attractive than over. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the confort and enjoy-ment of the guests. The cuisine will be under the immediate management of one of Montreal's leading professional cooks. Spe-cial facilities will be green for all kinds of recreation such as biliards, bowling, croquet, lawn tannis, boating, obt., cit., etc.

such as billards, bowling, croquet, inwistening, considered and the second state of th

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. No. 1693, DAME MELVIA 6T. CHARLES, wife common as to property of JEAN BAPTISTE SIGARD, Commercial Travellor, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to celer en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said JEAN BAPTI TE SICARD, Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property against the said Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT. No. 877. DAWR SYLVIA PEPIN, of the town of La-chine, District of Montreal, wife of RPHREM CHAR-BONNEAU, senior, of the same place, trader, and daly authorized to ester en justice for the presents, Plaintiff, vs. the sail EFHERM CHARBUNNEAU, senior, De-fendant. An action for separation from property was this day instituted in this cause.

this day institutes as same Montreal, May 2. 1889. GIROUARD & de LORIMIER, Att; s. for Plaintiff.

WANTED,

By the Oatholic School Commissioners of Buck ingham, F.Q., two Catholic male Teachers with Model School Diploma, to teach French and Euglish. Good salary. For further particu-lars apply to A. GUY, Scoy. Treasurer School Commissioners, Buckingham, P.Q. 416

TEACHER WANTED.

Applications from Mais or Female Teachers will be received up to noon on the ious of sume next for the Boys' School of Huntingdon (Diss.) for the Scholastiq year, commencing July 1st. For particulars apply to the undersumed. WM. HABBAN, Boo. Troas.

PAGE MISSING

JUNE 13, 1889.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PESTILENCE DREADED.

The Survivers of the Pennsylvania Merror Facing Fever's Ravages.

JOENSTOWN, Pa., June 7 .- To-day opened warm almost sultry and the stanch that aswarm since senses as he wanders through Johnstown is blmost overpowaring. "It is our impression " said Dr. White, assistant to our impression and brit they are a mering," the State Board of health, this merning," that there is going be a great sickness here that inere so going to a great standard for within the next week. Five cases of mali-guant diptheria were located this morning on Fort street, and as they were in different houses they mean five starting points for dis-This talk about the daugers of an epiease. LINE SAIK ADOUT the dangers of an epi-demic is not exaggerated, as many suppose, but is founded upon experience. There will be plenty of typhoid fever and kindred dis-ease here within a week or ten days, in my opinion. The only thing that has saved up have few has been the orld matthematical thus far has been the cold weather that has now given place to summer weather and no one knows what the next few days may bring. one knows what the belt isw days may oring. Among the workmen and attendants there is already discernible a great tendency to diarrhea and dysentery. The men are living principally upon salt meat and there is a lack of vegetables.

THE DANGER OF DISEASE INCREASING.

Eight thousand men have been at work all Eight incusance men have been at work all day clearing out the debris. Fires are burn-ing up and down the valley of the Conemaugh as far as the eye can reach. The air is thick with smoke. The army of workers, however, have scarcely begun their tasks. The most careful estimates are that it will take 10,000 men for weeks to clear out the heaps of ruins. Eighty-six men are scattering disinfectants over the wreckage that the bridge stopped, and, it is believed, that thousands of bodies will yet be found in that territory. A staff physician said to-night : " Prospect Hill is full of pneumonia, with some diphtheria and measles, the hospital is full to overflowing, and to-day I attenden 42 cases on the outside. They were almost all severe pneumonia cases. There is every condition needed for the spread of the disease, and I fear an epidemic." Ānother doctor reported several cases of pneumonia on the hill near Morrellville.

A GHASTLY SIGHT,

A row of human feet was seen sticking out of the sand near Kernville. The bod of Rev. A. P. Diller, rector of the Johnstown Episcopal church, and these of his wife and child, were recovered to-day. Clasped in one rigid arm was the body of the rector's babe, and in the other his wife whose arms were about his neck. They were recovered in this position and will be so buried to-morrow. Reports received show, that between seventy and eight lives were lost between Woodvale and the hamlet of South Fork. A.M. Wellington and E. P. Burt, associate editor of the Engincering News, of New York, examined the dam, whose breaking caused the disaster. Mr. Wellington states that the dam was of very inferior construction, and wholly unwarranted by good engineering practice, of thirty years ago. Both the original and reconstructed dams were of earth only, with no heart wall.

FURIFIED BY FIRE.

There is a strong movement on foot in favor of applying the torch to the wrecked build-There is little doubt the ultimate soinge. lution of existing difficulties will be by this method. Although hundreds of bodies have been discovered, not one-fifth of the ground has been gone over. There is great destitution in the Woodvale district.

NINEVEN DID NOT ESCAPE.

At Nineven, yesterday, 746 bodies were buried. Physicians claim there are several hundred cases of pneumonia. ONE WOMAN SAVED.

A victim of the flood has been reacued from the wreck silve. She is Mrs. George Stantler, wife of a prominent photographer. She was taken from the wreck of a house Dowd, enter the room, accompanied by Rev.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 8. -- To-day fifty-eight bodies ware recovered. The remains now being found are tar advanced in decom-position, and physicians advocate their ore-mation as fast as found. This has been the better der director The Start hottest day since the disaster. The work of registration goes steadily on. Up to this evening there were about 21,000 registered. The number of the lost is placed now at 5,-000 by those who held it would reach 10,000 week ago. Up to date there have been 1,-500 bodies recovered there.

WORK STABTING UP.

Work was resumed to-day in the Cambria Iron company's mammoth steel mill, and the repairs to the building are being made with remarkable rapidity. The blast furnaces are not hurt at all and will be in operation as soon as a supply of coke can be obtained. None of the big stock of iron that the com-pany carried was lost. Vice-president Stackhouse, of the Cambria company, says that in another week the entire worke, employing fully 6 000 men, will be operated in tull. He thinks about 2,000 of the old workmen are missing. Their places have already been

THE QUEEN'S SYMPATHY.

filled.

WASHINGTON, June 8 -Sir Julian Paunce ote, the British Minister, called on the President this morning in company with Secre-tary Blaine, and delivered a message from Queen Victoris, expressing her deepsympathy for the sufferers by the recent floods in Pennsylvania. The President said in reply : "Mr. Minister, this message of sympathy from Her Majesty the Queen will be accepted by our people as another expression of her own generous character as well as the friendliness and good will of her people. The disasters which have fallen upon several communities in the State of Pennsylvania, while extreme and full of the most tragic and horrifying incidents, have fortunately been limited to territorial extent. The generosity of our citizens will promptly lessen to the stricken people every loss that is not wholly irretrievable, and these the sympathy of the Queen and the English people will help to assuage. Will you, Mr. Minister, be pleas-ed to convey to the Queen the sincere thanks of the American people."

FROM OVER THE WATER.

DUBLIN, June 8 -Lord Mayor Sexton has cabled to America £1,000 for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. A meeting of the municipal council was held to-day to arrange for raising funds for the sufferers. A letter from Archbishop Walsh enclosed £100. A message was sent to President Harrison expressing the sympathy of the Irish people for the afflicted community. A committee was formed to ask for contributions.

HON. EDWARD MURPHY

Presented with an Address by the St. Pst-rick's T. A. & B. Society.

The monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society was held at St. Patrick's presbytery Sunday afternoon. The attend-ance was unnaually large. Hon. Edward Murphy presided, and several new members were admitted. Preliminary arrangements were made for the annual pic-nic of the so-clety to Otterburn park in July, and considerable other business was transacted. As the hon, chairman was about to declare the meeting closed he was surprised to see the vener-

in making repairs from time to time. The tanding to promete the welfare of my fellow-community is very much incensed against the club. Already several of the villas have been broken into and the furniture demolished. The boats have been stolen and reduced to kinding wood. It is thought that the club your kind words. Bilieve me, however, community is very much incensed against in the output of the villas have been broken into and the furniture demolished. The boats have been stolen and reduced to of scinositon and kindred matters. I value have been stolen and reduced to of scinositon and kindred matters. I value in the plast is thought that the club your kind words. Bilieve me, however, however, when it is thought that the club your kind words. Bilieve me, however, is to be my duty. This sodely the thirty-third degree in the sciety. He was the plaster owners one could find more than the pleasure I have invariably felt in doing what I knew to be my duty. This sodely sheld's Guards was innocent of the fact that the ulterior purpose of his commanding the Shield's Guards was innocent of the fact that the purpose altime I have experienced your desire to mark your apprediation of my humble efforts. I need not recall the pleasant circumstances of such presentation. Let me again refer to your beautiful address and say you must not expect too much from me in my new capacity as a legislator. I shall do my best to repre-sent faithfully in the Senate the important division of Victoria. I must also thank you for your kind reference to Mrs. Murphy and my family, and for your good prayer that I may enjoy long life to continue a tellow worker with you in our glorious cause. In conclusion I pray God to bless and long preserve you, my fellow membars, to set examples of temperance and every good work to your friends and fellow citizens, whom you edify by your example and whose best interests

Being earnestly requested to speak, Rev. Father Dowd said :- You ask the old pricet to say a few words. I do so with pleasure, heartily every one whok nows my good friend, Mr, Marphy, sympathizes with you. His life has been an example to all. His call to the Senate is an honor to him. Every one is delighted at his appointment. There are others worthy of the position who might have a pired to it, but all felt that no one had for I feel how genuine this presentation is. claims equal to your worthy president. He has worked hard for the society, but he has had this advantage that the society has cooperated with him and enabled him to accom plish his work. May God bless him and you and prosper the cause you have so much at heart.

In answer to repeated calls. Mr. Curran, M.P., delivered an eloquent and touching ad dress elicting great applause and much feel ing. His reference to Mr. Murphy and to their long and endearing friendship, as well as to the work of the St. Patrick's T.A, & B. society were warmly received.

(inclusion of the local division of the loca

ON A NEW TACK.

Petition for a Reference of the Jesuit Bill t the Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, June 10.-Considerable excitement was occasioned to day by the arrival of Mr. Hugh Graham, of Montreal, accompanied by Messre D. Macmaster, Q C., R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., and A. W. Atwater, Q.C. The move-ments of the party were kept somewhat quiet, but it has been learned late this evening that the gentlemen named called at the Department of State and tyled a petition asking for a refer ence of the Jesuit acts to the Supreme Court of Canada under a section of the law constituting Canada under a section of the law constituting the court. The petition was accompanied by a certified cheque on the Bank of Montreal here for \$5,000. The petition was immediately laid before the Privy Council, which was in session this afternoon. The gentlemen also had an in-terview with Sir John Macdonald. The follow-ing in the full text of the petition is ing is the full text of the petition :-

"To His Excellency the Governor-General Canada in Council :

"The humble petition of Hugh Graham, of the city of Montreal, journalist, respectfully re-

"1. That grave doubts have been expressed and exist regarding the legality and constitu-tionality of the acts of the Legislature of the province of Quebec, intutaled respectively-"An act to incorporate the Society of Jeaus" (50 Victoria, cap. 13.) and "An act respecting the settlement of the Jesuite' estates" (51-52

the ulterior purpose of his companions was to use the arms they carried for the purpose al-ready mentioned. It is historical, however, that these same Shield's Guards, although most environment of formations are the first entirely composed of democrate, was the first millitary organization which offered its ser-vices in escorting Abraham Lincoln from Springfield to the National Capital, and that of the muster-roll of the company but three failed to go to the front in response to Lincoln's call in 1861.

The war caused an interregnum in the Irish movement, and Irish revolution matters remained in statu quo during its continuance. Yet the regiments of the North and South were

boneycombed with febians, and out of their battle-bought wages the organization lived. The war was concluded, and a host of war-trained [Irish veterans, skilled in the use of arms, more eager to fight than anything else numbering not less than 150,000 men, were at you promote by your generous and untiring efforts in the cause of total abstinence. Being carnestly requested to speak, Rev. started their several revolutions nothing like sufficient funds were in sight-an inkling that the same methods then prevailed that is now alleged caused the death of Dr. Cronin.

superintendent of city delivery in the postoffice; Lieutenant Dan Quirk, and Captain Foley, now A detective of the police force. Right here is another link in that chain of cumstantial evidence that proves the power of the energy in forewarning itself on the plots hatched by Irish patrice. On landing at Queenstown a large posse of officers were on hand with minute descriptions of every man in Colonel Quirk's party, and but for that gentle-man's presence of mind when he dined on his

sealed instructions the party would have been forced guests at the Barracks in Cork. The Fenian raid into Canada followed. Failure, as usual. Cause, bad management. And right here, again, Dr. Cronin's charge-misap-

right here, again, Dr. Gronne cannot propriation of funds. On the runs of the Fenian Brotherhood was formed the "Clan na Gael," or to put it in Eng-lish, "The Children of the Gael," The clan as it dresses its various regiments, batalions and brigades, is punctuated with them, and as the proper officer calls the roll it is just as likely as not that the period of the punctuation will end with his captain-a member oath-bound to turn his sword against England when Ireland

The Clan-na-Gael, I. R. B., or U. B., just as you choose to call it, existed in peace until about 1883. In that year complaints became rife, charges of peculation of funds were made and the influx of a non-trustworthy element into the organization caused the withdrawal of the majority c' the older members; the men who had founded the parent of all the organiza-tions. Such a state of affairs existed until the climax came in the split at the Philadelphia climax came in the split at the Philadelphia convention four years since, when Dr. Cronin. Luke Dillon and John Devoy marched out of the convention with their following. The split resulted in the formation of the United Brothar-hood—the U. B. against the I. R. B. At the convention held in Ohicago in 1886, the parent and the seeding branch coalesced, and the U.B. mented into the original J. B.

Calls.

merged into the original I. R. B. Since then the history of the society has "2 That it is desirable that an opinion should be pronounced upon these acts by the highest be pronounced upon these acts by the highest

that to lie is culpable, both from citations of the Sacred Scriptures and on the ground also of natural reason. He mentions in proof of this latter position, that to call a man a liar is universally regarded as one of the grossest insults that can be applied to him ; that lying tends to destroy the confidence and trues that should exist between man and his follow-man, which confidence and trust form the very foundation of social intercourse etc., etc. Is may be well to add in conclusion that what

we have written above, has been written on the supposition that Mr. Parnell did tell a lie-a supposition which now we are not at all certain is true. The first report of his examination coaveyed the impression that he did lie, and ac-knowledged that he had lied. But subsequent and fuller reports have materially changed this impression, and incline us to believe that in reality he told the substantial truth, both, in his speech in the House of Commons and also in his answer to Mr. Webster's false, misleading assertion and question, as Mr. Parnell then understood them.

The facts, so far as detailed in recent news-paper reports, are these : Mr. Webster lied to Mr. Parnell and the judges, falsely asserting that Mr. Parnell, on a certain occasion, and in the excitement of a hot debate in the House of Commons had declared that there were then no "secret societies" in Ireland. After thus lying, Mr. Webster asked if that declaration were true or fake. Mr. Parnell-who could not be expected to remember the exact words he had used on any and every occasion-frankly de-clared that the declaration was false and was an exaggeration. That answer was a frank and a true one.

But how, now, about the declaration inserted by Atorney General Webster to have been made by Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons? That asserted declaration was a forgery and a ie, coined and uttered by Mr. Web speedy subsequent examination of the speech from which the unconscionable Mr. Webster pretended to read, proved that it contained no such words as were imputed to Mr. Parnell The words " secret societies," or any allusion to them are not in the speech. Mr. Parnell said that there were at that time, 1881, no "Ribbon' societies in Ireland; and that was and is the exact truth. Nos Mr. Parnell, therefore, is the liar, but the "Honorsble" the Attorney Gen-eral Webster is the liar ! He is at once a distinguished lawyer and a very distinguished liar .- Catholic Standard.

DIED IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Terence Carroll's Sudden Death Shortly Before his Liberation.

Terence Carroll aged S6, the old man who murdered Dennis O Connor on St. Ann's market in this city on the 4th of August, 1887, died suddenly Friday afternoon in the pententiary tormed the Orac as simply an offshot of a parent branch of the Itish Revolutionary Brotherhood, an organization that comprises in its ranks the brain and muscle of the Irish race throughout the universe. Members of the T.R.B. may be met in every civilized country in the second seco race throughout the universe. Members of the man. One evening his temper got the works in the world, on the slopes of Russia, exiles in him, when hestruck O'Connor in the throat with the milds of Silver a holding high positions, polithe wilds of Siber a, holding high positions poli-tical and commercial, in Australia, India and the South American States. The British army rol was committed to the Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of manslaughter. His trial commenced on the 22nd of September, and oc-cupied four days, and, notwithstanding that the prisoner was ably defended by Messrs. H. C. St. Pierre and Denis Barry, he was found guilty. Mr. Justice Baby, in pronouncing sen-tence, said he had taken into consideration the

age of the prisoner, the provocation received and the weakness of his mind. He sent him to the penitentiary for two years. Two months are allowed off each year for good conduct.

Obituary.

The many friends of our well known and respected fellow citizen, Mr. A. Bregan, notary, were much grieved to hear of the sad loss he

has sustained by the death of his brother the late Mr. Patrick Brogan. The sad event took place on the 5th inst. The deceased was well known and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He had been ailing for some time and his death was not altogether unexpected. The funeral took place on Friday the 7th and was very largely attended, the remains were taken to St. Anthony's urch where a s nn requien service v

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

Explanatory Letter Showing the Reason for Postponing the Convention.

5

The following is a copy of the communication which has just been sent to the officers of the different branches of the Irish National League in America :---

LINCOLN, Neb., June 4th, 1889. To the Officers and Members of the Irisk

National League of America. DEAR SIES :- The national convention called for the 9th and 10th of July at Philadelphis is postponed until after the present seesion of the British Parliament, in compliance with the cabled advice of Mr. Parnell. I have for some time past been in correspondence with Mr. Parnell and other Irish leaders, urging that Mr. Parnell and some of his ablest colleagues should attend the Philadelphia convention on the dates named above, but the replies did not encourage the hope that we should have an Irish delegation at the convention. Finally, I cabled William O'Brien on the 27th of May, as follows :---

"Urge necessity sending delegation to Phila-delphia convention, ninth July; your presence with Protestant nationalists would have very beneficial effect. Answer. "(Signed,) "JOHN FITZOERALD."

On the morning of May 28 I received the following cable :

"John Fitzgerald-O'Brien has shown me "John Fitzgeraid-O Brien has shown on your telegram. I strongly advise postpone con-vention until after session of parliament. "(Signed,) "PARNELL."

I was at once convinced that Mr. Parnell must have had strong reasons for cabling the above request, which by every loyal member of the League should be accepted as a command. In order to have the fullest expression of opinion on the subject from the officers and members of the National Executive Committee of the Lesgue, the National Secretary sent the following telegram to each officer and member of the committee :---

"Parnell cables strongly advise postpone con vention until after session of parliament, What do you advise? Answer. "(Signed.) "JOHN P. SUTTON."

The following gentlemen, including the executive officers, favor compliance with Mr. Parnell's wishes :- John Fitzgerald, presi-dent; Rov. Chas. O'Reilly, D. D., treasurer; John P. Sutton, secretary; Patrick Martin, third vice-president. State delegates-Rev. E. Kerwin, Alabama; Dr. M. C. O'Toolr, California; Hon. Robt. Morris, Colorado; Hon. P. W. Wren, Connecticut ; Hon. P. E. McMurray, Florida ; John F. Armstrony, Georgia; Daniel Corkery, Illinois; D. Maher, Iowa ; Donatus O'Brien, Kansas ; Hon. Matt O'Doherty, Kentucky; Timothy Maroney, Louislana; John Norman, Maryland; Hon. John J. Donovan, Massachusetts; Dr. J. E. Scallen, Michigan ; Hon. Wm. Louis Kelly, Minnesota ; Dr. Thomas O'Rielly, Missouri ; D J. Hennessy, Montana ; John Cashman, New Hampshire; M. B. Holmes, New Jersey; Dr. Edward Malone, New York; Wm. J. Glesson, Ohio; M. G. Griffin, Oregon; Hon. Hugh J. Oarroll, Rhode Island; P. J. Flan-nigan, Teanessee; Hon. R. F. Beirne, Virginia; Hon. J. G. Donnelly, Wisconsin; R. B. Teefy, Ontario; Charles McCarron, Quebec; H. J. Cloran, Montreal. Those op-posed to postponement are Hugh McCaffrey, vice president; Rev. P. A. McKenna, second vice president: State delegate, Michael J. Ryan, Pennaylvania. Three delegates could not be reached : Hon. Patrick Egan, Nebraska; Ed. McGinty, Mississippi; B. Kelly, Vermont; and up to the present five are yet to be heard from.

I very much regret the inconvenience caused to the Irishmen of Philadelphia by this postponement, and any expense caused thereby will be paid by the national treasurer. I feel sure their patriotism will recognize the wisdom of being governed by Mr. Parnell, and cf avoiding any action that might be ued as a revolt against his leadership

down the point. Mrs. Stantler was lying, when found, in a cavity beneath a pile of beams. She was unconscious, but still breathing. She was removed to the hospital, and the doctors are making a noble effort to keep her alive. It is doubtful, however, if they will succeed.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

BALTIMORE, June 7.---It is estimated threefourths of the twenty million feet of timber which floated away from Williamsport, Pa., is floating above the Chesapeak or lying on its shore. The "stray log committee" from the lumber exchange of Flat City are here surveying the situation. It is probably they will erect mills on the shores of the bay to work up the stray logs, most of which have drifted upon the eastern shore.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., June 7. The city is now in a terrible state. The houses are all filled with mud from two to six inches deep. The streets are blocked with huge riles of mud and debris. The mud emits a sickening odor. Only one person is known to have been drowned here, but in the country the dead number twenty-eight.

BELLEFONT, Pa., June 7.-About forty lives have been lost in this town, Centre County. The damage to property will reach a million and a half dollars.

VEVAY, Ind., June 7 .- The body of a woman, taken from the river Florence, seven miles above here, yesterday, is supposed to be one of the Johnstown victims.

CONSTERNATION IN COENWALL.

LONDON, June 7 .- The calamity in Pennsylvania, has caused the greatest alarm and anxiety among the people of west Cornwall. large numbers from all parts of the country having migrated to Johnstown, and formed a Ceraish colony there, and there is but little doubt that the majority of them are victima of the disaster.

COUNTING UP THE VICTIMS.

JOHNSTOWN, June S .- From a sanitary point of view, the condition and the prospects here are, to say the least, alarming. A full week has elapsed since the calamity fell. Careful estimates place the number of podies recovered at 50 per cent, of those that perished. Thus far about 3,800 have been found. The rest are in the great gorge at the rail-way bridge and under the debris and wreckage in the city, or floating down the streams to the Ohlo. By the records of the registra-tion office, 20,110 have made themselves known ; this out of 30,000. The registration has been maintained during the week in every part of the city and in every town affected by the disaster. Necessarily many persons have left town, and at least 10 per cent. of the number of those who survived will fail to make their identity known. City officers as- cause of temperance in our important parish sert that at the ontside not more than 21,000 or 22,000 will be accounted for, leaving 8,-900 or 9,000 dead. It is believed that within five days all living in Johnstown and vicinity will have been accounted for. It is not to the untiring efforts of our zealous and wor-olaimed that all those who have not registerd thy reverened president Father McCallen. It is are dead, for many had left this section before the registration began.

THE VERDICT.

Ceroner Hammer, of Westmoreland county has concluded his inquest. The verdict finds the South Fork Hunting and Fishing club responsible for the loss of life because of gross I not oriminal negligence, and of carelessness

Father J. Quinlivan, Rev. Father McCallen, rev. president, Mr. P. Doyle, second vico-president, and others. Hon. Mr. Murphy was requested to vacate the chair, and was replaced by the rev. president, Father Mc-

Callen. The rev. father addressed the meeting as follows : Rev. Father Dowd and fellow members, As rev. president of this society I have been called upon to perform a most agreeable and highly pleasing duty. A great honor has been conferred upon one of our members, and we take advantage of the occasion to give him an expression of our esteem. Then turning towards Mr. Murphy honored sir,-Since we met here one month ago our society has received a signal favor in your venerable and worthy person, by the elevation of its first vice-president to the Senate of his country. While we attribute your promotion to your own many sterling qualities, and personal worth we feel sure that you yourself give no little credit to your practice of the virtue of temperance-as the gnardian at least of your many other virtues. in an address which our secretary will now read to you you will find not only the expression of our most sincere congratulations on your elevation to so high a dignity as that of senator, but a proof of the warm place you hold in the heart of every member of our society. I would like to add but one word more and that is the joy we experience in knowing that not one dissenting voice has been raised against your selection for this honor and that from all shades of political parties comes the expression of the warmest commendation of the choice made by the Government to fill the place of your pre-

decessor, the late Hon. Thos. Ryan. pleased to accept the testimonial which has been prepared and which I now ask the secretary to read. Mr. James J. Costigan has read an address

highly complimentary to the new senator and expressive of the pleasure felt by the society in particular in having its most honored member slected to such an important posttion.

The address was mounted in an elegant cabinet, with easel to match. It was handsomely illuminated by Mr. Edwin Cor, and it also bore the portraits of Hon. Mr. Murphy, together with his coat of arms and St. Patrick's church.

Mr. Murphy, in replying, said:-Rev. Father McCallen and fellow members. From my heart I thank you for the complimentary and beautiful address you have just presented, congratulating me on my elevation to the Senate of Canada. But, gentlemen, you set too high a value on my humble efforts to assist you in promoting the sacred of St. Patrick, for have you not also worked long and zealous to put down the "curse" of intemperance? Thank God our society is steadily and rapidly gaining ground, thanks thy reverened president Father McCallen. It is exceedingly gratifying for me to note the the new brotherhood was to prepare for armed

of others, is desirous that the powers conferred on Your Excellency in Council by section 37 of on your Excernency in Connet by section 31 of of the "Supreme and Exchequer Court act" ("Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 133) which reads as follows: "The Governor in-Council may refer to the Supreme court for hearing or consideration any matter which he thinks fit to refer, and the conrt shall thereupon hear or consider the same, and certify their opinion thereon to the Governor in Council should be exercised in order that counsel may be heard by the said court upon the said que

tions. "4. That in order to avoid any question with respect to provision being made by Your Ex-cellency-in-Oouncil for the expenses incidental willingness of himself and those associated with him to bear the necessary costs of the Gov. ernment; and as an evidence of such willing. ness, your petitioner herewith deposite his cer-tified cheque on the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, payable to the order of J. M. Courtney, E-quire, deputy minister of figance, for the sum of five housand dollars (\$5,000.)

"And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

It is not known what action was taken by the Government, but it is freely stated here to night that a lenghty session of the Cabinet was held. Mr. Graham and party left for Montreal by the afternoon train.

IRISH SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

How the Clan-na-Gael Sprang Out of the Fenian Brotherhood.

[Luke Dillon in Chicago Herald June 2.]

The history of the various secret Irish organiz ations leading up to the formation of the pre-sent association is of interest this time. Early in 1854 the Irishmen in America who had been active participants in the Ill-devised revolution of 1848 banded themselves into an organization Among the original members of Chicago were Colonel James Quirk, Deputy Sheriff "Bate" Quirk and Major Charles E. Moore. This society was composed of tried, true and trusted men in the cause of old Erin, and must be recognized as the parent, not only because of its being the first in the American field, but for the further reason that only those who had suffered in the fatherland were admitted to its councils It was, at first, but few in its numercial strength yet the membership was composed of those who, as brethern, had, metaphorically speaking touched shoulders when the battle threatened and found each other to be tried and true. O this organization Captain Lyons, of New York

was the acknowledged leader. In 1856 a convention of the Emmett Associa In 1856 a convention of the Emmeth Associa-tion was held in Philadelphia. During the short period of its existence the meeting de-veloped the fact that the old leaders the originators, had been gradually superseded by younger blood and that the then unknown but now famous John O'Mahoney, the American "head center " of fenian fame had the majority of the convention with him. This convention fort eheared the name of the Emmett Monu first changed the name of the Emmett Monn mental Association to that of the Fenian Brotherhood and elected John O'Mahoney chief of the renamed organization. The plan of kindly warmth with which my "call to the Senate" has been received by you, my old friends, and by fellow oltizens generally. I am deeply sensible of and greaty prize the goodwill thus manifested. You have referred in very flattering terms to the efforts I have made, in the moment I could spare from my business avocations,

at meetings. But nine monors ago an ou time judicial tribunal in the Dominion. "3. That your petitioner, who is a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, and a taxpayer of the province of Quebec, acting on his own behalf and provinces of Quebec, acting on his own behalf and provinces of Quebec, acting on his own behalf and provinces of Quebec, acting on his own behalf and the society in disgust, was induced to again rejoin it. "I attended," he said, "a meeting held in the Thirteenth Ward. Among those present were Mr. Cronin, John F. Scaulan and a well known Catholic priest. I think that Mortimer Scanlan was also there, but I am not certain on that point. I found it to be a tirade of abuse on both sides against certain men and left in disgust. I then made up my mind that I was forever done with Irish secret sociaties, and the death of Cronin only rati-fes that resolution."

PARNELL'S LIE.

Justified by Protestant Theology.

A great outcry has been raised over Parnell's cknowledgment that he had exaggerated or lie in the British Parliament. It has told a been held up as a sign of weakness, as flattering in the presence of the enemy, and as sure to destroy all respect for him hereafter as anihonest тал.

But just here comes in the fact that Mr. Parnell is a Protestant and that he is fully justified by most distinguished Protestant authoritles in telling a lie under the circumstances in which he was placed. We give a few of those very distinguished

Protestants authorities by way of gentle re-minder to our Protestant contemporaries who are doing their utmost to besmirch Mr. Parnel though when they refer to the Catholic Church and religion themselves have no hesitation as to how many and how outrageous lies they retail Jeremy Taylor was a most distinguished Pro-

testant Episcopalian "divine," Episcopalians dote on him and find no terms of adulation too strong to apply to him. In his "Dictor Dubitantium," he says : "It is lawful to tell a lie to our neighbor pro-

vided the be innocent or pious. To tell a lie for charity, to save a man's life, or for a highly use-ful purpose to another or to one's self hath not been done in all times, but commended by great

and good and wise men. Paley also is a classic authority with many Protestants. In his "Natural Theology," he ontends that

It is not culpable to lie when the person to whom you are speaking has no right to know the truth about a certain matter, or when no great disadvantage results from the lie; and it may sometimes be necessary to lie in order to preserve one's own property or that of a neigh-bor, or as when you tell a falsehood to a madman for his own advantage, or to an assassin to defeat his purpose or divert him from it."

We might mention other distinguished Protestants writers who justify lying under certain eircumstances, but those we have given are sufficent, and the instances they cite in which they contend lying is justifiable are exactly parallel with the foircumstances in which Parnell was placed. He regarded the majority in the House of Commons who were trying to impose a Coercion Bill upon Ireland as the assassing of the liberty of his country, and his Protestant theology justified him in telling a lie for the purpose of diverting them, if possible, from their wicked intention. But just here Catbolic moral theology totally

differs. In St. Augustine's time there were some who mantained that under certain cir-cumstances a lie was justifiable, especially if it

chanted. Rev. Father Leclero afficiated as-sisted by the Rav. Father Donnelly and Rabeau as deacon and sub deacon, after the service the procession reformed and wended its way to Cote des Neiges Cometery. The floral offerings from sympathizing friende, were most numerous and beautiful. The chi f mourners were Mr. A. Brogan and Mr. Hugh Brodie, N. P., a former schoolmate and firm friend of the deceased. Amongst those present Were : J. J. Curran, Q. C. M. P.; M. P. Ryan, Collector of Customs ; Ex. Ald. Donovan, H. J. Cloran, Wm. Selby, M. Hicks, B. Tansey, L. Quinlan, P. O'Donoughue, W. W. Kerr, Colin McArthur, Wm. Brodie, P. Doyle, James Meek, J. H. Isaacson, N.P., J. Lonergan N.P., W. J. Dorval, N.P., A. Leblanc, Advocate, James McCready, J. Byrne, P. Reynolds, Geo. Murphy, O. Smith, M. O'Connell, L. Lecheva-her, W. P. McClaffrey, O.Y.M.S., F. Hill, D.

Dineen, and over 250 others. At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Scotty, held on the 9th, Hon. Edward Murphy presiding, the following motion was adopted :-That this Society has learned with regret of

the loss which our respected fellow member and officer, Mr. A. Brogan, N.P., has recently sus-

tained by the death of his only brother. Resolved, That the sincere and heartfelt sym-pathy of this Society be tendered Mr. Brogen in his affliction

Be it also resolved, that a copy of this resolution he forwarded to Mr. Brogan and family and also published in the press.

Entertaining a Confrere.

A number of representatives of the press and other of his friends assembled at the Richelieu hotel one evening last week to entertain to dinner Mr. P N. Muldoon, formerly connected with the Post and other city papers, previous to his departure for New Richelien with the rost and only ray papers, previous to his departure for New York, where he has accepted a position on The Tribune. Mr. J. T. Norris, the veteran member of the fourth estate, presided, and everything passed off most pleasanely. The speeches were highly eulogistic of Mr. Muldoon's talents and prophetic of his rapid advance in the larger sphere of labor. Mr. avance in the larger sphere of labor. Mr. Muldoon made a pleasing reply and the gather-ing dispersed at an early hour after. all present individually wishing the guest of the evening every success in the great American metropolis.

Over the Falls to Death.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 9. - The mighty cataract claimed two more victims this afternoon, in the persons of "Jack" Walker and "Jerry" Davey, of Niagara Falls, aged re-spectively 29 and 25, who were unmarried and followed the life of "rivermen," putting in their time fishing and running people in the river, above the falls. About 2.30 this afternoon the two unfortunate men started in their boat to cross the river to Chippews from Point Day, above the falls on the American side. Both were under the influence of liquor, it is said, when starting ; nothing more was seen of them until the ory that two men were going over the falls was raised by some visitors on Goat Island who saw them going down to destruction and death, cling-ing to their boat, which was being tossed about like a cork in the rapids. The boat shot over the centre of the Horseshoe Falls, the men still clinging to it. Part of the boat was picked up in the river at the foot of the falls half an hour afterwards, but nothing as yet has been seen of the bedies of the men. Walker lest a brother in exactly the same manner about six years ago. Both men ware expert with the cars and fully understood the

A postponement of a similar nature, and for exactly the same reason, took place in January, 1886, at which time a convention to have been held in Chicago was postponed at the cabled request of Mr. Parnell, until after the close of the British parliament, then about to assemble, and did not convene until August of the same year. The statement that the postponement of the convention is in any way connected with the abominable murder of Dr. Cronin is entirely false; the sole and all sufficient reason for Mr. Parnell's request is, that an opportunity may be given the Irish leaders to attend the convention without absenting themselves from their parliamentary duties at the present oritical time. A little patience is all that is asked from the Irishmen of Philadelphia. The Irish National League of America was founded to aid and not to thwart the recognized leader of the Irish people. Opposition to his plans at the present time would be next to treason to the Irish cause, and I am confident that, no matter at what sacrifice, the postponement of the convention, at Mr. Parnell's desire, until after the session of parliament, will meet with the unqualified approval of every right thinking friend of Ireland.

Respectfully,

JOHN FITZGERALD, President I. N. L. A.

To Subscribers.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscription to THE TRUE WIT. NESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. We need scarcely state that the subscription rates to THE TRUE WITNESS are lower than those of any paper of a like nature on this continent, and the profits derived by the proprietors on them are very small indeed. We therefore urge our friends, agents and subscribers, to further activity in the good cause of Faith, as well as helping us on our journey onward, so that we may be more useful in our mission ; and we especially hope our recalcitrant subscribers will take this hipt to pay up.

The Ontario Medical association closed, its The Ontario Medical association closed its annual convention in Toronto on Friday last. The following wore elected officers for the year :--Presidents, Dr. J. Algernon Temple ; vice-presidents-first, Dr. Lundy ; second, Dr. G. Snaw, Hamilton ; Third, Dr. K. N. Fenwick, Kingston ; fourth, Dr. Hanley, Waubaushene ; general secretary, Dr. S. J. Wishart, Toronto ; treasurer, Dr. E. J. Barrick, Toronto ; assis-sent secretary Dr. W. P. Caren Toronto ; assis-sent secretary Dr. W. P. Caren Toronto ; assistant secretary, Dr. W. P. Caven, Toronto. The day was taken up by the reading of vari-ous articles of a professional character.



THE TRUE WITNESS AND OATHOLIO CHRONICLE.

and tobaco.

EUROPEAN.

A hurricaus and waterspout at Reichen

Hor Siegel, ditor of the Vaterland, a cleri-

LONDON, June 6.-Mr. Balfour, chief secre-

A despatch from Massowah says the Ital-

LONDON, June 5.—Missionary letters to the

Whole flocks and herds have been destroyed.

CANADIAN.

this year has been reduced from 171 to 115.

A child, born in Dartmouth, N.S., presents

A despatch from Ingonish, C.B., says the

Point, Aepy Bay, at one c'clock this morning.

She has no cargo. The crew was saved. The ship is supposed to be a total loss.

Great activity prevails around the Quebec

Parliament buildings, where 225 men are busy levelling the grounds and building a

wall 5,000 feet long. The statue of Her

Majesty the Queen, imported some years ago,

to be placed above the fountain, has been left

aside, and a bistorical group is now being made in Paris by Mr. Repert.

In the year 1873, a Mr. Wilson, who resided in Oshaws, had \$4 in money, and a gold watch stolen from him for which he had paid

\$150 dollars shortly before. A few days ago

he received an express package from the state

of Indiana, containing his watchand chain, also a letter with a cheque for the money with in-

terest. The letter stated that the writer had

stolen the watch and money and had been

wrestling with his conscience for the last fif

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Jane 4 - The

first through St. Paul & Minneapolis express

arrived here at 9.45 this morning sharp on

time. The train consisted of baggage car,

colonist sleeper, first class coach, and elegant

sleeping and dining cars, with fifty passengers,

in violation of treaties.

gain one hundred seats.

and white.

teen years.

JUNE 12, 1889.

Nothing to Decrease the High Estimate of the Loss of Life.

IN THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

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RELIEF WORK UNDER WAY.

The Child Victims of the Pennsylvania Herrer-Sad Scenes and Incidents of the Rescue Work.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5 .-- Conservative men are of the opinion that the number of people lost will reach from 12,000 to 15,000. This view is based on many fragments of evidence obtained from over one hundred of the best citizens. They were asked to estimate the percentage of loss to the total population, to tell how many people of their acquaintance have disappeared, how the gatherings of realdents on the streets, and in public places, compare with the same in former times. Their statements of facts and estimates were proved as far as could, and the pendulum of calculation seems to be between 12,000 and 15,000. A very large proportion of this is made up of childron. Strikingly frequent is the reference in the death list "To Mrs. Jones and six children" and "Mrs. Smith and five children." In the morgue the little Johnstown almost every hour. From east and ones lie in dozens, where the adults are in half dozens; but there is, and has been, a much greater difficulty in recovering the bodies of the children. Being lighter and smaller, they have often been swept into out of the way recesses that are almost inaccessible. The drift of opinion among physicians, engineers and railroad men is that from 1,000 to 1,500 of the bodies will never be found.

THE WORK OF BELIEF.

By ten o'clock this morning 15,000 people were fed and about 600 families were furnished with provisions. Five carloads of clothing were distributed, and now almost everyone is provided with clothing. At the differ-ent registration places, 18,000 residents of the devasted district had registered as alive and well. The total population of this districz was between 40,000 and 50,000. There were hundreds of prople waiting around the offices to have their names placed on the list.

At eleven o'clock this morning, Adjutant General Hastings sent the following telegram to Governor Beaver :- " Fally three thousand men are at work clearing off debris; bodies are now being received in large numbers. The citizens' committee is organized and the work is systematized. A detachment of twenty men of the Fourteenth regiment was detailed last night to guard the supply trains. Provisions are pouring in and it is dufficult to take care of them. There is no sufforing from want of food or shelter. Contributions of money are more desirable than anything else.

Mr. Klein oriticizes the city council of Johnstown for not taking steps to prevent the vandalism, which, he says, is going on night and day. Chairman Moxham, of the citizens' committee, tells of frightful desecration of the dead, and of the looting of houses. One-fourth of the councilmen are believed to have lost their lives in the flood, and there is soarcely one of the living who has not met with some terrible loss,

THE WORK OF CLEARING UP.

The emanations from the half mile of debris about the bridge are but little more offensive than yesterday, and should this cool weather continue a few days longer it is possible hundreds of bodics, may yet be recovered tion as to render identification possible. and the insgments floated downward through Over 6,000 men were at work in the various the contrearch. At nightfall, however, the from the wreck in such a state of preserva-

relaying the tracks of the Pennsylvania railread is being pushed forward vigorously and already trains are running down to the pas-sunger station, while construction trains are able to go considerably further. By to mor row the high embankment at the big bend of the river, which deflected the river from its course on the fatal day, and which was finally washed away itself, will be reconstructed,

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Although the loss of the Cambria Iron comfeared, and officers of the company say they expect to resume operations within thirty days. While the greater part of the valu-able buildings had their still more valuable contents, in the way of improved machinery, set of machinery in the Bessemer mill uninjured, and the manufacture of steel rails may be reanmed within two weeks. Hundreds of Cambria employees are at work to-day clearing away the wreckage.

LATEST FROM JOHNSTOWN.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5 .- Later-The atmosphere here to day was damp, the air keen and penetrating. This was favorable to the workers, bus most unpleasant for the houseless sufferers and thinly clad women and children. Long relief trains are rolling into weat, north and south, come whole train loads of clothing and provisions, accompanied by special messengers having funds and large corps of volunteer physicians. Several hundred destitute people are being well cared for at Camp Hastings, on the Ebenaburg road. Visits to several registration offices to-day, and enquiries among survivors who came in to register disclose that the proportion of saved and lort is about equal. The failing off in the registration to-day leads the authorities to apprehend that their worst fears may yet be realized and the death roll will amount well up into the five figures. Where Johnstown's principle stores stood last Friday, are now pitched 1,000 tents, and before to-morrow night this number will probably be doubled. Under this shelter are accommodated the members of the militia and thousands of workman, who are trying to clear the streets. Over 5,000 men are now thus employed in Johnstown proper. Contractor Flynn, who has charge of the army of laborers, said to-day, "It will take 10,000 man thirty days to clear the ground, so that the streets are passable, and the work of rebuilding can be commenced." The volunteers are doing noble work ; nearly every town in Western Pennsylvania is represented by from 10 to 100 men, and many towns in Ohio and New-York have also furnished their quota.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5 .- There were a thousand funerals here to day. In most cases thore were no religious rites. The graves of the unknown already number several hundred. Almost every stroke of the pick in some portion of the city to day resulted in the discovery of another victim, and although the fanerals of the morning relieved the morgaes of the crush, before night they were as full of dead as ever. Wherever one turns, the melancholy view of a orffin is met. Every train into Johnstown was laden with them, the better ones being generally accompanied by friends of the dead. Men could be seen staggering over the ruins with shining ma-ogany caskets on their shoulders. Several stumbled and fell into the abounding man pits, while the coffins went bounding over the stones. Over one hundred men were all day engaged in an effort to clear a narrow passage from the death bridge upward through the debris. Dynamite was used and gradually a few of the heaviest timbers were demolished.

at work and has called for 2,500 more, to the river, 4,000 are in unsearched sand banks whom he promises work for sixty days, at around the Cambria works, from one to two when he promises work for sixty days, at sround the Cambra works, from one to two \$2 per day and beard. In an interview to day he said he proposed to clear the town of all wreckage and debris of all descriptions, and turn the town site over to the oitizens. and Bolivor. Hundreds were carried down to The work of reconstructing the road bed and the broad river in the tremendous current and may never come into the hands of the living. Adjutant-General Hastings said this morn bach Germany, on the 5th inst., have caused ing .-.." In my opinion the less is greater than we can now show figures fer." The statement that 18 000 persons had registered great loss of life and property. at the registration bureaus yesterday was incorrect. One of Gen. Hastings' aides said cal paper of Munich, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for libelling the lite to day that so many persons had registered twice or more that the list had to be favised, dowager Queen, and that the total was not more than 13,000, pany will foot up into the millions the des and perhaps 12 500. This registration not struction of their plant is not as bad as was only comprehends the population of Johnstown and adjoining towns, which was about 33,000, but embraces further away in the finaded regione, the total population of which was at least 45 000. Chairman Hicks, of the Altoona delegation, who has been all over damaged beyond repair, there is a complete | the district, says the loss is 12,500 to 14,000. Irish land question ought to precede the in-At noon the roughs of Johnston and the adjoining boroughs, or, what is left of them, practically passed under martial law. It is measure. probable the 18th regiment will be ordered ians have arrested an Abyssinian chief, disarmed 2,000 of his followers and occupied out from the fact that it takes so many soldiers to cover the ground. Special guards will have to be put at Kernville, Millvale and are rejoloing. Cambria City, and other points. It is said the only reason for calling out the troops is Anti-Slavery society say that the Mahdists have made western Abyssinia a desert, to relieve the Pittaburg and Johnstown policemen, who have had little or no sleep for several days.

The man who rode shead of the flood and warned the people of Johnston to run for their lives was Daniel Periton, son of a Johnston merchant. He was overwhelmed by the current at the bridge and drewnod. A party of searchers found his body Tuesday night, and his dead horse. He was still in the saddle.

Up to noon to-day, 728 bodies had been embalmed at St. Columbus Catholic Church, Cambria City.

The real work of ascertaining who the liv-ing and dead of Johnstown are, was started this morning. A corps of clerks, under the direction of the relief committee, started out and will go to every house in this vicinity and secure the names of the living. Another carps of men will endeavor to find out who the missing are, and in this manner it can be nearly definitely known just how many lives were lost. A revision of the registration list shows that only 13,000 people registered up until 1 o'clock this afternoon at the different registration stations. By this list it is plainly apparent that a large number of the survivors will not take the trouble to register. It seems almost incredible that so many bodies remain unindentified. Thousands of people from the different sections of the state have seen them, yet they remain unindentified. At Nineven they are burying all the unindentified dead, but in the morgaes in this vicinity no bodies have been burled unless identified.

FINING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The coronar's jury yesterday proceeded to the South Fork and investigated the cause of the breakage of the resevoir dam. Witnesses testified that slight breaks had appeared in the dam several times in past years, but had each time been clumsily repaired with straw, sticks and rubbish. The general impression is, that the jury will declare that the Pitteburgh Fishing club, that owned the reservoir was guilty of gross negligence. In that event, many suits for damages, against the million-aire club will follow. Au insurance agent estimates that the accident insurance policies alone for this place amount to \$2.000,000.

A MASSIVE GRAVE.

NINEVEH, Pa., June 6 .- A corn patch about an acre in extent, along the bend of the river here, was dug over by a volunteer force and 138 corpses were uncarthed. The bodies were found in about four feet of aluvian deposit.

AN ATHLETE'S FATE.

WATERTOWN, MASS., June 6 .- Wm. Mills, the one hundred yards sprinter, who has a reWeek. of the strength and solidity of the Catholic revival now in progress in the South American republic.

المام المحاربيني الوجاد المعقد معجد بالمالي المحاربين أرامهم ومحاليا والم

Mgr. Silvano, the Secretary to the Fatriarch of Gos, has just resigned his office in order to enter the Jesuit novitiate. His pre-Mr. Richard, governor-general of French Indo-Oaios, has died of cholorn. decessor, Dector Autuues, took the same step some three years ago.

> The Cathedral of Providence, R. I., will be consecrated on June 30. Bishop Harkins will officiate. At High Mass. Arch-blahop Ireland will preach in the morning and Bishop Keane in the evening.

The Pope has addressed a circular letter to the bishops of Italy, in which he urges them PARIS June 5.- A number of customs officers have been arrested for complicity in a scheme to defraud the Government. They to encourage the Congregation of Missionaries of Italian Emigrants, recently founded by the scalous Bishop of Placenza, Mgr. are charged with being connected with a league whose object was to imuggle clgars Scalabrini.

Rev. Mother Mary B. Russell, eister to the famous Sir Charles Russell, whose defence of Parnell will live in history with Barke's imtary for Ireland, in a speech at Portsmonth peachment of Warren Hastings, was Califorthis evening, said further dealing with the nia's first Sister of Mercy. She went there in 1852, and is now Superioress of an hospital, troduction of an Irish local government an asylum and several schools near San Francisco.

THE French Catholics have been holding as semblies in the various provincial centres of Keren without resistance. The inhabitants France, to deliberate upon the actual state of affairs and formulate suggestions for a Cathole polley in France of reconstruction and refrom. A general meeting of delegates from these assemblies will be held in Paris on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of June.

The New York Sun is publishing a series Thousands of Christians have been thrown into elavery, thousands of others have been of 1856 letters from Horace Greely to C. A. butchered and hundreds of the noblest in-Dans, then of the Tribune. In one of these inhabitants have been taken to Mecca as slaves teresting epistles the following occurs in a postsoript : "I think it worn to say Oatho-lics, like slaveholders, are opposed to reading the Bible when editions are published LONDON, June 5 .- Mr. Gladatone has gone to Southampton, where he will open a western stumping tour. Mr. Gladstone received by them and argently recommended by South Chicago. When six miles off Milan enthusiastic welcome at " outhampton totheir bishop. I dread all meddling with day. Replying to addresses presented to theology." him, he said that the Liberals had good cause An amic

An amicable settlement of the treuble existto congratulate themselves upon recent events, ing for a long time between the Sisters in the He declared, that if the next general elections Urauline Convent of Pittsburgh, has been gave results proportionate to those given at made. Archblabop Ryan, of Philadelphia, gave results proportionate to those given at made. Archbiehop Ryan, of Philadelphia, the bye elections, the Home Rule party would has arranged the terms of the agreement. It is understood that the five dissentisfied Sisters will be allowed a certain amount of money, said to be more than \$50,000, and that, as soon as it is paid, they will sall for The number of liquor licenses in Manitoba France, never to return,

THE Propaganda has ordered the erection a strange freak of nature. Its right arm, of a new Prefecture Apostolic in the territory part of side of body and part of side of face of the British Protectorate of the Lower are black, while the rest of the firsh is clear Niger. This step is, we believe, largely due to the action taken by Sir Jamos Marshall who visited Rome last winter in order to call steamer Bessle Morrie, from Montreal for the attention of the Propaganda to the import-Sydney, ran ashore at Burnt Head, White ance of the field now open to Catholic missionaries on the Niger.

The current issue of the Dublin Review contains an article from the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster on the suppression of the English monasteries by Henry VIII. His Eminence deals with the subject in reviewing Father Gasquet's important work. Nearly six hundred manasteries, with upwards of 8,000 inmates, were suppressed. Henry's share of the plunder thus secured was be-tween \$14,000,080 and \$15,000,000 of our money. The Cardinal says this great sacrilege was the act of one bad man, and he holds the people guiltless.

Bishop Loughlin has taken possession of the beautiful new episcopal residence that has been built for him at the corner of Greene and Cleamont avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y. It cost \$100,000. He has been in his old restdence in Jay street since October, 1853, and the people of Brooklyn have for several years tried in vain to get him to move. Work on the new cathedral, the foundations of which have been laid for several years, will now, it is expected, be at once resumed. It will be one of the largest and most expensive churches in the country, May the grand old church-man live to see it completed and dedicated.

If we are to believe the declarations made The train was met at the station by a large crowd, and given a hearty welcome. The by General Boulanger in his interview with a presentative of the Livernool Times, he will never lend himself to a persecution of the Catholics of France. His motio is, "Complete religions liberty as it is prac-tised in the United States." The General pratty accurately disgnosed the present condition of the French Government when he

question which French Catholics should ask themselves when they are expected to sym. pathizs with the General.

della

ARCHBISHOP JANSSINS reports to the St. Joseph's Advocate that in a Confirmation trip through four rural parishes in Louisians he confirmed mere colored than white-out of a total of 1,717 about 900 were negroes. He adds: "We have in the Diccase of New Orleans at present eighteen schools, an asylum for girle, an asylum for old women, one boarding school, and more are coming, but we want money badly,"

AMERICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, Fis., June 5.-Fire broke eut at 2 o'clock this morning, which con-sumed everything combustible in an area of five blocks. At least sixty buildings were destroyed, the majority being houses of colored people. The loss is prebably \$200,000, and the insurance is light.

WASHINGTON, June 5.-The Civil Service commission, which has been investigating certain matters connected with the examin ing board of the New York Custom house, reports that the recent management of the eraminations for admission has been character. ized by great laxity and negligence and on the part of some of the Custom house employees by positive fraud.

CHICAGO, June 5. - Delegates from the Bretherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, and the Switchmen's association, brought about a confeder-ation of the three branches of railway employees named. This is but a step towards uniting all the organizations of railway employees.

RACINE, Wis., June 4.-Robert York, claiming to be second mate of the scheener Back Houston, says the Houston cleared from Ashland last wednesday, with iron ore for waukee, during the storm of Friday night, the vessel broke completely in two, and Captain Hudson, his wife, and two children perished. York also claims that he, and a sailor named Joseph Bouls, locked arms over a spar, and after being in the water thirtytwo hours came ashore this side of Milwaukee. Lake men here give York's story little oredence.

IRISH.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland at Belfast, the Moder-

ator denounced Home rule. BILOXI, Miss., Juno 5 - The business part of this town was burned by an incendiary this

morning, loss \$100,000. At a Nationalist meeting in Belfast a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone rallying Protestants on the patriotism of their ancesters at Londonderry. Counsel for the Times and for the Parnell-

ites in the Parnell Commission Investigation have begun the inspection of Mr. Parnell's letters written during the past six years. The letters number over 5.000.

Mr. John Morrough (Home Ruler) has been elected without opposition to a seat in the House of Commons for the South-east division of Cork, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. John Hooper (Home Ruler).

The Irish Corn Union Defence Committee, has declared a dividend of 30 per cent. on its investments in and management of boycotted farms. The committee appounces that other farms are being acquired, and that its purpose

is to extend the scope of its operations. LINCOLN, Neb, June 4.— In the circular, postponing the convention of the Irish National League, to be held in Philadelphia, President Fitzgerald says : " The statement that the postponement of the convention is in any way connected with the abominable murder of Dr. Cronin is absolutely false. The sole and all sufficient reason for Mr. Parnell's request is, that an opportunity may be given the Irish leaders to attend the convention. without absenting themselves from their parliamentary duties at the present critical time.

A Galvestonian Away Has Good Fortune During the recent Mardi Gras celebration at New Orleans, a lady from Galveston while taking in the carnival, was not forgetful of the fact that it was near the time for the March drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, she invested Sl in a lottery ticket, which she brought back, forgetting its possession. She discovered that she held one-twenileth said they cannot come to terms with Oathoof ticket No. 10,420, which drew the second capital prize of \$100.000, thus entitling her to Boulanger made of sterner metal, and do his \$5,000. The ticket was cashed in this city, being paid over to the representative of the past doods guarantee, that, if he were in aufortunate lady .- Galveston (Tex.) News, thority, he would not yield to wire-pullers and to the clamor of the irreligions ? It is a | April 2.

orders from the general headquarter.s As the rubbish is gone over and the bodies and scattered articles of value are recovered, the debris is piled. In this way the valley is assuming a less devuatated appearance. In twenty four hours more every mass of rubbish will probably have been searched, and the investigation will be confined to the smoking wreck above Johnstown bridge. The Fourteenth regiment, ordered here, will do guard work. Martial law will not be declared, as there is no necessity for it. There were no depredations last night and everything is quiet this morning. The stories about riots and lynching are exaggerated.

This morning 1,100 men arrived, and Hor, Mr. Flynn took charge of the work, and by 11 o'clock they had succeeded in doing more work at clearing away the debris than has been done heretofore. Seventy-five carpenters and twenty carlcade of provisions came up with the laboring men. Another delegation of working men came from Braddeck Thirty doctors arrived from Philadelphia this morning. The doctors were busined to were willingness to help, but their services were The doctors were thanked for their declined, from the fact that there are no slok to take care of. In the Prospect hospital, on the hill top, the e is not one patient. At 1.15 this afternoon fifty bedies were taken from the Johnstown borough. About forty of the bodies were those of women. They were immediately removed to the morgue for Identification.

TAKING OUT THE BODIES,

The body of a boy named Willie Davis was the first one taken from the debris near the bridge this morning. Mrs. Davis, who lost her husband and six children by the disaster, was in the morgue when the body was brought in. She was almost crazed with grief and excitement. The boy's body was the first one of the family that has been recovered. The bodies of a little girl named Bracken, and Theresa Downs, of Clinton street, were taken out near where the remains of Willie Davis were found. At the Presbyterian church which is being used as a morgne, seventeen bodies taken from the debris and river have been brought in. Only six have been identified. The relief corps from Altoons tound a body near stoney bridge this morning. On it was a gold watch and chain and \$258 in money, which were turned over to the proper authorities. A. J. Hawes, whose wife's body was taken out of the river for myself I don't care how soon death over-takes me." Five bodies were taken out of the wreckage near Diberts Bank on Main street this morning.

LEADERS IN THE WORK.

charge of all female relief corps. The 900 army tents brought by Ad't-General Axtine, of Ohio, have been divided, and two white-walled villages now afford shelter to white-6.600 houseless people. These villages are train affair is still a mystery. polloed and under charge of Gen. Axtine. J. B. Scott, of Pitisburg, who was elected dictator yesterday, has taken a stupendous 10,000 will be employed, but even this large task imposed upon him with energy, and althe direction of various portions of it to men "squally zealous, Already he has 2,500 men I lowest calculation are in the burned derbis in

HELFING THE BELIEF FUND.

NEW YORK, June 5 .- Deepatches from various sections indicate that the subscriptions for the relief of the Pennelyvania flood enfierers already aggregate nearly \$1,500,000. The money is still pouring in. The contri-butions here to-day amounted to \$100,000. Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, telegraphs that all the money likely to be received will be needed. He states that the situation at Williamsport is distressing. Thousands of people are homeless and provisions gathered from the surrounding conntry are almost ex-hausted. Seven carloads of material will reach them to-night. Lockhaven too the Governor says is in a deplorable condition. PARIS, June S .- The municipal council has donated 5,000 france to the Johnstown suf-

ferers. A meeting was held at the American legation to day and about \$5,000 were subscribed to aid the Johnstown sufferers,

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, June 4.-The Sun's Johnstown correspondent says : Investigation yesterday shows clearly that the major part of whatever responsibility may belong to human agencies for the calamity that has desolated the Conedebris in front of the Uatholic church in | maugh valley must be placed upon the South Forks Fishing and Hunting club, the association of wealthy Pitteburg gentlemen that has for four or five years past been endeavoring to establish a sportman's paradise at Conemaugh lake. When they leased the lake they closed the waste gates through which all the water that had before accumulated in Conemaugh lake had found a safe and speedy exit. It is measurably certain that had the waste gates been maintained the dam would never have given way. They were removed, it is said, because whenever they were opened the game fish, with which it was being stocked, would escape. The fish have escaped and the lives of 8,000 human beings have gone with them.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 6 .- The waters in JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 6.—The waters in rulu, Growing crops in low lands were de-the Comenaugh valley have subsided almost stroyed. In Smith's valley the farming lands, to their usual level. With the receding waters the scene of desolation becomes hourly more welr d and picture:que. The work of recovering the dead goes on withundiminished vigor, and as the workmen become accustom. ed to their ghastly finds, and the horrors of the scene become comonplace they apply themselves more diligently to their duty, and labor with a system that produces rapid results. The Altoons gang, by the use of dyn-amite, have located the day express, which was swept away, at Conemaugh. The rules of the train lie about one hundred feet from the fourth buttress from the western end of the stone bridge. Part of the parlor cars have to-day been found, as well as traces of the passengers. About 9 o'clock the baggage

10,000 will be employed, but even this large force will not be able to remove the derbis in ready has mapped out his work, and assigned | less than two or three weeks. About 2,500 bodies have thus far been found, 2,000 at the 1017.

cord of 101 seconds, was last heard from in first through train from St. Paul a Johnstown just before the disaster, and, it polis arrived sharp on time, and left for Bosis thought he is among the victims. ton at 2,15 p.m.

THE RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, June 6 .- United States Minister Lincoln is receiving large contributions for the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Pennsylvania.

CONCORD, N H., June 6 - The Legislature to-day appropriated \$10,000 for the Conemaugh sufferers.

DUBLIN, June 5.-The municipal council at the suggestion of Lord Mayor Sullivan, have adopted an address of condolence to the sufferers by the Pennsylvania floods.

BOSTON, June 6,-The State Attorney-General has decided that the bill appropristing \$30,000 for the Johnstown flood sufferers is unconstitutional. The appropristionwill therefore fall through.

BERLIN, June 6.—The North German Gazette, speaking of Johnstown calamity, says: "The Americans are always charitable. The condition of the sufferers by the Johnstown floods demands German assistance."

THE FLOOD ABATING.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 6 .- The flood is abating. From Bedford to Huntlugdon, on the Rosstown branch, and in Lowistown, on the Juri ta river, not a house is left that stood within reach of the swollen streams. The damage here will reach \$200,000, while the other towns in the country have suffered correspondingly.

At Mapleton, the immense tannery of L. A. Roberts was damaged \$200,000, and the loss body in the darkness, while the police held to other property will reach \$100,000 more. lanterny, The unfortunate woman was per-The Powell furnace, at Paxton, sustained a loss of \$300,000, and both the railroad adjusted. She attempted suicide two years bridges were swept away. Below here four miles of the Pennsylvalia railroad tracks are destroyed, the bridges are goneat Manaydunk of the city to-day. There is universal sym-and Lewistown. From here to the junction pathy for the husband and children. of the Juniata and Surquehanna rivers the flood filled the valley with desolation and

comprising an area of twelve by two miles, have been stripped of every vestige of soil. As far as known 300 houses have been destroyed in this country. Three familier, comprising sixteen persons, once living on the Rosstown branch, named Deap, Heffner and Montgomery, are missing.

DEATH AND DARKNESS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 6.-At Little Trout Run, on big Hive Creek, six men employed in peeling bark were drowned in their oabin. Only one life was lost by the break-ing of the Meynard street bridge. The city continues in darkness.

TRAFFIC BESUMED.

PHILADRLPHIA, Pa., June 6.-A train of to the poor lepers at Moloki. five cars, carrying 132 east bound passengers, started from Altoons at two o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania railroad for Anti-slavery Congress at Lucerne. Philadelphia. They got to the Montgomery bridge, via Lookhaven, and if that structure is not sufficiently completed to allow of the train passing, it will run to Sunbury. At Sunbury the passengers will be ferried across the river, and will then be placed in another train and brought to Philadelphia, probably reaching here to pight. This is the first train to leave Altoena castward since last Friday. It is expected more trains will fol-

WINDSOR, Ont., June 4,-From reports received from a large number of towns in Essex and surrounding counties, it is thought that the corn crop is almost ruined by the recent rains and all the farmers will be compelled to Hos because they will not be allowed to do so plant it over again. On the low lands there by the mea behind them who pull the strings. But the question suggests itself: Is General are from two to six inches of water covering the fields, making large tracts look like great inland lakes. Gooderham & Worts, distillers, f Toronto, are said to be looking for a site in Windsor to which to transfer the greater part of their immense Toronto distillery works.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 5.-The American schooner Mattie Winship has been released on a bond of \$3,000, pending the action of the courts.

HALIFAN, N. S., June 3.—After ohurch last_night, Mrs.George Harvey, aged 35 years, the accomplianed wife of the headmaster of the Halifax Art school, gave her wedding ring to her eight year old daughter and told her never to part with it. Then she quietly left the house. Shortly alter her husband missed her, and the services of the police were engaged and all night was spent in the search. At 4 o'clock this morning Mrs. Harvey's parasol and hat were found on the edge of a pond near the entrance to Point Pleasant park. The worst fears were now confirmed. Mr. Harvey, who is a go d swimmer, dived into the water and succeeded in finding, and bringing ashore the body of his wife. It was a ghastly spectacle, the husband diving in the pond, and groping for his wife's featly dressed, even her eyeglasses were still

CATHOLIC,

A deputation of Catholies from the Trans-vaal has left South Africa for Rome. Among the gifts they bring to the Holy Father is a quantity of native gold in the

rough, The ruins of the Tower of Babel have been nade to serve as a pedestal for a statue of the Blessed Virgin.

From four members in 1844 the society of the Christian Brothers in the United States has increased to 1,154,

Mgrs. Tetu and Marols, of the Cardinal's palace, have been raised to the dignity of domestic prelates to the Pope.

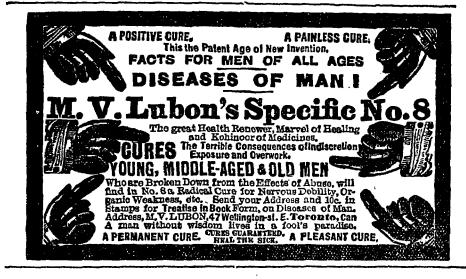
Rev. Father Wendelin Moellers, with everal Franciscan nuns, has gone to minister

Cardinal Lavigerie has entrusted to Mgr. Mermillod the organisation of the Catholic

The American Pilgrims have visited the Holy Places in Palestine, and been most hospitably received by the Soperiors of the Franciscana in Jerusalem.

Seventy-four priests were lately ordained at St. John Lateran by His Eminence Cardinal Parocchi, and a very large number of the other orders were received, The Uruguayan Oatholis Congress has been

a great success. It affords one more evidence



SOLID GOLD WATCHES FREE. LADIES' AND GENTS' SIZES.

CALLERS' AND CENTS' SIZES.
In the province of the home. Each number contains the gases, & columns of instructive and enter-transfer of the home. Each number contains the gases, & columns of instructive and enter-transfer of the home. Each number contains the gases, & columns of instructive and enter-transfer of the home. Each number contains the gases, & columns of instructive and enter-transfer of the home. Each number contains the gases, & columns of instructive and enter-transfer of the home. Each number contains the gases, & columns of instructive and enter-transfer of the home. Each number contains the gases, & columns of instructive and enter-transfer of the home. Each number contains the gases, & columns of instructive and enter-transfer of the home. Each number contains the gases and steer states in the state in the states in the st

READ OUR WONDERFUL NINETY DAY OFFER.

REAU OUR WUNDERFUL NINETY DAT UTFR.

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JUNB 12, 1889.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ENGLISH LANDLORDISM.

Its Infamiles As Described by an Observant American.

Edgar L. Wakeman, the wall known American journalist and litterateur, who is at present making a tour through Ireland, thus writes of the infamiles of English landlordism in that country. To one much among the lowly in Ireland

there is an ever present series of scenes which touch the contemplate heart so deeply, that, at times, if only within its own hearing, it cannot but ory out in agonized protest sgainat the governmental conditions which make of so fair a land an eternal prisen house of moanings and tears. From Malin Head to Cork, from Belfast to Donegal, from Dablin to Galway, from Wexford to the farthest islands of wild iveragh, in every one of ever 200 consecutive days, at some time between the hour of rising from, or lying down upon castle bed or peasant hovel wisp of sea weed or straw, I have perferce, and not my own seeking, looked upon scenes and been cognizant of incidents so dolorous and desperate in their forlornness and with such directness of appeal to the least generous and most grudging justice of humanity, that I have stood appalled and involuntarily exclaimed, "How can Christianity truly exist and a Christian world idly permit such barbarities to continue ?" The most frequent and heart rending of these scenes is of course the evic-tion. I have already witnessed 133 of these home murders by English law. It is easy enough for any glib writer to give the outlines of one of these daily horrors, act by act. Enough of that sort of dramatic literature could almost say heaven given power, to put his soul-tingling hands beneath the descriptive verbiage of actual fact, and lift from the inner perdition of Irish eviction one little scroll for the world to see truly painted the faintest cutlines of the helplessness, the dismay, the horror and the despair, that come to every miserable wretch cast starving upon the roadside in Ireland. That one were truly a vicar of God.

THE INFAMY OF ENGLISH LANDLORDISM in Ireland annually drives 80,000 Irish men, women and children from Ireland's shores to foreign lands. That is one reason why the population of Ireland to-day is not more than double what it was 1,500 years ago. Eighty thousand souls flying from the land of their birth to escape actual starvation and lifelong governmental injustice worse than death. means about 1,540 heartbreaking partings for every week, or 220 for every working day of the year. It is in this

There's a heart-sob I'm hearin', O desolate Erin !

That rises above the hourse songs of the sea. And that sobbing will never

by calm, till forever, Thy people triumphant o'er tyranny be !

I sometimes feel that the wos of these people would be too great for human endurance were it not for their hope and help in and from America. The noble work of the National League has reduced the rentals of Ireland \$25,000,000 annually. More than three fifths of the money necessary to effect this was contributed by Americans and Irish-Americans. And still so pitiable is the condition of the peasantry that, in my judgment, twice the number of evictions, and therefore twice that amount of indescribable misery of this sort would occur, were it not for the additional millions of American money annually coming here; the aggregate of countless dribles sent individuals to provent evictions or to keep soul and body together. I believe that fully the money order window in the post office of any American city one hour, and the simply impossible to convey the faintest to a stranger to these things of the measure of ancoor in the aggregate to Irish people, or to make comprehensible the awful need and agony, in individual cases, thus relieved. On one of the richest estates of county Antrim, not 20 miles from Belfast, two maiden sisters, all that were left of an Irish family which had originally built the first tenant cabin ever erected in the townland, and who had reclaimed, made valuable, and occupied a small holding of ten acres, for 200 years, having in that time paid to landlords nearly \$10,000 in rentr, were found last November, by people I knew, physically helpless and starving to death. There was not one ounce of food, a crumb of peat, nor scarcely a rag to cover them, in the half-roofiess home from whence they had been a few weeks previously evicted, but had been given the miserable privelage of occupying as "caretakerr." I say, for I personally know this, that these two women of respectability and good intelligence were literally starving to death within rifle shot of the titled proprietor's palace, a more gorgeous and affluent establishment than can be found on the banks of our Hudson; and would have indeed been murdered by British landlordism, had it not been for a few pounds which came luckily on its mission of salvation from the hands of some hard-working Irish American, At a little Connemara hamlet, near Oughterard, a few weeks ago I stepped into the post office to mail some letters to America. There was quite a crowd in the stoffy mite of a room. As I turned to leave, I heard the shrick of, "Holy Mother of God, the joy has kilt her entiraly !" followed instantly by a crash of glass, and a heavy fall on the dirty deal floor. It was on old woman who fell, She was a widow ; left alone here in Ireland. She had a half a rood of land and a hovel. A daughter, for a little time a servant in America, had been sending from her soant carnings thirty shillings quarterly. This time, from some trifling error of misdirection the saving pittance was long overdue. Protestations to the "agent" delayed action for a little. But finally the summons for eviction proceedings were served. Every day for weeks the haunted old soul had come here for that letter. Every day she had stag-gered half fainting away without it. Who can know the hope, despair, agonized longing and heart stilling lears scourging like demons the silent and inoffensive life of this lorn creature for that time? This day she had come, I found, like a ravenous beast clutched the letter tossed out to her, and, tearing it \$242,882. open, her aching old eyes had once rested on the dingy scrap of paper between life and evic. 782. The tion and the work heuse, when the retarn of \$1,191,509. flood of life and hope in that instant of exalted deliverance swept her martyr's soul to "frish agitator" to disturb the sodden sleep of Euglish justice.

power in Ireland, demonstrate the utter futility of hope by the Irish peasantry from this power which has remorselessly fastened these conditions upon them, and forced them for generations as a Dei Gratia right, and new present to the world the spectacle of being appalled that a universi humanity demands some slight measure of redress. It is the same story everywhere. This family mortgages its pig for the rent ; another its donkey ; another its crop of potatoes in ad-vance ; another its tiny cartload of flax ;

another, with not enough labor in its com-bined members to decently live, works out part of the rent and starves while doing it ; another sells the wedding ring as the last resort ; and another pledges the cow.

A nice diamond point adjustment by the merciless "agent" of the family's extremest producing powers to the limit of rent which can be forced and bullled out of them, keeps the Irish farmer in a state of endless subjugation. Pretest is ineffectual. There is no recourse. Change is impossible. The ferret of an agent knows to a penny the family's producing possibilities. He knows, too, just what the son, brother, daughter or sistor, in America, can be forced into sending to keep these Irish slaves with a roof over their heads ; and all that is taken into account for legal robbery. All this until I believe fully one third of the robber rentals of Ireland are paid by American money. In other words, one third of the millions of dollars wrung from Irlsh slaves, are paid by these slaves' American friends, thus, unwittingly, in an effort to prevent legalized murder through eviction, heartbreak and starvation, in effect.

STRENGTHENING THE BARRABOUS POWER which, on the other hand, they are attempthas already been read. But no human being lng to torce to some slight terms of justice, has yet been found with sufficient genius, I through the contribution of other millions in money to the National League. The only possible temporary recourse from this universal woe of Ireland lies of course in emigration. That is the last, indeed the most difficult, resort, just the same as it would be with those in the United States who frequent-ly flippantly remark, "Wby do these people remain in such missery ?" If the poverty of such was as dire as that of these, they would understand why they stood still and suffered. No one can properly tell the shifts and efforts to escape. Everywhere here you will learn ef men and women saving, a half penny at a time, for a lifetime, for the requisite passage money, and then dying with old age or star-vation, with their hope unfuifilled. I have met with many instances of this kind. While in the Arran Islands a few weeks ago an elderly man, a kelp gatherer, died in a hut near Kilmurry. He was a strong framed fellow and ought to have lived many years longer. His wife was dead, and his family consisted of only two girls, one a half-witted creature requiring constant attention. Not until with his dying breath did he reveal his secret, which was that the poor man for over a quarter of a century had suffered untold privations that he might sometime get his little flock to America, and that in the hollow of a certain rock overhanging the cabin paddock they would find what he had got together. They found as he had said, nearly all in pence, half pence and small silver coins. There was enough to take two to America ; but the man had to journey on the shoreless sea alone that the girls he had striven for might escape Erin's woss.

This hope against hope for Ireland, within Ireland, to escape into some better condition and country, is actounding in its universality among the peasantry. Everywhere the peasantry see the remorseless engines of eviction move on. No single newspaper in Ireland has columns enough in which to obronicle these evictions as an American journal would soul and body togenier. I believe that any report latts of equal total appendix to be seen to be seen another thing which does not seem to be discussed by their own papers as they should be; nor has any citention been given the best office. report facts of equal local importance. They same by the American press. I have heard of any American city one nour, and this talked with the despess concern their in Area of Ireland. Its last representa-aumber of issuances you will see of orders on Ireland postoffices for sum of from ten shill-ings to ten pounds will tell the story—at least homes in every county in Ireland. This is a came scattered, so that there are but few belief that there exists

428; flour and meal, \$86,545; coal and coke, made up very largely of necessaries, as wood-enware, \$338,705; drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, \$366,868. The Trade and Navigation Returns estab-

lish beyond all question the fact that threefourths of the duties levied upon imports are levied upon necessaries, by which term we mean articles in daily common use by rich and poor alike. We don't propose to take up the lime of our readers in the idle and profitles discussion of how many of these things a man can dispense with if he chooses to live like an uncivilised Indian.-Toronto Glebe.

IRISH FAMILY NAMES.

Some of the Changes in Which the "O's" and "Macs" llave Been Lost.

Family names are hereditary surnames first became fixed in Ireland in the reign of Brian Borumba, between the years of 1002 and 1014. For a long time, says the Irish Times, it was a popular error that the prefix "O" to a name signified that the bearer was of royal descent, while a Mac had no special significance of high social standing. This error has been exploded by showing that several Kings in Ireland have borne the prefix of Mac to their names, while some of the lowest and most obscure families bore the prefix "O." When surnames first be-came hereditary some families went back sever-al generations to select an illustrious ancestor from whom to take a name Mac signifies son, like the Anglo-Norman Fitz, a corruption of the Latin filius, a con. "O" was taken to signify that the name was taken from a grandfather or more remote ancestor. Appended is a list of some of the popular names to be met with every day, showing the transition of the name from the ancient Irish into the present English. In some instances several different names were made from the Irish name. Generally the change was made into something bear-ing a similar sound to that of the original. Mac and O'Gowan into Smith, MacIntyre into Carpenter, MacSpallane into Smith, MacIntyfe into Carpenter, MacSpallane into Spencer, MacCon-gry into L'Estrange, MacCrossan into Crosby, O'Reilly into Ridley, O'Donnell into Daniels, O'Sullivan into Silvers and Silvan, MacCarthy into Carter, O'Neil into Neil or Neel, MacCon-ara was corrupted into Conover, and Anglicised into Ford. In the same way O'Marcachain was transalated into Ryder and Anglicised Markham. MacConroy was corrupted into Conroy, and erroneously transalated into King. Regers is an Anglicisation of the Irish name MacRory. Matthews is the English of MacMahon.

MACCOWAN IS THE ORIGINAL.

from which has been corrupted Campbill. Cambell, Howell and Caulfield. MacOscar in like manner has been altered into Cosprove and Costello, MacMurtagh to Mortimer, U'Clery to Clark, and Clerkin, O'Cindellan to Cunningtam. The O'Dorcy's of Galway altered their name to D'Arcy and D'Orsay, to give the impression bhat they were the descendants of the Anglo-Norman family of D'Arcy, O'Dulany is the original from which is cerived Delany and Delan, Many Irish names have been abbre-viated, not through any desire on the part of viated, not through any desire on the part of the bearer to hide their origin, but in order to render thenames more proncunceablein English. Of these MacEochaldh is only an example and is now known as McKeogh and Keogh; Mac-Gillapatrick to Firzpatrick; MacGillatoe to to Gilroy and K.iroy; MacGillaBrighds to Mc-Bride; MacGillafinen to Linden and Leonard; MacGennis to Encis and Guinness; O'Mulryan on Rusan; MacMurrach to Kavanach to Ryan ; MacMurragh to Kavanagh. The original of Murphy is O'Murchadha; it was Anglicised O'Murchoe and latterly Murphy. Connelly and Connolly are derived from O'Cong-halaih; Clancy is MacFianuchadha in Irish, and was Auglicised MacClanoy, and then Clency; the family once owned the barony of Rossclogner, in the county of Leitrim. Tuomy comes from Tuarb da Mhuighe; it was the name of two baronies in King's county, and was afterwards adopted by the family bearing the Irish name O'Maoilchein. Scully is derived from O'Scolaighe. Quinn comes from O'Quinn, a family once numerous and powerful in the county Tyrone. Phelan and Whelan are each corruptions of O'Faolian; U'Toole in Irish is O'Tuathail. Sullivan, with and without the O prefixed, is derived from O'Sullebhain.

THE OBIGINAL KELLY,

in Irish O'Ceallaigh, was descended from Aedh-

however, that any one agency of death should \$758,418. There are other items which are refuse to act, he resolved to take his life in made up very largely of necessaries, as wood several ways at one time. He made his way enware, \$338,705; drugs, dyes, chemicals and to a rook overlooking the sea, and, having

tied one end of the rope, which he carried to a tree and disposed the other noore wise around his neck, he plunged over the cliff. edge, simultaneously swallowing a bottle of poison and firing a platol at his head. But it had been decreed that he should not die. The very multiplicity of the death-dealing agen-cles proved his safety ; one neutralized the other. He failed to hang himself, for the bullet, isstead of entering his temple, simply cut the rope ; he failed to poison himself, for the salt water proved a most efficacious anti-dote to the ordinarily deadly potion ; he failed to drown himself, for the ocean indignantly flung his body back to the land as if out of patience with one who had been so skeptical of its fatal power in the first instance. The whole story was, it is needless to say, the invention of an ingenious wag desirous of proving how the Thunderer could be hood winked if only due care were taken not to disturb its precenceived theories ! It was a case of being hoisted with one's own

How Money Governs.

petard with a vengeance.

Hardly a week passes that does not bring some fresh proof of the truth and the timeliness of Bishop Porter's warning against the rise of the money power into a governing force -a Plutooracy.

The latest Hlustration comes from Illinois. An anti Trust bill passed the lower house of the Legislature in that State with scarcely a show of opposition. In the Senate-a similar body, and further removed from the peoplethe bill has been juggled into a position where a two-thirds vote will be required to take it up. A newspaper reporter, by representing himself as the agent of one of the great watch-making concerns in that State, obtained from the President of another firm in the same "combine" an assurance that "the Whiskey Trust and the Watch-Case men had fixed the matter so that the bill is sure to die, and that it had cost \$50,000 to do

Nothing is more probable. These are the lavorite factics of the trustsand corporations in killing bills which are simed at their monopolies. That conservative and careful journal the Boston Herald lately intimated very pointedly that rich corporations get what they want from the Massachusetts Legislature ; and another journal of the State deolares that _____

There is nothing in the record of the present House, Senate and Executive that woull render it unjust to term them the railroad government, since in point of fact they appear to be carry ing out an express or implied compace with thes corporations with a non-cualance that would tion which it now holds, and place it where make the late Mr. Tweed applaud were he slive it belongs, in the front rank of honorable and to witness the barter and sale of the poor profitable occupation ; every reader realizes peoples interests.

The powerful West End Company in Boston has secured the right to string overhead wires for running its cars by electricity in every railed street in the city, and its control of the streets for transit could not be more complete if it owned the city instead of simply owning the Board of Aldermen. The defeat of a hopeful initation of Rapid

Transit in this city, though done behind the ecreen of politics, was due to the oppossition of the Elevated Railway Company, It was Jay Gould's money that blocked the way. The great life insurance companies combined and secured a law to prevent rate-cutting or a division of premiums by agents, exactly as milk. Accidents may happen in the best kept through the Legislature at Albany had been dairy, but no risk should be taken. their own Board of Directors.

Those who are blind to the dangerous en croachments of the money power in the Government of this country either will not see or are too shallow to weigh the evidence of facts,-New York World.

Will End in Insanity.

The royal houses of Europe are fast running to insanity, owing to the practice of Inter-marriage made necessary by exigencies of State politics. This is particularly the case with Protestant royal houses. The Wit. telabachs, the Rapaburgs, the houses of Oracgs and Hohenzollern, are all badly tainted with madness. Much fear is expressed for the present royal family of England. It is almost entirely German. Neither the Elector or Hanover nor his son could speak English. George III, was German on his mother's side, and he married a German princess. His son, Edward of Kent, married a German princess, and Prince Albert was German. Precious little of the Stuar: or Tudor or Plantagenet blood is left. Now, by a law of the realm, the king or queen of England must be a Protestant. He can be a Presbyturian, or Baptlet, or Methodist; anything, but no Papist. In the choice of queens the English princes, and in the selection of husbands the English princesses are almost obliged to seset from the few Protestant States of Denmark and Norway, Holland and Germany. Germans would seem to have a mortgage on the British crown. Protestantism began in

FARM AND GARDEN.

CABBAGE AFTER EARLY POTATOES.

To get a good crop of cabbage after early potatoes, it is only necessary to have good, atrong, healthy plants to commence with. To obtain such, sow the seed in drills not less than one foot apart and thinly in the row the last week of May or the first week in June. One onnce of seed will produce 2,000 plants, and if properly cultivated on good soil will produce the best plants in thirty days, or by July 1. After digging, the potato patch should be freshly plowed and the soll thor-oughly pulverized. My plan is then to open furrows four feet apart, and apply 500 pounds of some good fertil.zer per acre in these rows, covering with a corn coverer, and the plants three feet apart on these ridges. Cover them deeply, even if the leaves are partly covered. Should the soil be dry, or a dry spell be likely to follow, tramp around each plant after setting. It is best to lift the plants with a digging fork rather than pull them from the seed bed, especially if at all dry. Last year I sowed both flat Dutch cabbage and cauliflower seed on June 1, had fine plants to set keeping a few of the best, which would them-out June 29, and had both cabbage and cauli. selves be a source of profit.—Cultivater. flower ready for market September 28.-[Exchange.

THE POINTS OF A GOOD BUTTER COW.

A good butter cow should have a long face. wide between the eyes, the eye' slert and expressive, and placed a long way below the horns. A cow with eyes near the top of the head does not know any more than a man with eyes so placed. She should have a large muzzle, a slim neck and a yellow skin, es necially inside the ears ; the breathing should be regular, the back and abdomen strong, the udder wide where it connects with the body, the teats equarely placed, and the tail slim. Over and above all these points, she must have the dairy form. The points at best are only indications. The dairy form is inseparably connected with a good butter cow. desirably dairy form is always seen in the best types of Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayreshires and Holsteins. The best beef form is presented in the Shorthorns, Herefords and most of the polled breeds. The intelligent dairyman, with a knowledge born of experience, desire and capacity for the business, never makes the mistake of choosing his cow with a beef form. Neither will the intelligent beef breeder choose his animal from the dairy form with her cat head and relaxed expression Physical structure and natural adaptability embrace the possibilities, and therefore in crease the probabilities of success with the batter cow.-Hiram Smith, Wisconsin.

FARMING WITH BRAINS.

Brains will raise farming from the low position which it now holds, and place it where that. Good, honest, steady, hard work is of course a factor not to be ignored for an instant, but it is only genius that can succeed, and when to hard work is added a knowledgu of the best method. Shall not each one of us use this plan when we work? We have a Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet, a compliment hald to no other branch of labor. Lot us, by intelligent effort, raise agriculture to the high position it deserves. - R. F. Colwell.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Keep the air of dairy stables as pure as possible; the cleanest cows, kept inclean barns and fed on sound food always give the best

Harness that has been hanging in a dusty corner almost all winter should be resurrect ed now and made pliable again by oiling and rubbing. The weak places should be strengthened and each set put in good condition for work in the spring on the oat ground.

There is an advantage of using walnut as a shade tree, and that is in addition to secur ing more or less nuts to use it is freer that the average from insects, and during the sum-mor, when a good rest is desired, this is quite

insure success, their pleasure follows as a matter of course. In other words, the first duty of a farmer is either to quit farming or to study how to make his business a success. It is no light thing for a man to doom himsell to what through his insufficient preparation for its duties must be a life of tiresome drudgery. Farming managed as it should be, is the most delighteome of human occupations. To till productive acres, to breed and rear fine stock of every description, and to sit under trees of one's own careful training and management and enjoy their fruit, are each and all more wholesome and health giving incidents of daily life than are the duties of any other calling. Farming managed thus is necessarily profitable, not merely in pleasure but in dollars and cents. Why, then, do not the bulk of farmers adopt this plainly reasonable policy in their business ? Mainly bacause the great mass are, or think they are tied down to an opposite policy. They have bought more acres than they can pay for. They cultivate more than they can manure and profitably till, and finally they are overrun with a horde of scrub stock of various kinds, which devour all their earnings, instead of



AFTER TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

BROOKLYN, OCT., 1887. Reported Sir:-Understanding that you wish a history of my case before and while under your care, I give you it below as far as I can remember:

emember: Thad my first attack of epilepsy twenty nine I had my first attack of epilepsy twenty-nine years ago, when I was thirteen years of age, and from that time until I heard of your won-derful enres of such cases, I had it right along for twenty-five years. My parents brought mo-to physicians, but their treatment did not ben-eff me materially. I tried everything I heard of with no effect whatever. My disease con-tinuing as bud as ever. I would have no files when I wasgoing to have an attack, but would fall over unconscious, no matter where I was, and after it was over I would sleep heavily. I heard of your wonderful success in treat-ing this disease in "ISS," and I wrote to you at that time. the at that the the second s

1) began taking your Nerve Tonic in that year, and the effect of it was immediately noticea-ble. I began to improve rapidly, the puroxysm became less and less in number, and finally they did not bother me at all. At present 1 an in excellent health, and an able to do my work without the least trouble. Lassure you that be shall always be grateful to you for your kind-ness to ne, for instead of being a burden and a care to others during my life, I have become strong and healthy once more. Hoping that God may spare you for many years, so that you may continue your good work, I remain yours truly, JOHN FLYNN, 57 Atlantic Ave.

JOHN FLYNN, 57 Atlantic Ave.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remody has been prepared by the Rev-erend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents : W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle ; Six bottles for \$5.00.

DAST ALL PRECEDENT 1 OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS

I COULD FILE YOUR COLUMNS,

torengh help from our own country; all its manufactures were 52,02,101. within my personal knowledge. To me, their The following duties were also collected era with feelings of patience and resignation, universality, and the triviality and unconcern upon necessaries :-- Provisions, \$325,035; There was not one way to end his ageny-he with which they are regarded by those in grain, \$189,213; arrewrost, rice, etc., \$84, resolved to de away with himself. Lest, around it, se as not to catch cold." through help from our own coultry ; all its manufactures were \$2,602,151.

A SECRET AND DETERMINED ORGANIZATION OF LANDLORDS

whose quiet but active purpose is to effect such widespread eviction as shall speadily depopulate Ireland of the tenant farmer class, and completely change the agricultural system for one of grazing, thus transforming the island into a vast cattle ranch for supplying the English market. I have been frankly told by scores of Irish landlords that this was their Intention. They believe it can be accomplished. Their arguments in relation to it briefly and brutally are: Castle raising pays. Raising Irishmen does not. lf we can temporize until Gladstone is out of the way, and Parnell tired out, and thus postpone home rule a few years, we can evict every Irish tenant under some pretext or another. By burning or oterwise destroying their hovels when we get them empty, we rid our estates of the last vestige of the old system. Within five years we can thus replace a dangerous class of people who imagine they own Ireland instead of we, with a mil lion docile folk from English and Soutch shires as hearders, grazers and caretakers, on our own terms. Then America, Austrailia and the Argentine Republic will own the Irish, and we will possess in peace our own land. All that will end the Irish question." This much that I have seen with my own eyes is certain. On hundreds of large and small estates, where just this policy has been carried out, not a structure containing a human being, aside from the mansion, demesne " house" or castle, can be seen as far as the eye can reach ; and cattle and sheep graze at will among the described fields, or

crop the richer grasses which spring up about the ruined walls of burned and leveled homes. -N. Y. Tablet.

Taxes on Necessaries.

The whole amount of the duties collected upon imports in 1888 was \$22,187,869. Of these imports the only large items which are clearly luxuries are tobacco, spirits, silks and fancy goods.

How do these compare with the duties levied upon articles that are necessary or useful. ?

The duty upon spirits and wines was \$1, 937,460. The daty on sugar was \$3,433,334. The daty collected upon tobacco was \$233,833. The daty collected upon books, periodicals and other printed matter was

The duty collected upon silks was \$827, 782. The duty collected upon cottons was

The duty collected upon fancy goods was 8535,498 ; upon embrolderies, \$62,498 ; upon the landlordless vales of eternal rest. And furs, 126,933 ; or in all less than \$625,000. so they buried her-and there was one less Against these luxuries let us put the duties on woellen goods, which amounted to \$2,-801.827.

The list of taxed luxuries has nearly run out. Les us suppose that all manufactures of daughter, a beautiful and accomplished girl, brass, which pay \$242,822, came under that had turned Papist, and actually entered a lated instances of wos arising out of the hor-rors of eviction, or no less pitiably close es-tares of gold and silver \$62,079; in all, less thread of urise of gold and silver \$62,079; in all, less thread of urise of later which statement, base from these direct of Irish tragedies than \$350,000. But the duties upon Iron and by the way, seems rather a reflection on the

Kellys. It will be a surprise to many to learn Kellys. It will be a surprise to many to learn that Byron is not an English name, but a cor-ruption of the ancient name of O'B-irne, another corruption of the name being Bruin. O'Brollagh is the original of Bradley, while in Scotland it is made Brodie. Harrington is an Auglicised for mot O'Heraghty and O'Hennessy. O'Hoimhair was changed to Ivers by the gentry and to Howard by the passantry. O'Mullican and to Howard by the peasantry. O'Mulligan in the same way has been changed to Molyneaux and Baldwiv. O'Housen to Green, O'Rourke to Rooks, MacFirbis to Forbes, O'Cornain to to Rooks, Macriphis to Forbes, O'Cornan to Corbett, O'Grieghan to Graham, O'Heyne to Hindes, Hynes, Hine and Haynes or Hayne, O'Barren to Barrington and Barron, McHugh to Hughes, MacGillamire to Gilmore, O'Leyne to Loyns, O'Houlahan to Holland, O'Drum to Drummond. The Irish in early times also had distinctive Christian names and these have also undergone a charge similar to those in the surnames. those in the surnames, though frequently there have been no cause for the Auglicitation ; thus Cormack has been rendered into Oharles, though the latter is not a transalation and has little similarity in sound. Makhon was turned into Matthew; Teige, into Timothy; Art, into Arthur, Donal, into Daniel; Goron, into Jeoffry; Finghin, into Florence; Feradash. into Frederic; Eoghan, into Owen, and many others have undergone like changes.

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The Times Oredulity.

An amusing story Illustrative of the almost fathomless oredulity of the London Timer, where its judgment is warped by its pre-judice, was told by the well known Jesuit, Father Gallwey, to the fashionable congregation which his lecture on "Anglican Orders" attracted to the West End onurch of his order on a recent Sunday afternoon. Some few years ago when the anti-Catholic feeling of the Times was, if not more marked, at least more frequently in evidence than it is to day, there appeared in its columns the following truly startling story of Popish chicanery, and of the marvellous way in which Providence sometimes extended its "egia" over its would be victims. A pions Protestant Father in France learned that his daughter, a beautiful and accomplished girl, power of Protestantism to inspire its followAn African Queen's Sad Tale.

Insanity and it will end in insanity .- Watch-

man.

Here is a glimpse at woman's lot in Africa from a chapter in a recent book on South Africa, which desribes some of the customs of the Sawzee tribe; "A beautiful young wife of the king had in some innocent way displeased him. The order was given to smell her out, and the witch doctors did their horble work. Executioners were told off, and every description of fine Printing, such as Bill, they were sent out to the young wife to tell Letter and Note Headings, Bank Notee, her of her sentence. She dressed hareelf in her best ornaments, and determined to appear before the king to say 'good by,' She had been the ruler's playmate and favorite sweetheart as a child, and she ventured to send a message to him asking permission to say 'good by' to him. The king refused the request. Calmly preparing for death, the young woman disregarded the denial, and walked to where His Majesty was sitting drinking champagne. She said to him : 'King I have come to say "Good-bye"; tell me whyyou arekilling me.' The face turned away. The poor woman proceeded to bid adieu to the other wives and girls of the monarch. They atocd in a row, and as she walked down in front of them she said : 'I am the first, but there will be more of you to come after me." Without another word she quietly followed her executioners. They led her about three miles from the krasl, across the Tillan river, and there hanged her on a low thorn tree. The rein by which she was suspended being too long, her feet nearly touched the ground and strangulation was compelled by beating the rein with sticks, the person of royalty being sacred to the common touch."

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

Husband (to wife as they start out, -"But aren's you going to wear anything on your head ?" Wife (proveked)-".Why, you

an item.

One part cement and two parts coal ashes make an excellent mixture for garden walks. If left until it sets it will become very hard and servicable.

Don't be afraid of "burning up" your crop by using too much manure. It is a myth that never materializes. The only way to 'burn up" a crop is by neglecting it. Plenty of manure and the soll kept loose on the surface will always give good results. Concentrate your work on a small space and aim to leave the soll rich after the removal of every crep.

Whenever the i seed can be sown let white clover be grown. It is more permanent than the red variety, is hardler and more suitable for poultry than the large kinds. It will grow on the lawn with other grasses, and a stand of it can be secured where the red clover fails. Begin short, the hens prefer it, and as it grows rapidly quits a supply of it one of the most valuable of all green foods for poultry.

It is not known by all farmers that sows may be bred four or five days after dropping their young. If not bred promptly, then the sow will not be in hest until after the pigs arc warned again, six or eight weeks, as the case may be. The loss of time makes an important difference in the value of the summer litter if one be desired. If the breeding be delayed so as te bring the pigs later than August or September, the litter will be scarcely worth the cost of wintering.

Six days of labor in the week are as much as body or birain can strnd. In those kinds of business were work is necessary seven days in the week, extra help should be employed, so that all can have one day in seven for rest, the man whom necessity obliges to work on Sunday taking rest on some other day in the week. Milkmen deliver milk seven days in the week, and there is always on farms much work in the cars of stock-feeding, watering and bedding-that must be done every day in the work. Where this work is sufficient to occupy one mau's time through the day, he is entitled to bis rest one day in seven ; but on most farms the chores that must necessarily be done every day in the week take so little time, that, if each one does his or her part, the labor need be onerous on none,-[Am. Cultivator,

Now that the weather is warmer do not feed the hens except at night, the object being to compel them to hunt and soratch for their food during the day. By so doing they will keep in better laying condition, the eggs will hatch better and the health of the flock be promoted. The great obstacle to success with poultry is overfeeding, especially in summer. The soft silky hair of a good cow has a peculiar feel which practice alone enables the expert buyer or breeder to detect. There is also in the best native cows a yellowish tinge about the cars and around the bag, suggestive of oream color. These are marks of some of the best butter breeds. The earliest emigrants to this country brought both from England and Holland the best cows they obtain, and those countries had in those days as good cows as any locality in the world.

take place Scal Annualty (June and De-cember), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DKAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are alt drawn in public, st the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorste the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

GI Beauregans It Early

Commissioners.

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(Continued from first page. THEICRONIN MURDER.

Luke Dilion, of Philadelphia, the repre-sentative of Dr. Gronin's eastern friends, testified that Oronin had frequently said to him that he believed that to further his ambition to rule American and Irish politics Sullivan would murder him. Dillon also told of the trial at Buffalo, of the charges against Alexander Sullivan, Michael Boland and Dennis Feeley. These charges were made by John Devoy, and were of misappropriation of Olan-na-Gael lunds. Vitness said that when Sullivan learned that Cronin was to be a member of the trial committee he denounced him in unmeasured terms. After the trial it was voted to allow Sullivan to circulate with the finding of the trial committee a protest, which he had prepared, Mr. Dillon read the protest. It was very long. It was dated New York, September 15, 1888. In it Sullivan protested against the presence of Cronin on the committee, on the grounds, first, that Cronin was his personal enemy ; second, that he had expressed an opinion in the case third, that he was a perjurer and a scoundrel, unfit to be placed on any jury. In support of his first objection, Sullivan appealed to the members of the United Brotherhood in Chicago, from which Dr. Cronin was expelled, in the case where Sullivan conducted the prosecution. There was no question in Chicago of Oronin's hostility, to him, or anyone else who was present at the meeting of the National League committee in 1886, when Dr. Oronin assailed him. Upon this enmity Sullivan claimed it was neccesary for him to enlarge. As to the second ob-jection, Sullivan said Cronin was a member of the executive bedy of the United Brotherheod, who had formulated charges against him, that Oronin had expressed an opinion in the case, and would not be accepted as a juror in any civil case in which Sullivan had anything to do. In support of the third reason, Sullivan went into a long bistory of Oronin's career, accusing him of being a perjurer, and a British spy, who had taken an oath of al-legiance to her Brittannio Majesty, and he had sworn faisely in regard to the election of delegates to the Chlcago district to the convention, that he and sworn falsely in regard to snicide.

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dy before two weeks have passed. I shall have a number of parties arreated before long on susploion. I have some strong substantial evidence in my possession, and shall show good grounds for any action I take."

CHICAGO, June 10. -- In the Cronin inquest to day, ex.Detective Whaten and several other members of the Olan-na-Gael were examined, but nothing was elicted which con-nected them with the murder. The jury and the coroner had a conference during the reosse, and the jurors informed the coroner they were satisfied that there had been a conspiracy to murder Oronin. An afternoon paper quotes States Attorney Longenecker as saying : "Woodroff has told a straight story to the chief, and it is now certain that he is the man who drove the waggon. Coughlin and P. O. Sullivan are in it now."

[Continued from 6th page.] NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

Mr. Porter, the new United States minister to Italy, presented his credentials to King Humbert, on Friday. Cordial greetings were exchanged.

Premier Criepi announced in the Chamber o Deputies yesterday that the Italian troops in Africa had occupied the Kern district, and henceforth that district would be retained by Italy.

PABIS, June 6 .- The cabinet has considered favorably the request of the American residents for permission to hold a public celebration in Paris on July 4th. President Carnot has con-sented to unveil the statue of liberty on that day.

PARIS June 4 .- In a desperate affray vesterday, between French customs officers and smugglers in the Voeges department, on the German trontier, a German peasant girl was killed by an accidental abot. One smuggler was arrest-

LONDON, June 6.- The Lurds continue their atrocities in Armenia. Rossting and outraging their victums are their constant practices.

LONDON, June 7.-Engineer Bourke, of the British man of war Caleiope, the only vessel which escaped from Apia harbor during the great storm, has been promoted to be fleet engineer as a reward for his services in enabling the vessel to steam out of the harbor.

STDNET, N.S.W., June 7.-Advices from Samoa to May 29th, state everything was quiet. A truce was maintained between the contend-ing natives. Owing to reports, that additional German men-of-war were on the way to Apia, Mataafa had recalled his followers, and it was expected that three thousand of his men would assemble in one camp shortly. Tamasese and two thousand adherents remained encamped at Altna. All the men-of-war had left Apia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.-It is stated that the Czar is incensed at the behavior of the Sbab on being welcomed to, and on departing from, this city The Ozar has bestowed a dowry of s million roubles on Princess Militza of Mont-enegre, who has been betrothed to Grand Duke Peter of Russia.

ROME, June 7 .- The Pope has ordered the clerical journals to cease their polemics against the Bruno movement. The congregation of cardinals to be held next week, will discuss the question whether the Pope should leave Rome. Emperor Francis Joseph has sent a letter of sympathy to the Pope regarding the Bruno affair.

LONDON, June 7.- A teacher named Keeling while travelling by train to Birmingham with his excethart, named Listor, who was the head of a school, shot the lady and threw her body out of the carriage. Keeling then committed

Conklin took a look at him, none of killed, while Fanny and the children were going about as usual. On account of the abasenes of important witnesses the inquest was adjourned UHICAGO, June 10.—Luke Dillion is said to be responsible for the statement that a promi-nent Irishman will be arrested in New York to-day in connection with the Gronin mystery Mr. Dillon refuses to divuige the individual's Mar. Dillon refuses to divuige the individual's Dillon, this morning, "and I am confident the murderers of Dr. Oronin will be in custo-dy before two weeks have passed. I shalt

VICTORIA, B. C., June 5.—Hon. John Ham-ilton Gray. Justice of the Supreme court of the province, died this evening from paralyis in the 75th year of his age. He was a son of A. Gray, formerly Her Majesty's consul in Virginia, U. S. He was a member before and after Confederation of the Naw Brunswick Cabinet and a member of the House of Com-mons, was umpire between Great Britain and the United States under the treaty of Washing-ton 1857-8, and was the author of several polisical works. He was a member of the confer of 1865.

GRENVILLE, Que., June 6. —A sad drowning accident took piace here at noon to-day, by which five men lost their lives. A gang of raftamen, nineteen in number, started to cross the river at the head of the Long Sault to join their raft, which was lying on the south shore of the river. The boat was over-leaded considering the mathem the sid at loaded, considering the weather, the wind at the time blowing a perfect hurricane, and they had not proceeded very far before the boat became full of water and sank, leaving her human cargo floundering in the water. A number clung to the boat, and were saved tout five of them sank and were drowned. Their names were : klie Robillard, sr., Joseph Cooke, Louis Lemay, George Sarasin, of Grenville, and a Mr. Windsor, of Cumber-land and.

QUEBRC, June 7.-Detective Fleury arrested yesterday afternoon Elzear Bernier, at Cap. St. Ignace on the charge of having, on the fourth of February last, murdered Nelson Bernier. Both Elzea Bernier and deceased were at a wedding party where the deceased exhibited several bundles of bank notes and at two in the morning deceased, who was troubled with an infirmity which rendered hu waking difficult, tried to get a sleigh to drive home, but did not succeed and resolved on waking. Elzear Bernier went along with him, and deceased then disappeared until May, when his body was discovered in a perfect state of preservation. Wounds were found at the base of the skull. About that time the accused left for Roxton Falls..... Agnes Kennedy Wilson, a Scotch servant girl, lately arrived in this city, who attempted suicide yesterday at Montmorency Falls, and who was taken into custody at the instance of her employer, avowed to day that she intended to put an end to her life on account of some great sorrow. She left for Scotland on the Sardinian.....Jean Cardinal, a carter, of St. Sauveur, dropped dead this morning at the foot of St. Roch street whilst loading his cart with stones. An inquest was held and the verdict was that he died from enlargment of the heart.About \$18,000 in all has so far been subscribed for the St Sauveur fire victims.

IRISH.

The municipal council of Cork has adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the suffer-ers by floods in Pennyslvania.

DUBLIN, June 7 .--- Two Americaus have been arrested at Tullamore, because they carried a quantity of suspicious luggage. They were on their way to Westmeath.

It is reported that after Mr. John Dillon, M. P., has completed his Australian trip he will visit Canada and the United States, in the interest of the Nationalist cause.

Mr. Daniel Crilly, M. P., for North Mayo, rescued a determined snicide from drowning in the Long Water, St. James Park, London, on the night of May 15. The would be suicide was a young girl, who resided in South London, and appeared to be in a critical condition.

The London Star, Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, thus speaks of His Eminence Cardinal Manning's recent visit to the House of Com-mons. "Many people in the lobby on the even-ing of May 13 were gratified by a sight which once was common enough there, but which has been unknown for some time past. This was the gaunt but active figure of Oardinal Manning stalking across the tessellated floor. He was in the company of Sir John Lubbockabout the most direct antithesis, except perhaps Mr. Bradlaugh, of His Eminence in the House of Commons. But the Cardinal is eclectic, and LONDON, June 7 .- The Berlin correspondent has many and various associates in many enter of the Times says, there is no question, but that Murat Halstead will become United States minister to Germany. hat bridge Road, and there were lears at one time that he never would be able to cross his threshold again. Happily these apprehensions have been falsified, and he is active and stirring again. His recovery is largely due to his tem-perance in eating and drinking. 'What you should do,' said Sir Andrew Clarke to a celebrated statesman the other day, who was com-plaining of gout, 'is to imitate the conduct of the Cardinal at the splendid bauquet of the Royal Academy; he went through the entire evening with a glass of water and a crust of bread.'

. .

Never was there such a rathering of church propie in the county of Pontise as took place at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Catholic church at Vinton, on Thurs-day last. The proceedings were conducted by his Lordship Bishop Lorraine, of Pembroke, who was assisted by Bev. Fathers Ferrari, the parish priset of Vinton, Holland, of Caniley, Obsine, of Arnprior, Brunet of Portage du Fors, Lemoine of Coulonge, and Vicente. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Rev. Father McGovern, of the Basilica, delivered an elo-quent sermon. The new church is of Gothic architecture and when completed will ernored in people in the county of Postise as took place irchitecture and when completed will exceed in beauty any edifice in the country. It is ninety-five feet long and forty eight feet wide, with a scristy in the rear, measuring thirty feet in length. It will cost \$11,000 and is being built by steams. Boucher and Bradford of Almonte. Mr. J. R. Bowes of Ottawa is the architect of the edifice.

A young Indian lady has just been received into the Benedictine Order at %ell, Dak. This young lady is a sypical Sioux, no blood of the white man coursing through her veins, says the Dakots Cuthelic. Five years ago, at the age of Dakots Catholic. Five years ago, at the age of twelve, she was placed under the care of Bene-dictine Staters at Fort Yates, where for four years the dilgently pursued her studies. The last year of the five was spent in the same manner with the Sisters of the Holy Childhood, at Avoca, Murray County, Minn. At length, having shown a marked vocation to the life of a religious, she was brought by Rev. Francus Oraft to Zell, the place of her choice, where, having served the customary time as a postu-lant, on last Easter morning she received from Rev. Father Bunning the holy habit, and be-

Rev. Father Bunning the holy habit, and be came a novice of the Order of St. Benedict. She is the first full-blood member of the Sioux tribe to enter the religious state.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-There is a fair demand for local purposes, but beyond this the market has been extremely quiet since our last report. Notwith-standing the fact that many mills have been closed down, it is known that there are liberal supplies in the hands of Ontario millers. This as been proved by the number of samples that have recently been sent to parties in the trade here. The Lower Provinces, Quebec and New foundland have not ceased making enquiries, but, at the same time, they do not appear to be ready to buy, at least not in this market. This shows that parties and have a that have a the shows that parties case have either larger reserves than were anticipated, or else they are supplying their wants direct from mills. There is little or no change in prices in the absence of any outside demand. We therefore repeat

String Bakers, S. 10 to 0.30; Strong Bakers, \$5,10 to 5.60; Ontario bags, extra, \$2,10 to 2.25; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to 2.20. OATMEAL, & O.—Western meal is still being pushed for sale on this market, and prices in con-sequence are very irregular. We quote bags at \$1.75 to \$2 for ardinary and at \$1.00 to \$2.10

difference between buyers and sellers to admit of much business, although offerings lakely have been considerable. A sale of Nc. 2 has ac-trually taken place at \$1, but this figure is not a fair quotation, as the sale referred to was forced. To-day No. 1 Manitoba hard is offered at \$1.10 and No. 2 at \$1.05, but the best bids are \$1.05 for No. 1 hard and \$1.03 for No. 2. Oosn. -Receipts during past week 296,257 bushels. Corn continues to arrive from Chicago pretty freely, and prices are quoted on the basis of 42c to 42ct in bond. Freights are 4c per bushel to Kingston and 22c from Kingst

rature at the Roman seminary. The volume was exhibited at the Vations exposition, and was east by one of the perishes of Padua. The volume contains all the Divine Connectia, and is of very small size; and norwithstanding the anipments of folder chooses from Canada have anipments of folder chooses from Canada have sour very small size ; and porwithstanding the smallness of the characters it is quite legible, so well formed are the letters. The volumn is enclused in a case, which contains also a mag-nifying glazz and some speciments of the type that printed it.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos. - It appears that quite a number of country packers have got through with their operations and are conding their supplies foroperations and are seeding their supplies for-ward, but notwithstanding the liberal nature of receipts the domand is well sustained, owing no receipts the demand is well sustained, owing no doubt in a great measure to the improved quality of offerings, due to the cooler weather of late. Bales were made to-day at 18 to 13k, and at those figures the market may be called firm. BRANE.--Market extremely quiet. We quote \$1.15 to 31.60 here as to quanuty and quality. HONER.--Sales of a lot of 8 cans of extracted at 11c. and we quote 10s to 18c : honey in comb

HONET. --Sales of a lot of 8 cans of extracted at 11c, and we quote 10c to 12c; honey in comb is quoted from 10c to 14c. MAFLE STRUP, &c.-Maple syrup, 34c to 4c per lb in wood. Sugar, 6c to 74c. HOTS.--Market quiet, and only one or two small lots of Caradian reported sold. We quote prices here as follows: Choice 1888 Canadian, 19c to 30c, and medium to good, 12c to 16c. Gld hops, 65 to 9c. HAT--Car lots reported at \$13 to \$12.50 for No. 1, smaller lots bringing higher figuresr No. 2 is quoted at \$11 to \$12. ASHER.-The market continues dull, and up-eventul prices continuing about \$3.873 per 100 lbs for first pots.

lbs for first pots.

FRUITS, &c.

ORANOES.—The market is steady under a good demand, with sales of cues of Valencias at \$7.50 to \$850; bixes \$4.50; half boxes fancy fruit \$3,75; ordinary do \$2.00 to \$2.25. LENONS.—The weather has been against business but the market remains about a last quoted, and sales are reported from \$3.50 to 4.50 per box as to quality. The fruit is not keeping well, and the large receipts in New York have a tendency to weaken prices. STRAWBERRIES.—During the past week sales

STRAWBERRIES.—During the past week sales have been made at 85 to 18c per quart in cases. On Saturday they sold at 10c to 12c and soft berries at 8c. On Tuesday last the supply was light when they sold at 16c to 18c, and on Wed-needay sales were made at 11c to 14c. No Ganadian berries in yet, but the first of the crop are expected about 15th June, BANAWAS.—The demand is fair, although affected sourawhat by receiving of strawberries

affected somewhat by receipts of strawberries. Sales are reported at \$1 so \$1.50 per bunch for

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.-Sales of apricots in halt crates have been made at \$3.00 to \$3.50. Oalifornia cherries in 10 lb boxes, \$3.00 to \$3.50. The first shipment of California plums arrived u good order and sold at \$3.50 per box' The first lot of peaches have also arrived, sales of which have transpired at \$3.50. COCOANUTS.--Market unchanged at \$4.50 to \$5 per 100.

L'INEAPPLES .- Receipts liberal, but the fruit was over ripe, sales taking place at 10c to 20c each.

ONIONS. -Bermuda oranges have sold at \$1,50 to \$1 75 per crate. POTATOES - In better demand with sales of

round lots at 38c to 42c. Smaller lots, 50c per bag.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR .-- The market continues firm for both raw and refined, at an ic advance all round. Barbadoes molasses is also firm at 441c to 45c,

sequence are very irregular. We quote bage at \$1.75 to \$2 for ordinary, and st \$1.90 to \$2.10 for granulated. BRAN, dc.—Very little change has taken place in this market during the week. We quote bran \$11.50 to \$12.50 for car lots, with higher prices for small quantites. Shorts \$13.-50 to \$15, and mculie \$18 to \$22. WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 30,553 bushels. There is still too wide a difference between buyers and sellers to admit of much business, although offerings lately have

steady at 423c to 43c. Cod oil remains firm at S74c to 40c for Newfoundland, 35c to 37c for Gaspe, and 33c to 35c for Halifar, Cod liver oil unchanged and quoted at 79c for Newfound-land and \$1.10 for Norway,

Jung 12, 1889.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

MA sale of jerseys at 8. Caraloy's, several lines to be cleared out at \$1.60; original prices \$3.00, \$4.90 and \$4.50. Sale commences on Monday at 9 s.m.

Busy ! Busy 1 at S. Caraley's. Selling choice dress goods as price of medium qualities.

Busy ! Busy ! at S. Oarsley's. Selling choice dress goods at price of medium qualities.

DRESS GOODS. REVISED PRICE LIST. Sc LOT. Plain Beige, all wool, 8c yd. Nus's Veiling, all wool, 8c yd. 9_{jc} LOT. Broche Challice, 940 yd. Striped German Challice, 940 yd. 12ic LOT. Striped Challies, Beige finish, 1240 yd. German Serge, all wool, 124c yd. Striped Serge, 124c yd.

14c LOT. Oream Lace Bunting, 14c yd. Oream Grenadines, fine make, 14c yd. 16c LOT. Fancy Striped Estamene, 16c yd.

S. CARSLEY.

DRESS GOODS.

18c LOT. French Beige, all wool, 18c yd. 20c LOT. Foulard Dress Goods, Silk finish, 20c yd. HIC LOT. Fancy Checked Estamene, 22c yd. 25c LOT. Few Shepherd's Plaid, all wool, 25c yd.

French Beige, all wool, 35c yd. 28c LOT.

Cluney cloth, double fold, 28c yd. Franch Cashmere, all wool, 28c yd. Nun's Veiling, double fold, 29c yd.

30c LOT. Printed Liama, all wool, new designs and ast colors, 30c yd,

34c LOT. Nun's Veiling, double width, 34c yd

S. CARSLEY, DRESS GOODS.

Sic LOT

Plain Vigoureux Beige, all wool, in all the new shades, 35c yd. 38c LOT.

Printed Llama, fast colors, 38c yd. Nun's Neiling, double with, 38c yd.

40c 10T. All Wool Veiling Cloth, Satin finish, spa-

cial shades, 40c yd. 46c L9T.

German Serge, all wool, in the leading shades, 42 inch , 46c yd.

48c LOT. Printed Llama, all wool and fast colors, 33

inch., 48c yd. 45c LOT.

All Wool Striped Cashmere, 44 inch wide in shree designs, assorted in shades, 15c yd.

S. CARSLEY,

50c LOT. French Cashmere, 48 in. wide, all-wool, special new shades, 50c yard.

35c LOT. Croise Foule, all wool, 42 in. wide, fifteen new shades, 55c yard.

65c LOT.

French Cashmere, 48 in. wide, all-wool, special new shades, 65c yard. 75c LOT.

last week's quotations: Patent, winter, \$5.10 to \$5.50; Patent, spring, \$5.30 to 5.75; Straight roller, \$4.75 to 5.00; Extra, \$4.45 to 4.60; Superfine, \$4.00 to 4 15; Cut down Superfine, \$3.50 to 3.75; City Strong Bakers, \$5.60 to 5.80; Strong Bakers, \$5.100 to 5.60; Cutario have come \$2100 to 98

his American citizenship, his age, and various her matters.

The witness continued-In June 1882. John Devey said that \$300,000 and over was in the hands of the triangle, and over \$180,000 had been epent in violation of the constitution. The \$300,000 does not include the 100,600 given to Sullivan by Patrick Egan. 109,600 given to Sullivan by Patrick Egan. "I know nothing about that. The funds of the organization were supposed to be used in case of England getting into difficulty, and to assist Ireland in getting her liberty. "here is nothing in the constitution requiring a man to sacrifice his life for the order." Lawyer Trude denies that he said yesterday that Alexander Sullivan operated on the Board of Trade for a number of bucket shop men. He said Sullivan represented only one person. Mr. Trade claims that Egan requested Sullivan to remove the \$100,000 in question from Paris to America, because of the unsettled condition of affairs in France at the time. When the danger was over the whole amount was transferred back to Egan, and Sullivan has Egan's receipt for it.

THE BULES OF THE GLAN-NA-GAEL.

OHIGAGO, June 8. - In the Gronin investiga-tion yesterday Luke Dillon said nothing in the Clan-na-Gael constitution interfered with a member's duty as an American citizen except that occasion might arise when he would have to violate the neutrality laws. Oronin and McCabey took no es of the trial committees' proceedings. Oronin refused to turn in his notes. He boasted in Chicago that he would bring them out in the convention of the Olan. Witness advised him not to make such boasts, as he believed they jeopardized the doctor's safety.

the doctor's safety. John Moss, a member of Camp No. 21 of the Glan-na-Gael, was put upon the witness stand this morning. He refused to give the name of the presiding officer of the camp, and was ordered into custody. Pending the arri-val of the sheriff's deputy, witness gave evi-dence of great mental distress, and finally signified his willingness to testify. He then said the name of the presiding officer of his camp was William H. Joyce. "When you made your motion in the

"When you made your motion in the Cronin resolution did you believe that the executive had the power to order the 'removal' of any one ?" queried the doroner.

"I had not the faintest idea of the powers of the executive." "If you had been ordered to remove any-

one would you have done it ?"

ness on the street and accused him of being in the city to murder him. Subsequently Oronin wrote witness, telling him to get out of the state or he would have him arrested. Witness declared he was in Pullman on the night that Oronin was murdered,

Asked what number he took when he left Philadelphia, he replied that he retained the number he previously had which was No. 1 : No. 2 was John O'Nell; No. 3 the witness did not know.

Witness was taken into custody and the inquest was adjourned. At the chief's private office, where the Carlsons. Dinan and Man

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AMERICAN.

Joshua Mullen, an inmate of the Charlestown, Ind., poorhouse, built a waggon and ran away with Lucinda True, another inmate, taking her bady and trunk along. When last seen, Mullen was in the waggon with the baby and trunk, smoking a pipe, and Lucinda was pulling it along.

DEMING, N. M., June 6.-Lieut Schwatka ar-rived here to-day. He has been very successful in its exploration, especially in Southren Chi-huahua. There living cliff and cave dwellers were found in great abundance. Their abodes are similar to the abandoned cliff dwellings of Arizona and New Mexico. It was almost impossible to get near them, so wild and timid were they. These cave dwellers are sunwor-shippers. They throw their new born children out in the full rays of the sun. They are usual-ly tall, lean and well formed. Their color is a blackish red, nearer that of a negro than that of the Indian. Schwatka estimates the cave and cliff dwelles number 3,000 to 12,000. They are armed only wish bows, arrows and stone hatbets.

PROVIDENCE, June 6,-John Moran, James McNiff and William Hart were drowned in har-boar to-day. One of them was using his coat as a sail when he fell on the others. overturning the boat in which they were.

NEW YORK, June 7.—In the matter of the death of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, it is understood that the grand jury has found an indictment against the physician who performed the autopsy. The district attor-uey declines either to deay or confirm the report. WASHINGTON, June 7.-The Postmaster-Gen-eral has ordered the discontinuance of exchanges

of mails between certain Ganadian post offices and the following United States railway post offices : New York and Dunkirk ; Hornellsville and Buffalo ; Riobland and Nisgara Falls, and Rochester and Suspension Bridge.

TOPEKA, Kansas, June 7.-The product of winter wheat, it this state, is estimated at 33, 780,000 bushels, an excess of 17,644,880 bushels over last year. The area of corn is estimated at 7, 280,638 acres, and all crops are in excellent condition.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla, Juns 7.-J. H. Benjam-in, editor of the Deland News, shot and killed Capt. J. W. Douglass, at New Smyrna, last night. The shocking was the result of an cld feud.

ne would yon have done it ?" "No. sir," said witness after a long pause. Peter McGeghan testified that he came to strangled his wife with arope Wednesday night Uhicago last February from Philadelphia. He did met say before leaving that he was going into dangerons business for the executive. He came because he had a row with a young fel-low about a girl. Dr. Cronin came up to wit-ness on the street and accused him of being strangete in with with with a with with the field. His property is worth \$40,000.

CANADIAN,

The steamer Portia, from Halifax for St. John's, Nild., indertook to take in tow the dis-abled steamer Panther, a big wave upset the boat from which the Portie's men were endea-

LONDON, June 7.-In response to a communi-cation from the municipal authorities of Edinburgh, asking him to name a day on which he could accept the freedum of that city, Mr. Par-nell has written that he will be able to visit Edinburgh on July 20.

LONDON, June 8.-Mr. Gladstone addressed a LONDON, June 8.—Mr. Gladstone addressed a Liberal meeting at Weymouth to-day. He said the Liberal party was moving in the right direction, and at a rapid pace. He spoke in favor of limiting the length of a parliament to four or five years. Referring to Ireland he ad-mitted that crime had decreased there, and at-tributed the improvement to recent remedial measures to the beneficial influence of Irish members of parliaments and the priests, and, above all, to the knowledge possessed by the Irish people, that a large majority of the people of Eugland sympathized with them. It re-mained for Euglishmen to say whether they will do a further act of intice which leave the boat in which they were. ROSEBUD AGENCY, Dak., June 6.—It is re-ported that Ohief Sitting Bull is dying at Standing Rock, of pneumonia. Tuna 7.—In the matter of the District and Ireland.

LONDON, June 10. - Mr. Gladstone in a speech at Tarquay to day spoke in scathing terms of the conduct of the Unionists since the last elec-tion. He said, never in the whole course of his political career, and he had sat in fifteen parlia-ments, had the known of such a shameless instance of a majority in the House of Com-mons trampling upon their most solemn engage ments, utterly repudiating the very promises which secured them the suffrages of the people and the majority they held. The electors of England would see to it that at the coming election this treachery met with its proper recompense.

CATHOLIC.

The Catholic Church in Hull is soon to put up four bells, weighing 2,500, 1,900 1,500 and 400 pounds.

The nineteenth Annual Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will be held at Cleveland, commencing on Wednesday, August 7tb, next.

Rev. Jules Hypolite Paradis, the newly ap-pointed Grand Vicar of Nicolet, arrived on Monday last from France, where he has been living for the past eightsen months.

A Roman special states that Rev. A. Van de Vyver, Vicar-General of the diocese of Rich-mond, has been elevated to the Bishopric of that see. He succeeds Bishop Keane, now rector of the new Catholic university.

A grand commemration of the silver jubilee of the Home for Destitute Catholic Ohildren was held in Boston, May 26. Archbishop Williams presided, and Bishop Healy, of Portland Me., delivered the chief address.

Montreal.

PEAS - Receipts during the week, 60,590 bushels. The market is quite but steady at about 71c afloat here.

UATS.-Receipts during the week were 17,598 bushels. The market has a rather eavy rung, and we quote 30c to 32c as to quality as a fair range of values. BUCKWHEAT.—Prices continue nominal at

about lo per lb. BARLET.--Market very dull at 50c to 55c for maloing and 40 to 45c for feed. MALT.--Montreal malt 70c to 85c per bushel.

SEEDS -Market quiet ; timothy seed \$2.05 to \$2.15 for Uanadian. American \$1.85 to \$1.90 as mand, the markets quoting 1 cant lower primary and the markets qu to quality and quantity. Red clover 81c to 9c per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. -- Receipts, 1723 packages during the past week ending June 5th, 1889. Dealers now find it difficult to keep their floors clear, and as supplies are beginning to accountilate, prices have a downward tendency. Sales of May creameries are reported at 190 at factories, and dealers are offering to deliver here at 200 without finding buyers. Local buyers are offering to contract at 194c to 20c. New American creamery is being offered here at 154c to 16s in bond, but it ap-pears to be too high, to induce business to any extent. Advices from Newfoundland report the market there in a terrible state of demoralization receivers of old American creamery having had to resort to auction sales in order to dispose of to resort to auchion sales in order to dispose of it, as fears were entertained of its keeping quali-ty, after the warm weather set in. Eastern Townships dairy is selling at 17c to 19c, and western at 14c to 16c as to quality. Offerings west of Toronto are quite liberal, and sales have been made there at very low prices. There is no export demand. The receipts of rolls are in-creasing and large packages are very difficult to call alphough offared at low prices, ask being

CHEESE - Receipts during last week to June 5th were 19,555 boxes. Since our last report was written, the market has undergone a most decided change, the hopes of those shippers who talked 720 to 8c for this week's market, being ruthlessly blasted, a spanking advance of fully 3c per pound, upon last week's figures having been established. The buying has been brisk and pretty general with sales of several thousand boxes of finest goods on this market at 83 to 85. boxes of finest goods on this market at 82cto 84c, whilst some maintain that in order to secure a round lot of colored to day, 9c would have to be would have to be paid. Colored is in most de-

| MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|--|--|
| The receipts of live stock for week ending | | | | | | |
| June 8th, 1889, were | as fol | lows:- | - | | | |
| 0 | sttle. | Sheep, | Hogs. | Calves. | | |
| | 2296 | 110 | 221 | 420 | | |
| Over from last week. | 600 | | •• | •• | | |
| Total for week | | 110 | 221 | 420 | | |
| Left on hand | | 60 | 20 | •• | | |
| Total export for week | 3207 | 231 | •• | •• | | |
| " previous week | 3021 | 115 | •• | •• | | |
| Fair receipts and | trad | e in er | coort e | took for | | |
| the week at these | | | | nnly of | | |

the butchers' caule was considerably above the d mand, the markets quoting 1 cont lower pric all round for that class. Prime beeves brough about 41 cts per 1b.; ordinary 4 cts. There w. a good many rough bulls on the market which had a slow sale at 3 cts. Sheep were in good





STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRI

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1889

Approved by Right Rev. E. P. Wadham Bishop of Ogdensburg, and organized by Re D. Guilbault, of Keeseville, N.Y.

This pilgrimage starts from Keeseville. N. 1 and its surroundings, on Lake Champlain, to St Johns, P.Q., and by Railroad (G. T. R.) Montreal. The Steamer Canada will lear Montreal for Ste. Anne at 5 p.m. Wednesday June 26, 1889. A large number of people wi attend this Pilg-image. Come One, Come All 45-2

L ADY AGENTS average over \$40 a week with m grand New Bubber Undergarment. Ladies only Address, Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ills. 42 4

Co., Holly, Mieb

| eek | Silk in the market. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | BARGAINS! |
| ing | LOT No. 1. 50c. \$1.00 MISSES' JERSEYS FOR 50c |
| /88. | \$1.25 MISSES' JERSEYS FOR 50c |
| 0 | \$1.25 MISSES' JERSEYS FOR 50c \$1.50 MISSES' JERSEYS FOR 50c \$1.75 MISSES' JERSEYS FOR 50c |
| ò | LOT No. 9. 81.50. |
| | \$2,00 LADIES' JERSEYS FOR \$1.50 \$2 25 LADIES' JERSEYS FOR \$1.50 |
| • | \$2,00 LADIES' JERSEYS FOR \$1.50 \$2 25 LADIES' JERSEYS FOR \$1.50 \$2.50 LADIES' JERSEYS FOR \$1.50 \$2.75 LADIES' JERSEYS FOR \$1.50 \$2.75 LADIES' JERSEYS FOR \$1.50 |
| for of | The above line will be shown on Monday : |
| de- ces | sale commencing at 9 a. m. S. OARSLEY, |
| zht | LOT. No. 3. |
| vas ich | \$1.50, |
| xod ket | \$3.25 HOUSE JERSEYS FOR \$1.50 |
| We | S 50 HOUSE JERSEYS FOR 1 50 |
| i; | |
| 36 5 2 ; | 4.00 HOUSE JERSEYS FOR 1.50 4.25 HOUSE JERSEYS FOR 1.50 LOT No. 4. |
| == | \$2.00. |
| | \$4 50 HOUSE JERSEYS FOR \$2 00 |
| F | 4.75 HOUSE JERSEYS FOR 2.00 5.50 HOUSE JERSEYS FOR 2.00 |
| -ond | 6.00 HOUSE JERSEYS FOR 2.00 8.00 HOUSE JERSEYS FOR 2.00 |
| lity, nede | Ladies intending to purchase a Jersey |
| ents. plete Mm- | should come at once. S. CARSLEY. |
| call all | LOT No. 5. |
| This the | \$2.50. |
| out; D3, Iells | \$4.75 HANDSOME JERSEYS FOR \$2.50 5.00 HANDSOME JERSEYS FOR 2.50 |
| 11 14 | 5.25 HANDSOME JERSEYS FOR 2.50 |
| fin- | 5 50 HANDSOME JERSEYS FOR 2.50 5.75 HANDSOME JERSEYS FOR 2.50 |
| and rica. 20. | LOT No. 6. |
| | \$2.95 . \$5,25 HANDSOME JERSEYS FOR \$2.95 |
| | \$5.50 HANDSOME JERSEYS FOR \$2.95 |
| E | \$5.75 HANDSOME JERSEYS FOR \$2.95 \$6.00 HANDSOME JERSEYS FOR \$2.95 |
| Ľ | \$6.50 HANDSOME JERSEYS FOR \$2.95 |
| | Five hundred Jerseys to be cleared out at the above prices. |
| E, | S. CARSLEY'S |
| ••• | SEASIDE CLOAKS. MISSES' MANTLES FOR \$1 50 |
| | MISSES' MANTLES FOR \$1.60 |
| 9. | MISSES' MANTLES FOR \$1.75 MISSES' MANTLES FOR \$2.00 |
| 08, | MISSES' MANTLES FOR \$2.25 MISSES' MANTLES FOR \$2.60 |
| 3 V. | MISSES, MANTLES FOR \$2.75 |
| 77 | CLOAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$1.75 OLOAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$2 00 |
| Y, 36. | OLOAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$200 CLOAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$225 OLOAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$225 OLOAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$2.50 OLOAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$3.00 |
| to | OLOAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$2.50 CLOAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$3.00 CLOAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$3.00 CLUAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$3.25 |
| 78 | CLUAKS, WITH CAPES, FOR \$3.25 The above prices are far below manufacturer's |
| y, ill | prices. S. OARSLEY. |
| 11. | |
| _ | S. CARSLEY, |
| Ŋ, | 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, |
| y. | NOTRE DAMS STREET |
| . I | |

MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

And the second second

creasing and large packages are very dimetit to sell, although offered at low prices, sale being reported as 14c to 16c as to quality and pack-ages. Creamery, 19c to 20c; Eastern Townships 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 17c to 19c; Brockville, 17c to 19c; Western 14c to 17; Rolls, 16c to 17c.