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JOHN MORLEY ON IRELAND

"Home Rule or an Eternity of Coercion."

In his magnificent speech before the Shoreditch Liberal and Radical Association, Shoreditch, Eng., on the evening of May 15, the John Morley, M.P. devoted much attention to Irish affairs. He said, among other things:—

Lord Derby assumes us of making a muddle of recent plain facts. He says in reference to a proposition which you all know about, that the Times managers made a mistake (laughter). That is all (renewed laughter). "Why are the Government," he asks, "or the Unionists to be blamed for that?" Well, that is a very pretty story, but it will not do (loud cheers). Our position in the matter is quite clear. It was in reference to that matter that I indulged in philosophical swearing (laughter). It was in reference to that matter that, according to Lord Derby, I used no fewer than fifteen distinct expressions of vituperation (laughter). Was I not right? "Yes," and cheers. The Times propagated statements to damn Mr. Parnell without taking an atom of trouble to find out whether the foundation of these statements was on a trustworthy source (loud cheers). They may call it a mistake—it is much more than a mistake—willfully, deliberately for them to shut their eyes, and we say—I say it now what I said then—that to propagate and to send abroad damaging charges of the kind without inquiry is only one degree less culpable, less guilty, I had almost said less original, than deliberately to invent and to fabricate them (cheers). Well gentlemen, I say that to push-pouch grave misstatements of that kind is quite enough to make a philosopher swear (laughter and cheers). Then he says what has the Government to do with that?

AM! THE GOVERNMENT HAS EVERYTHING TO DO WITH IT.

I may tell you why we say the Government is concerned in that matter. We charge that the Government instead of limiting the inquiry to accusations like the letters—accusations which may be proved or disproved—have mixed them up with an inquiry into Irish crime generally. They promised to keep an impartial attitude, and yet Government officials were set to work to get up the Times case, to prepare tabulated statements, to hunt up witnesses, to take the evidence of witnesses, and they made their own agents the agents and the servants of the Times (cheers). When I look back upon all that—I am not going to say more of it now—when I look back upon it and think that I only used fifteen expressions of vituperation, I am ashamed at my own moderation, and I am ashamed at the poverty of my vocabulary (laughter and cheers). They say that we have morally deteriorated by our alliance with Irishmen. No, I say, gentlemen, that moral deterioration is shown, not by being indignant, and even violently indignant, against wrong—moral deterioration is shown by being, like Lord Derby, indifferent when you see wrong (cheers). That is not deterioration, that is not a question of Home Rule here. I do not care what sort of fancy safeguards they put into it—that measure of local self-government will only open again the sluices which the Chief Secretary imagines he is closing forever (hear, hear). But supposing that I am wrong and that a short measure of local government would satisfy the demands and aspirations of Ireland, is this the way to prepare the Irish to accept such a solution, and to work such a solution? I cannot think so. The Chief Secretary said the other day that if he was certain that Home Rule was to be granted in five years from now he still would do exactly what he is doing just now. Well, now, gentlemen, do ask yourselves whether this is not the most unfortunate statesmanship that can be imagined? How do you prepare a people for self-government and friendliness with yourselves? By looking up their leaders; by libelling their leaders; by assisting the libellers; by irritating without owing; by expatriating without crushing. The only effect of an extension of local government in Ireland will be that all those forces which for the moment the Chief Secretary dreams that he has broken up will break out again in greater force than ever, and the only condition on which Mr. Balfour can possibly succeed in that we shall have an eternity of Tory Government (cheers). Well, that is a condition which I think generally London and London constituencies will take very good care, when they get a chance, is by no means fulfilled (cheers).

behind the miseries of after years. That argument applies to the events of to-day. Gentlemen, the broad proposition, if I am asked to put the Home Rule case into one argument—that is to say, that to govern a country without regard to the public opinion of that country is wrong—without listening for a moment to a word that falls from those who know the condition of the country best—who are most warmly in sympathy with its people—to govern a country on those terms is as surely to end in misgoverning it; and I want Home Rule for Ireland, among other reasons for this—that it is the only means that I, at least, can discern by which you will be able to give Irishmen something to interest themselves in besides their own dismal past history—something to work for. That is the only plan that will call out the energies and brains of Irishmen for the deliverance of their own country from the evils for which we are responsible. Well, what are they going to do? I met the other day an important Unionist gentleman, and he is looking forward to the breaking up of Mr. Parnell's party (laughter). Well, we are treading along very wofully road, and I remember in 1882 having a conversation with a very important gentleman, who had once a very prominent place in the Irish Home Rule Party, and he said, "You are on quite the wrong track. At the next election you will see Mr. Parnell is not displaced." The next election came. Mr. Parnell had eighty-five followers. They are now having exactly in the same fool's paradise that they were in at that time. You knew the old story of the old myth and the man who was condemned to roll up a big stone to the top of a hill, and as soon as he got it to the top, by the hand of fate the stone rolled down to the bottom again; and when the present Chief Secretary has achieved all the success he hopes, all the success that is possible for him to obtain, the stone will again, as it did in 1882, as it did in 1885, as it did in all the years before, roll to the bottom, and you will again have the work to do (hear, hear). They will be compelled to bring in a local government bill for Ireland. They dare not go and face the English and Scottish constituencies without having given Ireland a measure of local self-government. That measure of local self-government I do not care what sort of fancy safeguards they put into it—that measure of local self-government will only open again the sluices which the Chief Secretary imagines he is closing forever (hear, hear). But supposing that I am wrong and that a short measure of local government would satisfy the demands and aspirations of Ireland, is this the way to prepare the Irish to accept such a solution, and to work such a solution? I cannot think so. The Chief Secretary said the other day that if he was certain that Home Rule was to be granted in five years from now he still would do exactly what he is doing just now. Well, now, gentlemen, do ask yourselves whether this is not the most unfortunate statesmanship that can be imagined? How do you prepare a people for self-government and friendliness with yourselves? By looking up their leaders; by libelling their leaders; by assisting the libellers; by irritating without owing; by expatriating without crushing. The only effect of an extension of local government in Ireland will be that all those forces which for the moment the Chief Secretary dreams that he has broken up will break out again in greater force than ever, and the only condition on which Mr. Balfour can possibly succeed in that we shall have an eternity of Tory Government (cheers). Well, that is a condition which I think generally London and London constituencies will take very good care, when they get a chance, is by no means fulfilled (cheers).

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ROMAN RECONCILIATION.

The Government said to be on the verge of Bankruptcy.

There is a good deal of conversation just here, and in most of the European capitals, about Signor Achille Fazzari, who has been for a long time conspicuous in this respect. He has lately had several conversations with a high personage in the Vatican on the subject. His proposals, thus far, have neither been accepted or rejected. He urges as a preliminary step, that Catholics should receive the Pope's permission to take part in the political elections. Whether an arrangement will be brought through Signor Fazzari's good intentions or not is doubtful, according to present appearance, but it is more than probable that the government will soon give way to a modus vivendi.

To consider carefully the Pope's position now, and what it had been in days gone by, and the place which the kingdom of Sardinia held among European nations, and her present place and financial difficulty, it would appear strange why the Italian government would hesitate in restoring to the Pope his temporal power, or why the bulk of Italians would not favor such a right. It cannot be well understood, to one not acquainted with Rome and its ecclesiastical institutions, how deplorable it must have been to the ears of Jesus Christ to have been imprisoned within the Vatican buildings and the garden attached to them. Nor can it be supposed that the King of Italy is in good faith living at the Quirinal Palace. Previous to 1859 the kingdom of Sardinia comprised Piedmont, Savoy and the Island of Sardinia. Vittorio Emanuele II., father of the present king was king of that portion of Italy. In the northeast of Italy were the Austrian provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. The Duke of Geneva ruled that portion of Italy south of Piedmont, east of Nice, and to the west of Tuscany, sleeping into the Mediterranean sea. The Grand Duke of Tuscany ruled the province of the same name. Then the States of the Church stretched right across Italy, south of Tuscany to the Adriatic sea on the east, stretching to the north on the east side of Tuscany along the Adriatic sea. Finally, on the south side of the States of the Church was the Kingdom of Naples—comprising the Neapolitan provinces, with the Island of Sicilia. In the year of 1858 Napoleon III., with the French army command-

ed by Marshal McMahon and Garibaldi, with Vittorio Emanuele's forces, drove the Austrians from Lombardy and Venetia. The battles of Magenta, at which Marshal McMahon distinguished himself, and Solferino, are among the most noteworthy of the great European encounters. Vittorio Emanuele reigned to Napoleon III. Nice Savoy, which in truth, geographically considered, should belong to France without Napoleon's services at all.

The united forces defeated the brave soldiers of the Austrian army, and in this instance, as in days gone by, there were Irish soldiers fighting against each other for foreign rulers. On or about this time all Italy became subject to Sardinia except the States of the Church, which, though a great deal encroached on, belonged to the Pope until 1870. It was then, and not until then, that Italy became a united kingdom, and what has been the result since? Italy, though the youngest of any of the prominent European nations, and only in existence eighty years, without being engaged in a war, is with the exception of time, the greatest of any of the European nations in debt. Her people are groaning under taxation. The government is plucking all the resources of the country into the army and navy. Signor Crispi's policy certainly is not for the benefit of Italy. His alliance with Germany is the cause of both high taxation and reduction of the country's resources. And now that he wants money, he is unable to get it, except from Germany—a country which, neither in this age nor in the past, never had money. The Italian people are becoming sensible of these facts, and doubtless for their own welfare, they will think their best policy to be to disarm at once, so as to reduce taxation and avoid the risk of bankruptcy, and come to an understanding with the Holy See.

England and Germany are the only enemies of the Catholic Church and the Holy See in Europe at the present day. They don't profess their hostility openly, as it would be against their interests—but it is the case. France, Austria, Spain, and even Russia, might all be regarded as friends of the Catholic Church and the Holy See. The Catholic Church and the Holy See deserves the sympathy of every individual Catholic on the face of the globe. The death of the Crown Prince, and the firm attachment of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Holy See, can neither be lamented nor appreciated too much.—Colorado Catholic.

SULLIVAN'S ARREST.

The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Cronin Murder—Arrests in New York.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Alexander Sullivan declined to see callers at the jail this morning except his law partners. The coroner's jury in its verdict found from the evidence that a number of persons were parties to the plot and conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin, and that Daniel Conaghan, Patrick O'Sullivan, Alexander Sullivan and one Woodruff, alias Black, were either principals, accessories or had guilty knowledge of said plot and conspiracy to murder said Cronin and conceal his body, and should be held to answer to the grand jury. They also believe that other persons were engaged in this plot or had guilty knowledge of it, and should be apprehended and held to the grand jury. They further state that this plot or conspiracy in its conception and execution is one of the most foul and brutal that has ever come to their knowledge; and they recommended that the proper authorities offer a large reward for the discovery and apprehension of all of those engaged in it in any way. They further state that in their judgment all secret societies whose objects are such as the evidence shows that of the Clan-na-Gael or United Brotherhood to be, are not in harmony with and are injurious to American institutions. They hope that future vigor and vigilance by the police will more than compensate for past neglect by a portion of the force in this respect.

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

A special grand jury to deal with the Cronin case was empaneled this morning in Judge Shepard's court. In addressing the jury, Judge Shepard said he expected a full examination and impartial investigation of the murder of Dr. Cronin. The entire resources of the country would be at the disposal of the jury, and witnesses who would not testify should be made to do so. There are only two Irishmen on the panel.

Luke Dillon left for Philadelphia this afternoon. He stated he would be back in a few days and would work harder than ever in bringing Cronin's murderers to justice. He said the course of the coroner's jury will hurt the Clan-na-Gael, but that body will be reorganized and some objectionable features will be eliminated. Sullivan says he is not guilty of the crime with which he is charged, and he has had no connection with the murder of Cronin. Judge Tuhey issued the writ as prayed, returnable at 4 p. m. Chief Hubbard says he understands that Mr. Conklin has recognized Maroney's plot as that of the man who drove Dr. Cronin away. Requisition papers for Maroney and McDonald were received to-day and a detective started for New York with them.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The prisoner Maroney has telegraphed to Governor Hill asking him not to grant the requisition from Chicago until Maroney has a chance to be heard. Late this afternoon writs of habeas corpus were obtained for the production of Maroney and McDonald in the Supreme Court, where a motion will be made for their discharge. The writs were served on the Tombs' warden.

THE NEW YORK ARRESTS.

Detectives state that J. J. Maroney, arrested in New York, is a member of the Clan-na-Gael executive committee, of which Luke Dillon is a member. Maroney, it is stated, has been identified as the man who purchased the furniture which went to the Cronin cottage, and also as the person who rented the cottage. McDonald was his companion. A witness, it is asserted, will swear that Maroney and McDonald posted the letter at Hammond, Ind., after the tragedy, telling the Carlsons that the rent would still be forthcoming. It is claimed, in fact, that Maroney and McDonald were the two tyrannical Williams' brothers concerned in the Cronin murder. The salesman in Pevell's furniture store, who sold the furniture which was found in the cottage where Cronin was murdered, has seen a photograph of John J. Maroney, now under arrest in New York, and says he is undoubtedly the man who bought it.

SULLIVAN'S COUNSEL APPLY FOR HIS RELEASE ON BAIL.

CHICAGO, June 12.—At one o'clock Mr. Sullivan's attorneys finished the consultation, and at 1:05 Mr. Wynne appeared. Judge Tuhey's court with a petition made out in regular form asking for a writ of habeas corpus directed to Sheriff Watson to produce the body of the Irish leader in Judge Tuhey's court at four o'clock. The petitioner was Alex. Sullivan himself, who shows that he is detained and imprisoned in the county jail by Sheriff Watson by virtue of a warrant for his commitment issued by the Coroner. The verdict of the Coroner's jury is set forth at length, and the petitioner holds it is insufficient in law to authorize his commitment to the county jail and to deny him the right of giving bail. The evidence produced before the Coroner's jury, on which the verdict was rendered, was insufficient to justify the commitment on any charge. There was no competent evidence whatever, direct or circumstantial, offered or admitted against the petitioner, tending to prove that he was guilty of Dr. Cronin's murder, or accessory thereto, or had guilty knowledge thereof, or knowledge of any plot or conspiracy to accomplish the same. The Coroner also permitted a large number of witnesses to testify to statements alleged to have been made by Dr. Cronin as to what he (Cronin) suspected in relation to Sullivan, and that the coroner permitted a large amount of incompetent and wholly irrelevant testimony to be adduced by the jury against him without shedding any light on the question being investigated. The verdict, so far as it reflected on the conduct of Sullivan was the result of the passion and prejudice created by the incompetent and irrelevant testimony admitted by the coroner. Sullivan declares he is not guilty of the crime with which he is charged, and he has had no connection whatever with the murder of Dr. Cronin.

SULLIVAN EXONERATED.

No Evidence Against Him that Will Hold in a Court of Law.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Alexander Sullivan is at liberty to-night under bail of \$20,000. His

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND. CLEANSING JOHNSTOWN.

—AT THE TIME OF THE—

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception and beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the scene of the event. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, MOUNT OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLOPAMA, 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 p. m. Street cars pass the door.

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CHICAGO, June 12.—When Alexander Sullivan appeared in the court room shortly after 4 o'clock and made a dignified bow to the bench he was, as cool as a cucumber. To see his calm face, his self-possessed air, his spotless linen and faultless attire, no one would have imagined that he had been taken from his bed the night before and confined in the interval in the not over inviting county jail. At the outset State Attorney Longloker filed a demurrer to the proceedings on the ground that the evidence against Sullivan had not been incorporated in the petition or the writ of habeas corpus, but it was soon developed that the opinion he cited in support of his position had been rendered twelve years before the enactment of the present Habeas Corpus Act. Striking arguments on behalf of Sullivan's admission to bail were then made by A. S. Trude and ex-Senators Gilbert and Duncan. They held that there was not a jot or tittle in the evidence presented at the inquest that justified the deprivation of Sullivan's liberty. That a dog would not be judged on the mass of gossip and suspicion that went to make up the case against him and that the verdict of the jury lacked coherence or definite character. In replying the State Attorney admitted that the case against Sullivan was not so strong as against some of the other prisoners, but objected to action being taken while the grand jury was considering the case. Judge Tuhey reviewed the situation at length; he said that on the facts presented he should be inclined to discharge the prisoner were it not for the fact that the grand jury had the case in hand. The verdict of the coroner's jury was exceedingly indefinite and incoherent. The State Attorney, he thought, should show that there was sufficient cause to hold the prisoner. A long discussion ensued, and finally, at Mr. Sullivan's request, Mr. Trude agreed to join with the State and let the judge read over the testimony taken at the inquest, Judge Tuhey saying he would consider it legally and without prejudice.

Hatfield, the furniture salesman, is almost positive that the photograph of Moroney, under arrest in New York, is that of the man to whom he sold the goods found in the Cronin cottage, while the expressman is also certain that it was Moroney that hired him and helped to carry the furniture into the cottage. The Chicago detectives, with requisition papers, will reach New York to-morrow night.

MR SULLIVAN DEMANDED.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The grand jury to-day completed its investigation of the Cronin murder. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, the Carlsons and Pat Dinan were examined. The testimony strengthened the case against John Maroney, now under arrest in New York. Sullivan was remained until Friday.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Argument is to be made in the Supreme Court to-morrow on the writs of habeas corpus on behalf of Maroney and McDonald, arrested here in connection with the Cronin case.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The signature of Thomas Desmond, the Irish Nationalist, of San Francisco, in McOoy's hotel register here, was to-day compared with the handwriting in a letter signed "Frank Williams," written to the Carlsons, from a point in Indiana in relation to the rent of the cottage in which Cronin was killed. The resemblance between them is said to be very marked.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The coroner's jury, Chief of Police Hubbs admitted to-day that he had two men in the Kansas City watching Michael Moran, the Recorder of Police of that city, and former member of the notorious "Angels." "Are you going to arrest Bland?" the Chief was asked. "That will depend upon the action of the grand jury," replied the Chief evasively. It is said that the State Attorney expects an indictment against Bland, and the officers are in Kansas City ready to take Bland when the indictment is returned.

The refusal of Governor Hill, of New York, to grant the application for the surrender of Maroney and McDonald to Illinois officials, has created quite a sensation in official circles here, Governor Hill's chief reason for refusal being that the application was not accompanied by an indictment. The States attorney will to-morrow urge the grand jury to at once render a partial report, finding an indictment against Maroney and McDonald.

LONDON, June 13.—It is learned that the Clan-na-Gael members who signed the majority report in the Cronin case, are James J. Rogery, of Brooklyn; P. A. O'Boyle, Pittsford, Pa.; Christopher F. Byrne, Saxonville, Mass.; and John D. McMahon, Rome, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Thomas Desmond is here and claims to have lived here since May 21st. He offered to surrender to the police here to-day, but the officers had no authority to arrest him. Desmond claims that he and McDonald were in New York on the day of Cronin's murder. Thomas H. Walsh, a Government clerk and a well known Irish Land Leaguer, corroborated Desmond.

Did you know?

Did you know? said a cunning Gentle to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and jackasses together in Portland?" "Indeed," returned Solomon, "don't I wish well to you and I wish not dere."

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A Transfer of Authority From the Police to the Soldiers.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 12.—The borough Johnstown and the surrounding towns are morning General Hastings took charge, and soldiers were posted on guard duty at all the commissary stations and morgues. A slight rain has been falling all the morning, and the city presents a most dismal appearance. The residents are just commencing to realize fully the terrible ordeal they have gone through. The excitement has kept them up, but now that it is dying out, they are conscious of the situation, and it is feared suicides will follow. For the first time since the calamity the people are talking of their financial losses, and to say that a vast number of the farmers and merchants are disheartened is putting it mildly. The Pittsburgh wholesale merchants who are here are trying to comfort them, and are offering the old merchant inducements to start up again.

The eight hundred special policemen employed by the sheriff were this morning discharged, and soldiers put in their place. General Hastings gave orders to the soldiers to permit all persons wearing press badges to give newspaper men as happy. The registers, which have been making a house to house canvass, will be ready to report this evening to Colonel Rogers, who has charge of the bureau of registration. After this, a second canvass will be made, to verify the first, and as this will take over a week, there will be no correct list of the living until that time. This register will be official, and is being made for legal purposes as well as general information. Few bodies were recovered this morning, owing to the chaotic condition of affairs pending the transfer of authority. Four bodies were taken to the First ward morgue, none of the four were identified, and but one to the First Presbyterian church morgue nothing was done. Three bodies were observed in the ruins near where the rink was wrecked, but no effort was made to get them out. The laborers almost unanimously refuse to handle the bodies, when discovered, and the men at the morgues are obliged to go after them.

THE WORK PROGRESSING.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 13.—The first real work under the supervision of the state commenced this morning. About 1,500 men started with their picks and shovels. The weather is warm and cloudy and the fumes and odors from the decayed bodies are almost unbearable. Two grocery stores were started near the Pennsylvania railroad freight station. Both places are doing a large business, and this encouraged other merchants to start up, and the probabilities are that inside of a week a hundred stores will be in operation.

The people are making heroic efforts to clean out their houses. Two hundred merchants met General Hastings to-day and were assured they would be re-established in business on long credit by Pittsburgh and Philadelphia wholesalers. It was decided to make every effort to secure a resumption of business. The American Relief Association, which aims to assist communities in distress or calamity of any nature, was formed here a few days ago by prominent Pennsylvania and Ohio gentlemen. The president, General Axline, of Ohio, was elected president. Nineteen bodies were recovered to-day. The mass at the stone bridge was fired this afternoon and to-night is burning furiously. With it is destroyed all hope of recovering the bodies that are certainly there entombed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Govern

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

The steamship strikers at Antwerp have struck. The King of Serbia will be crowned in the city of Sibiu on June 28.

The employees of the Belgian Red Star Steamship company have gone on strike. Eleven thousand textile workers at Brunn, Austria, have a strike for an increase in wages.

The Montenegrin army will be organized and put in readiness for service at the shortest notice. The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has approved the introduction of the gold standard of currency.

Oxford university will confer an honorary degree upon Surgeon Billings, of the United States army. The London Post denies that the German government intends to withdraw its minister to Switzerland.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says Germany will not insist upon the punishment of Austria. Affairs in Crete are quieting down. The Greek government is acting as proconsul between the warring factions.

Mr. Bateman, an eminent English engineer who has of late been in charge of extensive works at Buenos Ayres, is dead. Harren, Bebel and Diebbschitz, and other leading Socialist members of the Reichstag, will attend the Socialist congress in Paris.

A monument in memory of the late Emperor Frederick is to be erected on the central butte of the Frederick bridge at Berlin. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has requested the Mayor of Cork to send him the remains of a fund for the Connemagh Valley sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samselait, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

BERLIN, June 11.—The Government has notified the Swiss authorities that it cannot possibly agree to the proposal they have made for the arrest of the German fugitives. The German police, inspector, who was charged with bringing a Swiss to act as agent-prosecutor. It has also informed them that Germany reserves the right to take action.

LONDON, June 11.—It is stated that General Boulanger has written a letter in which he says the Boulangist documents recently obtained by the authorities at Paris must have been secured through the agency of some person or persons who betrayed their trust, as only a select few knew of their existence.

PARIS, June 11.—Cardinal's hats were presented to the Archbishops of Paris, Lyons and Bordeaux today by President Carnot. The Archbishop of Paris, speaking also for the other two prelates, said their hearts were full of sentiments of concord and patriotism. M. Carnot referred to the zeal the new Cardinals had shown in maintaining peace between the civil and spiritual powers. He congratulated the Archbishop of Paris for the recent eloquent appeal to all men to unite to secure the prosperity of France.

VIENNA, June 11.—Austrian clericals are deeply offended by the Bruno affair. The Vaterland says the feat was worthy of the devil. The Bishop of Luz has ordered that prayers be offered in expiation of "this outrage on the Pope and the Church."

LONDON, June 11.—It is announced that the whole Austrian army is to be equipped with the improved rifle of an entirely new pattern. The change comes into effect on 1st October.

PARIS, June 11.—M. de Roulede and other Boulangists, arrested at Angoulême Sunday for resisting the police, have been released pending further proceedings. They were warned they would be rearrested if they attempted further disturbances.

LONDON, June 12.—The Caspian bank, with a capital of 5,000,000 roubles, is being established at Moscow. It will afford facilities for trade with Russian Asia, where numerous branches will be established.

VIENNA, June 12.—The Tablet has information from Belgrade that a plot exists in the palace of Jethrone the young King Alexander and proclaim Prince Peter Karagorjivitch King.

LONDON, June 12.—Mr. Gladstone yesterday addressed 6,000 persons in the market place, at Falmouth. He said he believed the dissenters were conscientious and required time to master the Irish problem, and when the hour of triumph arrived would be a Liberal reunion. Saturday a number of maidens presented Mr. Gladstone with a gigantic bouquet, as the party drove into Redoubt. The town was decorated with flags, and a triumphal arch had been erected. Miners flocked from the environs and formed a body guard to Mr. Gladstone. Nearly 30,000 persons assembled, and owing to the enormous throng prevailed Mr. Gladstone had great difficulty in obtaining a hearing. He dealt with the local landlord and tenant question, and with the evils of Irish coercion.

GLASGOW, June 13.—The striking dock laborers along the Clyde show no signs of weakening. There are now 6,000 men around this harbor who have quit work. The strikers have stopped and set fire to a van in which provisions were being carried to imported laborers in the Anchor line.

LONDON, June 13.—Mr. Gladstone continued his tour yesterday, delivering speeches at Truro, St. Austell and Bodmin. He received ovations everywhere. While Mr. Gladstone was passing through Wadebridge, Cornwall, a missile, believed to have been a cartridge, was thrown at his carriage. Mr. Gladstone was not hit, nor was he much disturbed by the incident, but the police think it was an attempt upon his life. The police now discredit the story of the throwing of a cartridge at Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, June 13.—The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has refused to confer the freedom of the city upon Parnell. The senior magistrate present at the ceremony will therefore officiate.

LONDON, June 13.—The steel torpedo depot ship Vulcan was launched at Portsmouth today. She is the largest vessel the Government has ever built. It is intended the small accompany fleet and carry a large equipment of torpedoes. She will form a floating base. She will be supplied with hydraulic cranes, on which torpedo boats can be hoisted in and out of the water. The Vulcan is of 6,200 tons burden and 12,000 horse power.

PARIS, June 13.—The Government's Panama canal relief bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today. It empowers the liquidation of the company to place on the best conditions possible the 800,000 francs now subscribed. It also authorizes a subscription of 34,000,000 francs for the maintenance of the work, pending enquiry into the question of completing the canal.

PARIS, June 13.—A farmer named Serria, his wife and daughter and two other persons have been murdered by a laborer named Roque, at Toulouse. His motive was revenge, he having been discharged by the farmer.

LONDON, June 13.—Russia, Germany and Austria have sent an identical note to the Swiss Government advising it to deal more severely with Anarchists and Socialists.

VIENNA, June 13.—Princess Eugenie Estachazy, a leading beauty, died yesterday, it is said, of grief for the late Crown Prince Rudolph.

PARIS, June 14.—The cabinet's strike continues and is becoming general. Twelve hundred cabinetmen, who were not among the strikers yesterday, today resolved to make the strike general.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times correspondent at Constantinople says the Porte has been advised from Vienna that Austria regards the present hostility to Austria of the regents of Serbia as a *casus belli*, and hopes European diplomacy will succeed in securing a moderation of the hostility.

PARIS, June 14.—A performance given by Buffalo Bill's show yesterday for the benefit of the Pennsylvania flood sufferers raised \$7,000. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, Whiteley Reid, Mrs. Levi P. Morton and most of the prominent Americans in Paris were present.

A mob broke into the jail at Helenwald, Tenn., took out Lloyd and Reynolds, the double murderers, and hanged them. It is stated in Washington that the marriage of ex-Secretary Bayard and Miss Clynner has been postponed until the fall.

President Harrison has appointed A. E. Baxter, of New York, to be United States marshal for the northern districts of New York. The committee appointed to examine the Cuba reservoir in the Genesee valley report that the dam is entirely safe and nothing to fear.

One of the canal banks at Holyoke, Mass., gave way Tuesday night, undermining the foundations of the Cabot mills, which collapsed, causing a loss of \$100,000. S. E. Field, State senator, was shot and killed at Dalton, Georgia, on Tuesday, by his stepson, Dennis Taylor, whom he attempted to chastise. Taylor was arrested.

James Forsyth, a prominent resident of West Troy, who has been missing since Monday night, was found drowned yesterday in the canal at West Troy. It is thought the drowning was accidental.

A gravel train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway collided with a passenger train on Tuesday, killing Charles Rodgers and fatally wounding Wm. Brown, engineer. Five cars were demolished.

Wesley Clark and Harrison Blackburn, convicts, were hanged at Aberdeen, Mass., on Tuesday, for the murder of Major Pat. Hamilton last December. The execution was witnessed by seven thousand people.

Doctors Irwin, Ferguson and Vane, of New York, indicted for illegally performing an autopsy on the body of Washington Irving Bishop, have pleaded not guilty, and were held in \$500 bail each for trial.

A two and a half year old daughter of Thomas Ross, Port Laurus, N.S., got her dress on fire during her mother's absence at a neighbor's on Friday last, and died. The mother found the charred remains lying on the grass upon her return.

Custa Daley, aged 18, son of the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Digby, N.S., and Harry McBride, aged 16, were drowned in Digby Basin on Friday. The sail boat careened on one side, took in water, and being heavily ballasted with railway iron sank, taking both boys down with it.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Daily News says it has laid before the citizens' association the plan to raise a million dollars in taxes, and calls upon the assessors of the south and west towns to use their utmost vigilance to prevent it. The conspiracy, it is alleged, is among the unscrupulous employes and ex employes of the city.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The National Cigar Trade assembly continued its convention today. The assembly showed the trade was prosperous, but that the union of the western cities were better organized than those in the East. The action of the Cincinnati branch to effect a combination with the International union was endorsed.

HELENA, Mont., June 12.—There is great excitement in Grantdale, Missouri, county, over a gold find. Jas. Quikbonner, while bathing in Gold creek, found a dozen large gold nuggets, which he took to Grantdale. In three hours every man in town was on the road to the creek.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 12.—At 9 o'clock this morning Seth Murray, a farmer aged 56, and having five or six children, became jealous of his wife and shot her in the abdomen. He then cut her head off with a corn cleaver. Running into the yard where some prunings had been buried he dug it up, swallowed it and died in a few minutes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 12.—The senatorial committee to investigate the Government's trade relations with Canada, held a session at the chamber of commerce here yesterday. C. A. Pillsbury, Anthony Kelly and several other prominent men were examined. Mr. Pillsbury said any legislation by Congress that might originate, touching the commercial relations between Canada and this country, would be controlled by the wheat and flour interests of this section. The value of flour and grain was always fixed in Europe. If restriction could be removed and the duty taken off it would benefit us greatly. Considerable of our flour was sold in Canada, and if the duty could be removed by annexation or any other plan, more of our flour would be sold there. In answer to the question as to whether the removal of the present tariff would suit the people of Canada Mr. Pillsbury replied—"It might not please the party in power now, but I am sure it would suit the majority of commercial men." Numerous questions were asked Mr. Pillsbury regarding the effect of annexation with British Columbia and Manitoba. Mr. Pillsbury said he believed it would do no injury if the people of that country were agreed. Others followed in the same strain. A summary of the testimony shows that all are decidedly in favor of unrestricted trade relations with Canada. The committee left for Chicago.

BROOKLYN, June 12.—There was a small cyclone here yesterday. An unfinished building was blown down, burying six persons. Henry Dwyer, aged 8, and an Italian named Mosterno were killed. John Jenkins, Matthew Doremus, Willie Doseher and an unknown man were internally injured, and may die. Lightning struck St. James' cathedral, and the edifice was gutted by fire. Loss \$75,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The Record says a year of high license in Philadelphia has reduced drunkenness one-half, has abolished the debasing drink, and has practically wiped out liquor selling entirely, and has added \$850,460 to the city treasury.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The bucket shop on New street and Broadway suspended today, when they learned that the measure prohibiting their operation had become a law. Only one place was kept open. Its manager claimed that it was of the same order as any exchange.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A mysterious prisoner was locked up at police headquarters last night. He is supposed to be connected with the Cronin case. Bryan McLaughlin walked into the police station here last night and declared he was Cronin's murderer. He was locked up, but is believed to be insane.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, June 13.—Frank James was arrested Tuesday night on a charge of attempting to blow up Mrs. Williamson's house with dynamite. In jail he committed suicide by hanging with a pair of suspenders. Mrs. Williamson is applying for a divorce from her husband, and James had been trying to get her to promise to marry him as soon as she got a divorce. She refused.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The Shaughnessy of May 10th says that Luchow, a city of some importance in Upper Pangtze, had been nearly destroyed by fire a month previous. Seven out of the eight gates of the city are said to have been destroyed, and the loss of life, including the wounded and trampled to death, is estimated at 400.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—The Governor has been advised from Mill Lake, that the Ojibwa Indians at Mill Lake have massacred six whites, all inoffensive Swedes. The cause is unknown.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Camille Borgia, awaiting trial for the murder of Francesco Saverio, committed suicide to-night in the Tombs. He hanged himself with a piece of rope taken from his bed.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—A large scaffold at

the New Power house, of the west side Cable Street railway, fell yesterday and buried nine workmen. All were more or less hurt.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The latest is a trust of \$25,000,000, which takes in all the plug tobacco manufacturers in the United States.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Anthony Comstock has arrested Olin D. Chase, manager of the Jobb Lithographing and Engraving company, and seized 1,000,000 copies of 15 lithographs, stone, etc. Mr. Comstock believes his raid will stop the swindling of numberless people.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 13.—Diphtheria in its most malignant form is epidemic in Steiner settlement. There are said to be sixty cases. Several deaths have occurred. Defective sewers is the alleged cause.

UTICA, June 13.—William Graves, a farmer of Utica, Lewis county, has been found dead in the woods under a log, the weapon having evidently been used. His horse was also dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—Friday night last near Corydon, James Divine and Charles Tenyon attempted to rob the house of James Lemay, Lemay's sister and was shot through the body and dangerously but not fatally wounded. A niece of Lemay was also seriously wounded. The men were arrested in New Albany and subsequently lynched.

AUGUSTINE, Tex., June 13.—Reub Folk, Jr., and George Andry, two young men of this city, fought a duel with Bowie knives Tuesday night, Folk was killed in a few minutes. He was stabbed to the heart, and his jugular vein was severed. Andry received a fearful cut in the side and one in the leg. He was carried home from the battleground, and told his friends to inform the sheriff that he was ready to give himself up.

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—Franz J. Kastner's brewery, whose output is 70,000 barrels a year, was sold to the syndicate to day for \$800,000.

OSCAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 14.—W. S. Richmond, a prominent real estate dealer, has been jailed on a charge of committing a number of forgeries.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—An English syndicate, it is said, has made an offer to buy the Elgin Watch factory for about \$10,000,000.

ST. PAUL, June 14.—In West St. Paul yesterday three dwellings, an hotel, the ice house of the St. Paul Ice Company and a stable were burned. Loss \$40,000.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—A bonfire still at Coleman's station caught fire yesterday. Augustus Jack was burned to a crisp. James Kirkpatrick and Charles Dunn were seriously and probably fatally burned.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Mrs. Kirshmann and her daughter, Mrs. Goldenberg, were burned to death by a fire at 83 Norfolk street.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 14.—A negro drum corps parading here last evening were annoyed by white lads and opened fire on them with pistols at short range. Walter Wright, aged 16, was shot and killed. Jos. Lawless, aged 16, was wounded in the shoulder and arm and Thomas Maloney in the arm. The negroes were arrested.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Two sons of Lowe Emerson, the millstone carriage manufacturer, of this city, aged 12 and 8, were struck by lightning while under a tree in the suburbs this morning and killed.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 14.—Last evening at Given's store, eighteen miles southeast of here, constable Wilson (colored) undertook to arrest a white man whom he charged with horse theft. He resisted and a general fight ensued between him and his friends and the constable and his friends. Six shooters were used freely, while the man and two negroes were killed, while at least a dozen were wounded. Some are probably fatally hurt.

CANADIAN. It is understood that the Weldon extradition bill will go into effect as soon as the English Government ratify the measure.

The residence of Frank E. Macdonald, 67 Wellington place, Toronto, was broken into early Friday morning and \$500 worth of silverware was stolen.

Ottawa detectives have gone to Bertier after a young married woman named Dolia Blais, who has been victimizing Messrs. Euzie & Pouda out of jewelry and other goods while in service as a domestic.

On Wednesday, June 5th, William Sloan, a jeweler, arrived in Toronto from Milton, carrying with him a large sum of money. He transacted his business and then disappeared, and has not since been heard from. It is thought he has met with foul play.

Minister Foster has drawn up an elaborate plan to reduce the patronage enjoyed by newspapers. He thinks too much is paid out for advertisements. He will submit a recommendation on the subject to the treasury board.

The Government have come to a decision upon the conflicting claims of London, Stratford and Windsor for the military camp for No. 1 district. The camp will be at London this year, Stratford next and Windsor the year after that.

The Ottawa Government has received advice that several Canadian sealers have sailed for Behring sea. The British men of war are still at Victoria, B. C., but it is likely that one of them will cruise in the Alaskan waters later on in the season.

It is learned on the best authority that the C. P. R. proposes to establish big car works in the State of Maine, at a point on their line through that State. There is here to be a protest, but the road will proceed with the assistance of the Dominion Government.

The tug boat McArthur, belonging to the Collins' Bay Rating and Forwarding company, has been seized at Prescott for not reporting its whereabouts and outward. The tug took a load of logs to Prescott and then went across to Ogdensburg and returned without reporting on either occasion.

Messrs. Caron, Penland & Stuart, solicitors, have taken an action in the vice-admiralty court on behalf of the wrecked Donaldson line steamship Cynthia, for a counter claim for damages against the steamship Polyneasia, arising out of the recent disastrous collision in the channel near Montreal. The amount claimed is \$30,000 sterling.

Nearly 3,000 feet of cable has been let into the rocky shores of Orleans and Isle aux Reaux, where it was broken last season. It is laid in a groove six inches deep to the water's edge, and is thus thoroughly protected from grinding ice, and though the heavily armored cable now laid may possibly be flattened by the ice, it is not probable it will be broken or carried away, and it can therefore be repaired at small cost, close to the shore if needed.

William Dickson, Grand Trunk railway detective, jumped on a Canadian Pacific railway train this morning while in motion. The conductor of the Canadian Pacific railway train reported to his boss that it was carrying passengers for getting on train while in motion, and ordered him off. Dickson refused, and when the conductor tried to put him off Dickson attempted to shoot him. He was seized and thrown down by Baggage-man John McLaughlin, when he put the revolver under his arm and shot McLaughlin in the heart, the fire from the revolver burning his clothes. Dickson was arrested. McLaughlin is dangerously wounded but will recover unless blood poisoning sets in.

LEBANON, N.H., June 11.—Near Meriden this morning Lucian Freeman, with an axe killed his mother, Mrs. Daniel Freeman, and also John Morgan. The murderer took to the woods but has been captured.

TORONTO, June 11.—The North Bruce Conservative association held its annual meeting at Allanford. There was a large attendance of delegates and the proceedings were characterized by harmony and enthusiasm. Mr. McNeil, M.P., and Colonel Biggar, M.P., were present. Mr. McNeil gave a stirring speech, and resolutions of confidence were passed for Donald and Mr. Meredith were passed. The Conservative Association met yesterday at Hester, Mr. Coughlin, M.P., being present. Mr. John

Torrance was elected president, and the convention adjourned with cheers for the Queen, Sir John and Mr. Meredith.

WINNIPEG, MAN., June 13.—Ex-Chief McRobie, of the fire brigade, has gone to St. Paul, and the Firemen's fund, amounting to nearly \$200,000, has been placed in his hands to be used for the fund, but he always had a plausible excuse.

KINGSTON, June 13.—The steam barge Anglin sank with a load of granite stone in the Rideau canal, near Brewers' mills yesterday. She struck on a sunken stub, which knocked a hole through her bottom. Her captain was unable to run her into shallow water before she went down.

LONDON, Ont., June 14.—This afternoon, while Michael Driscoll, yardman in the employ of the Grand Trunk railway, and a brakeman named Kinella were bathing in the river, near Woodland cemetery, the former got beyond his depth and was drowned. The body was recovered early in the evening.

BROOKVILLE, Ont., June 14.—At 7 o'clock this morning the works of the Canada Powder company, two miles east of here, blew up with terrific force. Fortunately the men had not gone to work, consequently no lives were lost. A horse and several others were blown to atoms. Several plate glass windows in town were smashed. The works were owned by the Brockville Chemical company. The cause of the explosion is yet unknown.

CATHOLIC. The Catholic population of Australasia is 800,000. The magnificent Catholic Cathedral at Hong Kong holds 4,000 people.

The late Dean Leonard bequeathed £7,000 to St. Mary's Cathedral Building Fund, Sydney.

Too Very Rev. P. O'Connor, of Barrie, Ont., has been consecrated Bishop of Peterboro by the Right Rev. V. Cleary.

Iowa Catholics are raising a fund to be presented to Cardinal Manning on the coming jubilee of his consecration.

During the past four years the Misses Drexel of Philadelphia, established thirty Catholic schools in the Indian missions.

Rev. T. F. Delaney, of the Cathedral, Nashville, Tenn., has made twenty seven converts to Catholicity during the past year.

A Bishop is to be appointed for St. Joseph, Missouri. It has therefore been under the charge of Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City.

The Jesuits have purchased Keyser's Island, near Newark, Connecticut, U.S., for a house of retreats for the secular clergy and laymen.

Cardinal Moran has lately declared that he is neither a Free-trader nor a Protectionist. In education, however, he believed in Free-trade.

Father Tierney, of Olean, Iowa, U.S., is pronounced the "Father Mathew of the West," and is doing great work for the temperance cause.

The new convent to be built in Dubuque, Iowa, U.S., for the Sisters of Charity will cost 100,000 dollars, and will contain, when completed, quarters for 1,000 Sisters.

No work for a Catholic author, published in America, ever had such a sale as the "Faith of Our Fathers," by Cardinal Gibbons. The sale has reached 170,000 copies.

Mgr. Sogara, hopes to be able very shortly to send a priest to Karthum to administer the sacraments to the Christian prisoners of the Arabi and negotiate for their release.

The new Catholic church at Simla, India, which is being completed, will be one of the most picturesque buildings in Simla, it is to be consecrated this month the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of the diocese.

The Rev. Father Thomas, O.S.F.C., formerly of Northfield, Kent, and lately of Our Lady of Angels, Dublin, is on his way, via San Francisco, to the diocese of Armidale, Australia, whither he has been called on further missionary labour.

The Archbishop of Goa, who is now in Lisbon, is not likely to return to India before September next, and will be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Castro, now Bishop of Anzola and Congo, as his coadjutor, with the right of succession.

The Right Rev. B. Fitzpatrick, the retired abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Mt. Mellory, county Waterford, has made an official visitation to the new Mt. Mellory, Dubuque, Iowa, U.S., and the other three Trappist monasteries in the United States and Canada.

The Czar has conferred the order of St. Vladimir and St. Stanislaus on Mgr. Poppel, the Catholic Bishop of Warsaw, and on Mgr. Sobiewiez, the Bishop of Sandomir. It is believed that he will shortly grant amnesty to Mgr. Hryniewski, the exiled Bishop of Wlga.

Not the least interesting of the Catholic centenary celebrations in the United States will be that of the foundation of the first American Convent of Carmelite Nuns. This centenary occurs in 1890, following close on the centenary of the American episcopate, November 6, 1889.

Rev. Charles W. Currier, O.S.S. I., of Boston, formerly of Baltimore, is preparing a centennial history of the Discalced Carmelite Nuns of the old female religious in this country, which has been introduced by Bishop John Carroll in 1790.

At the Good Shepherd Convent, Abbotford, near Melbourne, Miss Byrne (in religion Sister Ery, of St. John Berchmans), daughter of Mr. Matthew Byrne, of James's street, Dublin, was recently received. Sister Mary St. Joseph, daughter of Mr. P. O'Hare, Belfast, and Sister Ery, of the Presentation, daughter of Mr. J. Gore, O'Brien's Bridge, Ireland, were professed.

Monsignor Silvano, who for the last three years has held the office of Secretary to His Grace the patriarch Archbishop of Goa, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Portuguese Ministry, and it is said he is about to enter the Order of the Jesuit Fathers, in imitation of his predecessor in office, Monsignor Azunee, D.D.

Sister Benedicta, Superior of the new city hospital being erected in Baltimore, received a cheque for \$150 from the Emperor William of Germany for the benefit of the institution. A letter accompanied the gift, explaining the object for which His Majesty had transmitted the money. The money will be used to furnish a room in the new building when completed, which will be named in honour of the donor.

Four Irish Carmelites have established the new Catholic parish of Our Lady of the Scapular on the east side, New York city. St. Stephen's parish has been divided because of the great numbers of people within its bounds, and the Carmelites invited from Ireland by Archbishop Corrigan to take charge of part of it. They have secured a temporary residence at 335 East Thirtieth-street. At present their force consists of Rev. Fr. John E. Barry, the Provincial Father Southwell, the Rev. Michael Daly, and the Rev. Paul McDonnell.

Archbishop Logue has condemned the attempted plantation of the Massereene estate with Orangemen from Ulster. Balfour has issued orders to close the police barracks at Edenderry, Portadown, as it is no longer needed in that locality. Judge Boyd has refused permission to Father McFadden to proceed with the building of his school. This was at the instance of the landlord. The sum of £5,400 has been subscribed by the Tory Carlton Club in London for setting Ulster Orangemen on evicted farms in Ireland. The great Irish National League Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on July 9th and 10th, is at present exciting the attention of Irishmen not only in this country but in England and Ireland. An Irish Home rule League is a prominent feature at the greatest going on in St. Jerome

parish, New York City, for the benefit of the new church which the rector, the Rev. John J. Hughes, proposes soon to build.

The people of Middleton, Cork, had provided an effigy of Balfour to burn when Mr. O'Brien was liberated. The police prevented it, but did the next best thing—they burned it themselves.

Patrick Gallagher, who was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment last March, has been released. For Gallagher's health had suffered so much that they were afraid to keep him any longer.

Sergeant Prior and Constable O'Neil are being tried at Farcotown King's Co. by a few inspectors on a charge of thieving when on duty. It is quite a pleasure to find some one besides the unfortunate tenants to smash English law.

The ratepayers of Middleton, Cork, held a meeting May 21 and resolved to raise a tax imposed by the Grand Jury to compensate a policeman named Stou for injuries received. The Government has a right to pay its henchmen.

The following individuals claim portions of County Meath which ought to be worked for the people's benefit, not to their destruction as at present:—Lord Lansdowne, 12,995 acres; Lord Athlone, 20,213; and John J. Preston, 7,415.

The Nationalists of Belfast are to hold a great meeting shortly to make secure the seat of West Belfast for Thomas Sexton. There is a rumor that an effort is being made to put John J. St. John in the place of the present Lord Belfast since his election.

David Henry Best, of Baltesca, was shot by his nephew, John Best, recently, Dr. Stewart, of Portadown, extracted four grains from Mr. Best's jaw. His depositions were taken. Young Best admits the shooting, but says it was an accident.

Michael Murphy, of Cloyne, Cork, summoned three policemen for trespassing on his lands recently. Two Removables were the judges, and of course Mr. Murphy got no satisfaction, although the case was proved. "No Rule" was the Removables' verdict.

Sub-Commissioners D. Tuckey, H. Johnson, and H. Simpson sat in Armagh recently to fix fair rents. A painful instance of landlord tyranny was unveiled during the hearing. On Cope's estate Longgall, a tenant, was put rid of to make room for J. A. M. Cope, a relative of the landlord's.

Several people were recently bitten by a mad dog in and about Newry. The dog is at large and likely to bite many more. A young lad from Valley, Queen's Co., Newry, who was badly bitten, is to be sent by the Guardians to Paris for treatment.

Mr. Moore of Lark Hill, Coolock, Dublin, was before the magistrates charged with adulterating milk. He sold a liquid as milk which had only 90 per cent water. He was fined £20. There are many thousands like Mr. Moore who milk their water to the same extent.

The entire Ulphert estate was only considered worth £300 when Ophert purchased it first, since that time the land has increased in value. The land and the landlord raised the rent on the tenant's own improvements so much that the annual rental is now actually £1,802.

One hundred and fifty tenants on the Ponceby estate met recently at Father Murphy's Killbegh, Co. Cork. They were addressed by W. J. Lane, M. P., and pledged themselves to resist all unfair rent demands from the landlord. The police tried to force an entrance but failed.

Anne Carroll of Corke, Co. Galway, who was instrumental in procuring Rev. Joseph Flood, of Killybegh, to resign his office, has expressed sorrow for so doing, and signed a document to that effect, which was witnessed by Fathers Duffy and Clarke and three of Mrs. Carroll's daughters.

Newry Town Commissioners asked Lord Kilmory to use his influence in having their town retained as military headquarters, there being a rumor that there was going to be a change. As his Lordship's property would very likely suffer by the removal he will move actively in this matter.

Father Lucey, parish priest of Clonakilly, died in Cork, May 21. He was president of the Clonakilly ward and made a stirring speech at the time the authorities failed to dislodge Tim Hurley from his Castle. The shops in Clonakilly were all closed and the people sincerely deplored the loss of a good priest and sterling Irishman.

Christopher Quinn of Ballymore, Co. Westmeath attacked the Newtown Priory at Moate, smashing the windows and doors. When the police arrived they found him armed with a great knife, which he flourished in a very determined way. They succeeded in capturing him after great resistance. He was lodged in Mullingar Lunatic Asylum.

Dr. Bev. Dr. Pierce Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore died at his residence, John's Hill, Waterford, May 22. The deceased Bishop was born at Powerstown, near Clonmel; was for many years President of St. John's College, and afterwards pastor of Dunagran, from which place he became Bishop of this important diocese only a few years ago.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 COUNTRY. \$1.50 CITY. If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. WEDNESDAY, June 19th, St. Juliana Falconieri.

THURSDAY, June 20, Corpus Christi. FRIDAY, June 21, St. Alvyntus Gonzaga. SATURDAY, June 22, St. Alban. SUNDAY, June 23, St. Etheldreda. MONDAY, June 24, St. John Baptist. TUESDAY, June 25, St. William.

Canada's Future.

The future of Canada has been the subject of much newspaper and periodical discussion both here and in the neighboring republic. We have always felt that Canada had a great future before her. We flattered ourselves that in our fair Dominion prejudice was fast disappearing, had lost its hold on the minds of most people, and that for civil and religious liberty the land we live in had not only solved the problem for the present, but given the amplest guarantees for the future.

The People's Savings.

The accretion of bank deposits and investments in loan companies has been remarkable during the past few years as will be seen from the following statement:—At the end of the fiscal year 1879, the amount of deposits in the chartered banks of the country was \$73,636,000; in the savings banks \$14,702,000, and in the loan companies' savings departments \$9,426,000. The figures are now: In chartered banks, \$122,016,000; in the savings banks, \$32,195,000; in the loan companies, \$19,000,000; or \$183,211,000 in 1889 against \$97,764,000.

The Queen's Generosity.

Speaking of the Queen's letter of sympathy to the sufferers by the Johnstown flood our interesting contemporary the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times has the following pointed and sarcastic reference:—"Queen Victoria's heart is always in the right place. Commoner and more vulgar persons sometimes permit theirs to run away with them in cases of great public calamity, but Victoria's cardiac organ under no possible circumstances ever slips down into her pocket. It goes right on beating steadily in her Hanoverian anatomy without a single pulsation of benevolent excitement, save when she sees a chance to clothe and feed her poor relatives—at the expense of the British Empire. The recent Conemaugh disaster, however, seems to have mightily toned the royal lady's sensibilities, for out of a slender income of over two millions a year, she freely, generously, unhesitatingly sent—her sympathy. Think of it, you money-clutching Americans! Think of it, you poor laborers who presumed to send thousands of dollars! Think of it, you impudent workmen who contributed your charitable mites! The Queen of England sent her sympathy!

Gladstone in England.

The sight of Mr. Gladstone making a series of speeches in the south and west of England is enough to excite the wonder and admiration of his followers, and at the same time to strike terror in the hearts of his political enemies. Although on the verge of his eightieth year he is still capable of public exertion and achievement which would be deemed excellent work in men even half his age. Everywhere he has addressed crowds, and the receptions accorded him were worthy of the ardor and enthusiasm with which he has entered upon the furtherance of his great life-dream. His speeches are all cheerful and brimful of confidence in the Liberal cause. In the sixty-seven bye elections which have been held since the installation of the present parliament the Home Rulers have gained ten seats, and Mr. Gladstone asks as a mathematical question, taking the above as a basis of calculation, what the gains in the 870 districts will be when the general contest shall take place? The answer means a very decisive Liberal majority. The possible life of the existing Parliament is only about half expired, and in his speech at Wycombe the Grand Old Man suggested limiting the duration

of Parliament to four or five years instead of seven. Did such a law prevail now Home Rule for Ireland would doubtless be secured within a year, and also Mr. Gladstone's re-accession to the Premiership. The cause of the former is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is not dependent upon the life or exertions of any one man, though it might be delayed by his loss. But if the Tories shall retain their grasp on power for the full statutory term a new parliament will not meet until 1893, when Mr. Gladstone will be eighty-four years of age, if alive. It will thus be seen that his opponents are fighting the veteran Liberal leader with Time, but judging from the youthful vigor which he has been displaying on his present tour he bids fair to win against his enemies and their ally.

Father Damien and the Lepers.

A movement, which bids fair to be very successful, has been started to found a memorial of the self-sacrificing heroism of the late Father Damien. It is proposed to establish a hospital at Molokai, where all the aid of modern science may be brought to bear to eradicate the disease of leprosy among the people for whom Father Damien gave his life. Some idea of the extent to which the terrible disease prevails may be formed when it is stated that the number of lepers in the world is computed at at least half a million. Official statistics show that India alone possesses one hundred and thirty-five thousand. In China the disease is common. There two villages near Canton contain nearly two thousand persons who are suffering from it. Japan is infested with it, and every reader of the newspapers knows how prevalent it is in the Sandwich Islands. At Trombay, Bombay, there is a Catholic asylum for lepers. Whether the disease is curable seems uncertain, but there is scarcely any doubt that it is contagious.

Armagh's Railway Disaster.

The terrible railway disaster which occurred Wednesday last in Armagh cast a gloom over all Ireland and, for the moment, left the more dreadful horror of the Conemaugh valley in the shade. It was the most appalling accident that, perhaps ever occurred in the United Kingdom, the only calamity approaching it in any respect being the collapse of the Tay Bridge about ten years ago when 74 persons went down to death. An excursion train loaded with school children, belonging to various points in Armagh county, was on its way to Warrenpoint, a watering place at the mouth of the Newry river, in county Down. As is generally the case on this side of the Atlantic with accidents of the sort the cause of the calamity has been the negligence and carelessness of the company. The train seems to have been too heavily loaded for the engine, and while going up a steep grade it was deemed necessary to divide the load. To do so an attempt was made to keep the rear half of the train stationary by placing a quantity of stones (otherwise characterized by passengers as pebbles) under the wheels of the last car. In starting up the grade with the first half of the train, however, the engine, it appears, backed slightly. The rear portion was struck; the stones, like so many straws parted, and the cars heavily loaded with human freight dashed down the incline until they collided with a regular train, bringing death and destruction to life and property. The number of killed and wounded exceeds one hundred, and, when it is realized that most of these are children, an idea of the sorrow and gloom that prevailed in the fair country of Armagh for some days afterward may easily be imagined. In some instances whole families who left home in anticipation of day's pleasure were crushed into an almost unrecognizable mass or scalded to death before the eyes of their more fortunate fellow travellers, unable to render them assistance.

Ireland's New Viceroy.

The advent of the new Lord Lieutenant to Ireland excites but little interest. The place was thrown to him by the Premier, like a bone to a dog, when a dozen other Tory nobles had refused it. Time was when the position was eagerly sought after by the wealthiest English peers, and the present difficulty in obtaining a successor to Castlereagh only again emphasizes the failure of coercion. The Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy, is a wealthy nobleman, it appears, with very little brains. The Dublin Daily Express sums up his qualifications for the post in a sentence:—"His political record is so uncoloured that he has been described on the spur of the moment by a Nationalist contemporary as a nonentity." In other words this young nobleman who came to the assistance of Balfour in the Coercion of Ireland has never heretofore been heard of outside the race course and the betting-ring. He has a remote connection with Ireland from the fact that his mother was the eldest daughter of Mr. James Talbot of Maryville, county Wexford. He sat in Parliament for a year only. Speaking further of his career the New York Freeman's Journal says:—"When Mr. Gladstone's Government came into office in 1880 Lord Zetland was made a Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty, which suited his genius. The position of Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards added that dash of military distinction which was required to complete his education. He was a sort of a Whig, of the Goschen type, until Mr. Gladstone attempted, by his Land Act, to do some justice to the Irish tenants; and then he became a renegade and joined the Tories. This shows how admirably fitted Lord Zetland is to be the ornamental head of a landlord's Government whose energies are devoted to oppressing the tenants. He is himself a landlord, holding over 60,000 acres, with a nominal rent roll of £50,000; his uncle, at his death in 1878, left him a quarter of a million."

Iberville College.

The students of Iberville College conducted by the Mariet Brothers enjoyed a most delightful excursion to Highgate Springs, N.Y., on the 9th inst. On this occasion the students, 200 in number, donated for the first time their bright new college uniforms, and after assisting at Holy Mass marched in procession, headed by their band, to the G.T.R. Station where a special train awaited them. On arrival at Highgate Park they saluted the British and American flags which capped the pavilion. The forenoon was devoted to athletic sports, base and foot-ball, races, etc. After these healthy occupations in the pure and bracing air there was no hesitation to do ample justice to the bounteous spread prepared. After luncheon, fishing and boating were in order until the iron horse gave the signal for departure. Before boarding the train votes of thanks were tendered to the worthy President, Brother Calista, to Bro. Felix and M. Leoncini, to whose happy management may be attributed to a great degree the success of the day's enjoyment. The annual commencement of Iberville College takes place on the 14th inst. Ground is broken for the erection of a new college at an estimated cost of \$40,000. A new college is also in prospect at Waterloo, P.Q.

Father Damien's Successor.

The work of self-sacrifice will go on. (From the London Figure.) It is most satisfactory to learn that there is no danger of the work of Father Damien being neglected. These years before the devoted Damien died he had been joined by Father Comarady, who, like Damien, is a Belgian priest. He was ordained for the mission of Oregon, and worked there for several years until the self-sacrifice of his countryman prompted him to emulate his hero. He was very popular in Oregon, and many efforts were made to dissuade him from his purpose. At Kalawau, where Father Damien died and Father Comarady labors, there are yet no assistants, but at a place called Kakaoo, about a mile from the business part of Honolulu, there is a branch hospital, originally intended to be a place where persons suspected of being leprose were to be kept for examination. This hospital is in charge of seven Sisters of St. Francis, and has been imposed on Father Damien, they have lately taken up the female patients, and in the branch hospital there are cases as bad as any in Kalawau.

Spain's Royal Children.

The cardinal archbishop of Saragosa, the officiating as chaplain royal at the christening of the two daughters of the King Alfonso XI. in 1880 and 1882, once he expressly for the formation of the princesses of the Asturias and the Infanta Maria Theresa, now bright, pretty girls, 8 and 6 years old. The royal children are carefully brought up, and educated under the eyes of Queen Christina, who by Spanish and foreign governesses. They already speak English, French and German, besides their native tongue. The Infanta Maria Theresa is brighter, by less docile and more delicate than her sister. The Queen does not allow them to be spoiled, though the stately etiquette of the Bourbon court obliges the young princesses to be so. They are dressed in the baby king's style with singular attention. Old generals and proud ladies of the aristocracy can be seen kissing the hand of the little monarch, who is a lively, talkative, healthy looking child, 2 years and 6 months old. The royal children are only allowed to play with their friends, and to go to school. The Infanta Maria Theresa, who is about the same age as her sister, is also very bright and healthy.

principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime.

A STRIKING picture was that offered during the past week by the action of poor, generous-hearted Ireland in contrast with the conduct of Her Majesty Queen Victoria toward the victims of the Pennsylvania horror. Immediately on receiving news of the terrible disaster, Lord Mayor Sexton, of Dublin, on his own responsibility, cabled a contribution of \$5,000 for the relief of the sufferers. He made no mistake in trusting to the generous people of his city to approve the act. At a subsequent meeting of the Dublin municipal council measures were taken for raising a general relief fund, and Archbishop Walsh's contribution of \$500 was acknowledged. Ireland is poor, but she is not ungrateful to her generous American friends.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

Mr. Graham is to be congratulated on one thing in connection with his anti-Jesuit cheque. It is not every business man who can get three eminent Q. C.'s to carry his advertising board. Mr. Graham's petition to the Government ridiculed on all sides. Nothing further has been heard of Mr. Graham's petition to have the Jesuits' estates not referred to the Supreme Court. It is now over a week since this enterprising citizen divulged his latest advertising scheme and the Government can not yet see their way clear to be a party to Mr. Graham's little dodge. That his game has been pretty well seen through may be judged from the following quotations from some of our contemporaries.

LET'S TRY THIS BATHER ROUGH!

Mr. Graham, proprietor of the Star, is the man of sensation. His paper is there to show it. His last scheme, a proposal of the Jesuit affair, does not go beyond the ordinary plan of his conceptions, which have no object but to make people talk about him. As to the deposit of a cheque for \$5,000, that is another of those gasconades to which he is used; whether he is serious or not, he ought to know that the Government does not care for the money of private parties to defray the costs of a public service when it deems fit to incur them.—Le Monde.

A GOOD PIECE OF ADVICE.

If Mr. Graham is really anxious to spend money in containing the Jesuit bill let him apply to the Quebec court for an injunction restraining the Provincial Treasurer from paying over the \$400,000 granted by the Jesuit estate act, until the question as to the constitutionality of that act has been determined by the courts.—Ottawa Free Press.

MUST DRAG IN JESUITICS.

The latest move in the Jesuit question clearly is as the learned Sir John. The people who have deposited the money to carry the bill to the Supreme Court, as a question of constitutionality, are too well known as the friends of Sir John to allow any other conclusion. The methods of the trickster are plainly discernible.—London Advertiser.

WE SHOULD THINK SO.

Mr. Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Star, and some other Montreal Tories have deposited \$5,000 to cover the expenses of referring the constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. That's all right. If they are curious, and are willing to pay the cost, why not accept the decision of Mr. Blake and other eminent Canadian lawyers that the Act is within the competence of the Quebec Legislature. These men ought to know as much about the Canadian constitution as anybody on the other side of the Atlantic.—Hamilton Times.

GOOD FOR THE WASTE BASKET.

Hugh Graham, of the Montreal Star, flanked by three youthful but more or less able attorneys, went to Ottawa one day last week and presented a petition to the Government, praying that the Jesuits' Estates Act may be referred to the Supreme Court. If Mr. Speaker O'Leary has not been blind in his left eye, Mr. Charlton would have asked the Government to take this course before the session closed. Mr. Charlton's failure has given Hugh Graham an opportunity to be theatrical and at the same time to do some effective advertising for his newspaper. It remains to be seen what the Government will do with Mr. Graham's petition. The Minister of Justice has staked his reputation on the constitutionality of the Act. That being the case, it should do him proud to have his opinion endorsed by the Supreme Court. But we fancy Mr. Graham's petition will find its way into some departmental waste paper basket. The Government has made its bid on this question.—Waterloo Advertiser.

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

The presentation of Mr. Graham's petition asking the Government to refer the Jesuits' Estates Act to the Supreme Court for a decision on its constitutionality, has naturally created some surprise. That, however, will be the immediate extent of its effect. It cannot now be taken seriously. The action of the Government in declining to interfere with Quebec's legislation, action which has been approved by the overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, is a finality that may not be revoked. The two Jesuits bills are law and will doubtless be acted upon by the provincial ministry so soon as the resources of the province allow of a sufficient sum being taken from them to pay the grants. Appeals for disallowance are useless; the petition to the courts is too late. The Government of Quebec who have asked the Government to be reached by the electors through the polls; the Dominion cabinet which, acting on its judgment of what was best for the whole country and in accordance with its constitutional powers, declined to interfere with Quebec's legislation on this question, must also be taken into consideration in the course of this, as in all other public issues, when it appears to the people. The time to have taken the opinion of the Supreme Court, had it been required, was before the Minister of Justice made his report to the Privy Council. If given now, it would be extra-judicial and non-effective. The Government has no doubt of the law and its duty in the matter, and therefore there was no case to bring before the Supreme Court judges. The present move is foolish, because it must be futile. The deposit of the \$5,000 cheque does not add to its force. The Government could not take money of a private citizen to pay the cost of a public service. Any more than it can now do so in the case of the will of Parliament by reversing a policy it resolved on with its eyes open and with a full knowledge of all it would have to face, and which has been commended by the voice and vote of the ablest legal authorities in the House of Commons.—Gazette.

FATHER DAMIEN'S SUCCESSOR.

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by twelve of their order with an average daily attendance of 380 pupils. But a very few years ago the members of this order came here from France. Since they have made marvellous and encouraging progress on this continent. Their zeal and devotedness is worthy of the cause, and their system of education is highly commended by competent judges. Besides French there are many English, Irish and Scotch Brothers.

Long may they wave the banner of Christian Education in this fair land.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

Mr. Graham is to be congratulated on one thing in connection with his anti-Jesuit cheque. It is not every business man who can get three eminent Q. C.'s to carry his advertising board. Mr. Graham's petition to the Government ridiculed on all sides. Nothing further has been heard of Mr. Graham's petition to have the Jesuits' estates not referred to the Supreme Court. It is now over a week since this enterprising citizen divulged his latest advertising scheme and the Government can not yet see their way clear to be a party to Mr. Graham's little dodge. That his game has been pretty well seen through may be judged from the following quotations from some of our contemporaries.

LET'S TRY THIS BATHER ROUGH!

Mr. Graham, proprietor of the Star, is the man of sensation. His paper is there to show it. His last scheme, a proposal of the Jesuit affair, does not go beyond the ordinary plan of his conceptions, which have no object but to make people talk about him. As to the deposit of a cheque for \$5,000, that is another of those gasconades to which he is used; whether he is serious or not, he ought to know that the Government does not care for the money of private parties to defray the costs of a public service when it deems fit to incur them.—Le Monde.

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If Mr. Graham is really anxious to spend money in containing the Jesuit bill let him apply to the Quebec court for an injunction restraining the Provincial Treasurer from paying over the \$400,000 granted by the Jesuit estate act, until the question as to the constitutionality of that act has been determined by the courts.—Ottawa Free Press.

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Mention has already been made of Miss Nellie Flavin, the Liverpool young lady who has given up mother, sister, brother and all to work among the lepers, and I understand that yet another Belgian Roman Catholic priest, Father Wendelin Moellers, is on his way to Molokai to assist Father Comarady.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The Commissioners Sign the Treaty. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The Berlin negotiations for the Samoan treaty recently signed by all the commissioners to-day in Berlin. It is now understood that the agreement originally submitted to the State Department was found entirely satisfactory to Secretary Blaine and the rest of the cabinet. State Department officials are not certain whether or not the Samoan agreement should be made public before the meeting of Congress. As a formal will have to be taken into consideration, it will have to be brought before the Senate, but as a simple agreement, the State Department has power to make public its provisions.

DETAILS OF THE TREATY.

BERLIN, June 24.—The American delegates having withdrawn the principal objections that were raised to the agreement previously reached, it was only necessary for the plenipotentiaries to make some important modifications in the wording of the draft of the treaty before it was ready to receive the signature of the delegates of the contracting nations. The treaty guarantees administration to the Samoan Islands under the control of Germany, Samoa and America, with England acting as arbitrator in event of differences arising between the joint controlling powers. The Samoans are to elect their own king and viceroy and are to be represented in a Chamber of Representatives to be elected by all the people. The Government of Germany will have the right of levying duties in every kind. The treaty also provides that Germany, who proposed and destroyed during the recent conflict on the Islands shall be indemnified by the Samoan Government for their losses. A special court is to be appointed to take cognizance of the land questions on the Islands.

THE POINT EXACTLY.

The Globe says that Mr. Hugh Graham's proposal to test the Jesuit Bill in the courts is another of Sir John Macdonald's crafty moves, but as Mr. Graham thinks first, last and all the time of the Montreal Star, it is probable that he had more consideration for his subscription list than he has for Protestant sentiment when he made the motion. These newspaper fellows are tricky.—Toronto News.

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THE CRONIN MURDER.

Another Statement—Woodruff changes His Story of the Murder of Dr. Cronin.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The special grand jury in the Cronin case began its fourth day's session this morning, and the indications are that several days yet will be consumed as the jury is prepared to make its final report. A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed, and the jury witnesses determination to enquire into the minutest details of the case.

CHICAGO, June 15.—All previous "confessions" of Woodruff, the horse thief indicted for complicity in an entirely new story from him published in an extra edition of the Times, contradictions and discrepancies every other statement attributed to him, and now appears in the role of an ex-member of the Canadian militia, claimed he was trusted by Cronin's alleged murderers, because he furnished Fenian spies with valuable information during one of the Fenian raids into Canada.

Woodruff says he arrived in Chicago March 26, obtained work as a gardener at Southport avenue, not far from the Carlson cottage. About three or four days' work for the gardener Woodruff was taken sick. His narrative says: With the intention of going to the County hospital, I drifted into Sullivan's place. I made up my mind that he was a Fenian, and reminded him of certain scenes during the Fenian raid into Canada.

I went over during the Fenian raid into Canada. I was in the 24th Kent battalion, whose headquarters were at Oshawa. We went as far as Niagara. At that time I was assigned to the Adjutant's department, and gave to some Fenian spies who came to our camp such points as I learned while in that place. That was my first connection with the Clan-na-Gael.

Sullivan told me he would get some work for me from there. He came down, and went to work at Dean's livery stable. I made some friends, among them a man named McDougall, who was known as Williams, and they urged me to apply to Alexander Sullivan for work.

I did so, but he was not in his office, but going out I met him in the hall before I reached the elevator. "Mr. Sullivan," said McDougall, "I have a job for you." "What is it?" "I have nothing to say, I have never met you before." "Well," I said, "I think I have met you before, although I have grown out of your hair, but I returned from California."

Sullivan repeated his previous answer. I told him I was looking for a job and Williams had recommended me to him. He said he had no work for anybody. Afterwards he asked, "What kind of work would you like?" "I said, "anything in God's world, if there is any money in it." He looked at me and replied, "I have nothing to say, I have never met you before."

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pressure Montgomery testified, that the numerous telephone calls for Detective Conklin, which he answered in the latter's absence at the station came not from Iman Sullivan, as had been testified at the Coroner's inquest, but from "telephone 370." This is the number of the instrument in the law office of Windsor.

WINDSOR, Ont., June 17.—Martin Burke, the man arrested here last night for complicity in the Cronin murder, was seen in his cell tonight by a representative of the United Press. He is an athletic looking fellow and has a scar on the front part and left side of his head.

His face expressed great determination, and he looks like a fellow with sufficient nerve to assist in carrying out the details of the crime of which he is suspected. In reply to questions he gave his name as Martin, and said he was from Chicago and on his way to the old country.

Burke further stated that he was not a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and would claim British protection and refuse to go back with the Chicago officer. Burke, in purchasing a ticket to Liverpool, gave his name as Wm. Cooper. He does not look like an innocent man who was out for his arrest, but takes as a matter of course.

He arrived here on Saturday night, and put up at a second-class hotel. He did not register his name. In his valise was found a felt hat, supposed to have belonged to Dr. Cronin. The name inside of the hat appeared to be blotted out with the aid of chemicals.

The chief of police sought to restore the letters and characters so correspond with Cronin's valise, which were clearly distinguished. The prisoner admitted this afternoon that he has a brother in Chicago, so that there is little doubt he is one of the famous Williams brothers.

Burke's solicitor, in response to a question said his intention was to resist to the bitter end any effort to extradite the prisoner. The Chicago officer is expected to arrive at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

MRS. SULLIVAN'S OPINION. LONDON, June 17.—In an interview to-day, Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, wife of Alexander Sullivan, who is now in London, said that she had no recollection of her husband's innocence and that the Chicago newspapers were furnishing a mass of old stories and calumnies rehearsed by Mr. Sullivan's personal and political enemies.

She deplores the death of Dr. Cronin, and says the suspicion of her husband's complicity in the crime is founded on an error which will be shortly removed. (Continued from third page.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN. The sailors strike at Leith is collapsing. Ship owners find no trouble in securing crews. The Lord Mayor of Dublin remitted to America another £1,000 for the Johnston sufferers.

The Montenegrin Government has demanded satisfaction from Turkey for raids on the Albanian frontier. The French Government has fixed the general elections for September 22. Second ballots will be held on October 6. M. Savigny was elected senator for Nièvre.

The tomb of Frederick, late Emperor of Germany, is completely covered with floral offerings. Among them a wreath of white roses from Queen Victoria. LONDON, June 15.—Mr. Gladstone addressed an enthusiastic mass meeting in the Drill hall at Plymouth last evening. Dealing as length with the Irish question, he maintained, first, that the separation of a dependency had never been caused by the granting of autonomy; second, that separation had in numerous cases been the result of refusal of autonomy; and third, that there were abundant cases in which separation had been prevented by the granting of autonomy.

Mr. Gladstone supported these propositions by reference to colonial history. At the beginning of his public career, he said, there was not a colony that was not held by a precarious tenure, but since being granted the fullest liberty in the management of their own affairs, all have been bound strongly to the empire. He appealed to the nation to give the same liberty to Ireland.

LONDON, June 15.—Gen. Boulanger states it was his order for 900,000 uniforms for the French territorial army, at the time of the Schœnbrunn incident, which caused Bismarck to add 600,000 men to the German army. Bismarck got them by procuring the French army's uniforms. Boulanger claims that for the induction of his republican enemies the French army at present would be superior to Germany's. "That was what I did," he says, "I wanted to judge between my enemies and me."

ZANZIBAR, June 15.—Letters received here from Ujiji, dated March 10, say that Stawley left Tippu Tib and sent a number of sick fellows back with him by way of the Congo. Stawley intended coming to the east coast with Emin Pasha. Tippu Tib would arrive at Zanzibar in July. Three of Capt Wiseman's steamers are reported to have been lost on the Bena dir coast. German man-of-war have gone in search of the missing vessels.

PARIS, June 16.—Bou langer, Laguerre, Naquet and Laisant held the poll in the municipal election at Ivry-sur-Seine. PARIS, June 15.—The Senate has forwarded to the public prosecutor a report on the case of Gen. Boulanger. The Senate advises that proceedings be at once begun against Boulanger. BRNS, June 16.—The Bundesrath has decided to create a permanent public prosecution department and to strengthen the Government's control over foreigners residing in Switzerland.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—The Journal de St. Petersburg makes an emphatic denial of the alarmist reports circulated by foreign newspapers, attributing warlike intentions to Russia. AMERICAN. WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President has appointed Wakefield G. Frye, of Maine, to the consular-general at Halifax; Levi W. Brown, of Ohio, to be consul at Glasgow.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16.—Mrs. Ella Kilbourn lighted a match in the cellar of a house here yesterday to enable a workman to find a natural gas leak. An explosion followed, tearing the house almost to pieces and seriously injuring Frederick L. McGahan, a plumber, who may die. J. T. Crowder, painter; Louis E. Eshback and Mrs. Kilbourn were also seriously injured.

DENVER, Col., June 16.—The typographical convention yesterday elected Harrison, of Philadelphia, and Vaughn, of Denver, delegates to the American Federation of Trades, and Cowley, of Cincinnati, and Caron, of Montreal, delegates to the World's Labor congress at Paris.

MORA, Minn., June 16.—Jim O'havry, chief of the Snake river band, yesterday said the Chippewa tribe was caused by whites supplied by lawless whites, and there would be no general uprising. He said the Indians would assist in bringing the murderers of Maguonon to justice.

The U. S. man-of-war Keareage left the Brooklyn navy yard Sunday morning for Fort-au-Prince, Hayti. CHICAGO, June 16.—The organizing committee of the new labor organizations known as the Brotherhood of United Labor met last night.

T. B. Barry presided. It was reported that labor organizations, representing 7,000 members, had signified their intention of uniting with the new order. All power is to rest in the local organization and the annual convention, and the executive officers can only advise measures, having no power to formulate a policy of their own.

Mr. P. Dupuy, founder of La Semaine Religieuse, Montreal, has received the medal "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" from the Pope for services rendered to the church. Mr. Chas. Trudel, joint registrar of Quebec, and ex-Pontifical Zouave, has been created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, military section, by the Pope.

A Catholic school will be built on the top of Bunker Hill, Boston. Rev. Father Supply, of St. Francis de Sales Church, is busy collecting raising funds for the erection of a parochial school. Land has been purchased for the location on the old Augustus Russ estate on the top of Bunker Hill, and Architect Bateman has plans in progress for a building which will cost about \$75,000, to be erected by brick.

At the quarterly meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance convention, held in St. Gabriel presbytery, this city, Rev. Father McCarthy opened the meeting with prayer. After the transaction of routine business the following delegates were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Rev. F. McCarthy, president; Mr. T. Latimore, vice-president; Mr. J. Hogan, treasurer; Mr. J. S. Reilly, secretary. After several delegates had expressed their opinion on the temperance cause, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Rev. Father Struble, the retiring president, and also the retiring delegates.

ST. CESAIRE, Que., June 17.—Rev. Mr. Provan, who had been for 39 years Cure for St. Cesaire, died here last night at the age of 75 years, he had been ill for two months. NEW YORK, June 17.—The Herald's Washington despatch says the United States revenue cutters in Behring sea have been ordered to seize all vessels engaged in illicit killing of seals, whether they be English, American or any other flag. It is well understood in official circles that the presence of the English cruisers in Behring sea this summer has no significance whatever. They are not there to protect English schooners which may be engaged in killing seals, but have fitted out for a cruise, with no special object in view. The policy of the English Government is really to discourage predatory incursions.

FAYETTE, Mo., June 17.—John O. Manion, a young farmer living four miles from here, and his wife had separated because of a quarrel over a situation about Mrs. Manion by Richard M. Fowler, her husband's bachelor cousin. On Saturday Fowler and Manion met and when only three feet apart began firing at each other. Manion was killed, Fowler was wounded in the neck and both arms. Mrs. Manion is prostrated and threatens to kill herself. All the parties are highly excited.

KANSAS CITY, June 17.—Last Thursday two children of Edward Bachus, a farmer of Rosier, Ind., went to a creek a mile from home to fish. While engaged in their sport they found near a ledge of rocks known as Wolf's den. Wolves have been in that section for years and it is thought the children were killed and eaten by the animals. CANADIAN. S. A. Urquhart, express agent at Salt Coats, Man., abandoned with \$800, but was captured at Medicine Hat and taken back to Salt Coats.

A farmer named Abbey, residing near Deloraine, Man., was dragged to death by his horse on Monday, not a particle of clothing being left on him. A young lad named Lelievre aged 10 years, was drowned on Sunday in the St. Charles river. His mother sent him to empty a bed tick of straw there, and he fell into the water. The body has not yet been found.

A choir of 600 voices will sing at the St. Jean Baptiste mass in Quebec, next Sunday. The programme of the festivals will be grand. Upwards of forty sister societies of the United States have already reported themselves to the organization committee. QUEBEC, June 15.—The provincial Government has granted \$10,000 to the victims of the St. Sauveur fire, on the condition that St. Sauveur will construct efficient waterworks and other ameliorations. The amount obtained by the St. Sauveur fire relief committee is over \$20,000, including \$300 granted by the French Government at the instance of Monsieur le Comte de Louville.

PRESCOTT, Ont., June 16.—While a ballast train was coming west about three miles east of here this afternoon, on the Grand Trunk Rail way, a brakeman named John Lake was in the act of sighting his brake when the train broke and he was precipitated beneath it. Two ballast cars, the van and engine passed over the unfortunate man, severing both legs and one arm from the body, and also taking away one side of face. Lake, who is 26 years of age, leaves a wife and child, and belongs to Brockville.

LONDON, Ont., June 17.—Robert McEcheran, a baggage-man on the Grand Trunk railway, became insane through overstudy of the Scriptures. OTTAWA, Ont., June 17.—The indictment against W. E. Brown, insolvent boot and shoe dealer, for fraudulently disposing of his property, has been before the grand jury some days. This evening they returned a true bill against Brown, on the above charge, against S. J. Edmondson, L. J. Morgan and Asha Ann Baker for fraudulent receipts of such goods.

QUEBEC, June 17.—Mr. Hackett, owner of the tug L. G. in a suit in the Vice-Admiralty court, against the steamer Montreal, for the sum of \$5,000, claimed as damages caused by the recent collision between the above named vessels some time ago. A Startling Story About Germany's King. VIENNA, June 15.—A sensation has been caused by an announcement that the Nouvelle Revue will shortly publish a letter purporting to be from the Prince of Wales to King Leopold, in which the Prince states that Emperor William's body is seriously attacked by disease; that he cannot get sleep save with drugs procure for him; that he suffers from intense headaches, compelling him to resort to morphine, and that he easily loses his temper. The letter continues:—"I shall never forgive or forget his treatment of me, on the occasion of the funeral of my father nor the insult printed in the Reichsanzeiger."

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Post's London correspondent says:—"The letter of the Prince of Wales to the King of the Belgians, about Kaiser William, is regarded as apocryphal, but the imitation of the Prince's style is very good. I have just seen a friend who knows the Kaiser and the Prince, and he tells me the Kaiser's ears occasionally cause him severe pain, although morphine is not used. He has a deep-seated, incurable abscess which may, if it breaks out, bore its way through the dense membranes to the brain, causing death or such agony as to necessitate drugging. The proportion of fatal cases of this kind is small, but the risk is not to be despised. The Kaiser's headache is occasionally severe and his temper bad."

Electric light, equivalent in illuminating power of 1,700,000 candles, will be used in lighting up the Paris Exhibition. Oil to be spread on stormy waves has been inclosed in a cartridge and fired from an ordinary breech-loading gun, giving most excellent results.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Regulars of the American Army start in Pursuit of the Murderous Chippewas.

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.—Ex-United States Senator J. P. Morton, ex-Governor of Michigan, and Dr. Whiting, of Wisconsin, commissioners appointed by President Harrison to treat with the Chippewa Indians, are in this city and were to have started next week to negotiate with the tribes at Mille Lacs. "The situation between the Government and the Indians at Mille Lacs," said Senator Rice, "has been a critical one for years, and affairs have been in a very unsettled state. Difficulties have repeatedly arisen regarding their ownership of the land which they occupied. They are in a wretched condition, and very much demoralized. Whisky is to be had all around them, and is accessible at innumerable points on the border of the reservation. The message in no doubt directly attributable to a drunken spree. I don't apprehend that it will extend over any long period of time. The Mille Lacs have not been a bad people. During the Sioux outbreak in 1862, some of the Chippewas from the Upper Mississippi, with Hole-in-the-Day at their head, were anxious to join the Sioux and make war on the whites. They sent messages to the Mille Lacs, asking them to join them, and join the Sioux. The Mille Lacs, however, were true to the Government, shunning their own brethren and tendering their services to the State. But for the last ten or fifteen years, through fear of losing their property, they have been very unsettled and demoralized. Their pine lands have tempted the whites to encroach upon the reservation. A recent orla about out their way; and I have learned its power well. I've seen upon the human cheek. The banners of a dead decay, And seen my own dark sentence speak In ghastly faces day by day.

Here in this paradise of flowers, What bliss to live so close to God, To laden all the languid hours With prayer and incense from the sod; All that I knew in that far land Of love and hope and dreams of fame I write upon the abiding sod. The only record of their name.

Henceforth—ah, did that jungle whirr In blooming branches in my way, While all my pulses rudely stir, As serpent orla about out their way; Thus I forfeit a deadly foe, That lurks beside my altar-stone, That follows me wherever I go, Nor leaves me by my couch alone.

I've known the Fear, I've felt its breath Seal our eyes with its blighting spell; Sure in the path it leads to death, And I have learned its power well. I've seen upon the human cheek. The banners of a dead decay, And seen my own dark sentence speak In ghastly faces day by day.

A stricken throng, whose steps go by, Feeble and broken in their tread; I come to close each fading eye, And pray beside each dying bed. I'd feel my young blood's poisoned thrill, And die thus slowly for their sake; Even a leper at his will, If closer as his feet to wake.

Chinese Peoniarities. This is certainly a most extraordinary people and next to nothing of them is known at home. Here, for instance, are a few stories that I have picked up. A foreign resident of Pekin who speaks Chinese well was riding along the other day and came to an excited crowd. Drawing near he discovered a circle of people quietly watching a man desperately attempting to commit suicide by hanging his head against a wall. He dismounted, restrained the man, harangued the bystanders, and learned that this was a coolie who claimed that his payment for a certain porter's job was short by ten cash—less than a penny—and as the employer refused to pay more he was proceeding to take revenge by killing himself on the spot, knowing by so doing he would get the other into considerable trouble.

On another occasion a man threw himself into the canal, but was dragged out. So he simply sat down on the edge and stared himself to death, to be revenged against somebody who had cheated him. Again, one day a man was found murdered on a bridge near the British legation. The law of China prohibits that a murdered body must not be removed till the murderer is caught. Therefore it was covered with a mat and left. Days passed and a month and still the rotting body lay there, till at last the minister, who had to pass it every day, vigorously protested and it was taken off the bridge and placed a little further away.—Fall Mall Gazette.

The English Parliament has thrown out the measure which provided that females should be eligible for seats in the County Councils. A strong effort was made to have it passed; and it was anticipated in that this might be successful. In view of this prospect, "Punch" in a late issue took a gloomy view of the future, with the following result:—"A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN."

1890.—Admission of spinsters and widows to the London County Council. Large grants of money made to Curates and young Gynatolus. Establishment of a college for cats, canaries and pug dogs. Scheme of metropolitan improvement, providing reservoirs of perfume for fountains in Trafalgar Square, and gratuitous distribution of sunshades on the Thames embankment, carried by a large female majority. Five o'clock teas introduced at the meetings of the Council.

1891.—Admission of spinsters and widows into Parliament. Heavy tax imposed on lath keys and cigars. Bill introduced for closing all clubs at 9 30 p.m. and prohibiting smoking thereat. General election, return of immense majority of female candidates. First female minister.

1892.—Queen's Speech promises admission of females into Army, Navy, and Bar. Measure embodying above proposals carried by substantial majorities. Lady Chancellor introduces bill for abolition of Male Judges, and the substitution of Judges, which carried through all its stages with immense enthusiasm. Collapse of the Judicial System and Emigration of the entire (male) Legal Profession to China and more remote colonies. A difficulty having been found in obtaining female sailors, abolition of the Navy. The Army estimates are introduced, and provide only for lady orchestras. Swords, cannons and rifles, are ordered to be sold to the North American raves and other savage tribes.

1893.—Treaty with France to regard England as the most favoured nation so far as the Paris Fashions are concerned. Measures passed for the extermination of mice, black beetles, and barking dogs. Male M.P.'s abolished. Overthrow of the Ministry on the question of having a Fancy Dress Ball in the House of Commons. General Election when the Blue-Stocking Party is returned with a large majority. Lessons in dancing prohibited, and the universal wearing of spectacles rendered compulsory.

1894.—Men expelled from the Empire. Marriage declared a felony, and Single Blessedness proclaimed the first law of Women. 1895.—Death of the surviving inhabitant of London, and final collapse of the British Empire.

Just as well might you expect sentiments of justice from a gaster as look for noble principles in the man whose hopes and fears are all suspended on the present moment, and who stakes his whole happiness in the events of this life.

A part of the perfection of this life is to have ourselves far from perfection.

THE IRISH EVICTIONS.

Tragic Illustration of Irish Life under British Rule.

From United Ireland. The work of clearing the O'phert estate recommenced on Friday. Happily it was accomplished in the full view of a large number of English ladies and gentlemen who had come from Leeds and other places expressly to witness this tragic illustration of Irish life under English rule. Their horror and indignation found expression, as the close of the proceedings, in two telegrams, one addressed to the Queen and the other to the Earl of Salisbury, congratulating her Majesty on the attainment of her seventieth birthday and appealing to her to put a stop to proceedings which they declare to be a disgrace to England and humanity. Fourteen houses—some of them hovels—were cleared after considerable resistance, and nineteen persons—mostly women—were taken priority for defending their lives. One singularly clean person—considerable resistance, and nineteen persons—mostly women—were taken priority for defending their lives. One singularly clean person—considerable resistance, and nineteen persons—mostly women—were taken priority for defending their lives.

This week again the appalling work of eviction sounds over the land. The horror of the system, the fierce and brutalizing passions which it arouses, and the unnatural hates which it engenders, are vividly realized in the story of the fierce fight at Glasserhook, where the anglic and much injured O'phert holds away. It is a sickening tale of wrong, and bloody vindication of the hideous thing which the people of Ireland are told they must call law. The evil work began on Monday, on the townland of Drummacree. Here a very considerable time the tenant, an old man named James McGinley, assisted by two young neighbours, held at bay a battalion of emergency-men and police, and in the fight disabled many of the wreckers of his home. Every successive attempt to assault the house was met by showers of stones and bottles, and many serious injuries were inflicted by these missiles. At length the police, headed by Inspector Heard, smashed in the roof with a sledge-hammer, and then they proceeded to wreak vengeance on the stubborn defenders. An emergencyman struck the old man McGinley a sickening blow with a hatchet or some other heavy instrument; a policeman tried to strangle him beside; and it was with difficulty that he was saved from being murdered outright by another policeman, who, in the law of the case, the young men was slashed on the cheek by the sword of a police officer, and the other received serious injuries also. All three were hauled from the building bleeding, faint, and ghastly. McGinley's case is confessed to be a peculiarly hard one. He had paid £150 for the tenantry right of his holding, and while the purchase was pending an agreement was entered into between the seller and Mr. O'phert by which a rent was fixed and McGinley deprived of having his rent settled by the Land Court for fifteen years. The money which purchased the farm was Australian money, earned by McGinley's son. The case is scandalous and shocking in every detail; and the brutal display made at the close places it almost on a level with common brigandage and garroting.

Simultaneously with the ring of needy O'phert's crowbar in Donegal came the note of the princely Londondown's wrenching-iron at Luggacurran. Yes, it is true; the man who has played proxy to the Queen in Canada, and in the present London dependence, was arrested at this week once again, laying waste the country over which fate has made him lord in Ireland and driving his tenants out at the points of the Queen's bayonet. The transaction will rank as one of the foulest and most perfidious in all the long black records of Irish landlordism. On the one hand, the fact, per se, is, in itself, most outrageous inhumanity, being a disposition of being depopulated, so that peace may reign. Many traces of this kind have been made before—only the Recording Angel knows how many. But we have yet to learn that their peace was true and enduring, or beneficial to the makers.

Death of a Prominent Ottawa Citizen. OTTAWA, Ont., June 16.—One of Ottawa's prominent citizens died on Sunday at his residence on Rideau street—Mr. William Davis, the well known contractor, in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Davis was head of the firm of Davis & Sons, contractors for several sections of the Cornwall canal. He came to Canada from Tipperary, Ireland, nearly fifty years ago, and was employed by H. H. Killaly, of the Board of Works on the Upper Ottawa Improvements, including the Trent, Ottawa River, Lachine, St. Maurice, Comally and other canals. In 1854 he built the portion of the Chate canal. He lived in Ottawa about thirty years ago, where he constructed the St. Lawrence dam, and was foremost of the improvements in the Government House. Subsequent to that he constructed works at Calibus, Lachine, Montreal and other points. About five years ago he was prostrated by a complication disease, passing away peacefully to-day, surrounded by his wife, three sons and five daughters.

The lamented gentleman was held in high regard throughout the community, where he had amassed considerable wealth, and was at all times a generous benefactor. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

Value of Precious Stones. "In regard to precious stones I think the masses have erroneous notions. To wear diamonds is the great ambition and the basis of this ambition is a double false notion as to cost or value. Diamonds have unquestionably been regarded as the prince of gems, but at present there is at least one other jewel that takes precedence. A four-carat perfect diamond would probably sell for \$5,000. A four-carat perfect ruby would sell for \$8,000 or \$7,000. It is the scarcity of corvax that imparts value. Good rubies are the hardest jewels to find. After rubies and diamonds the next two popular stones are emeralds and sapphires. Of the many minor stones I don't know that much can be said. The cameo, once so popular, and of late out of favor, I think, are about to come back into use again, and if so will afford an opportunity for changes and varieties which do not now exist. White solitaires will always be popular, there is now manifest an unmistakable liking for compositions made up of small stones artistically arranged. In these compositions pearls which are always in demand play no inconsiderable part."

The longer the saw of contention is drawn the hotter it grows.

DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable medicine in use.

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DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

FACTS AND FANCIES OF INTEREST TO THE FAIR SEX.

Out-Door Life for Girls.

Spring, summer and autumn are now before us, and during the next few months girls should live out in the open air as much as possible.

Evening Toilet.

Many evening gowns now consist only of a front breadth of considerable width, stretching back under the arm, and a train.

To Keep a Trim Figure.

Women who wish to preserve the slimmest and contour of their figure must begin by learning how to stand well.

Fashions in Shades.

The new black moire sashes have insertions of brilliant jet lat in near the ends, some being horizontal and others tapering perpendicularly.

Flannel Petticoats.

One of the newest forms of trimming is to embroider the petticoat in silk, with open designs, to the depth of a quarter of a yard.

Frontlets for Directorate Coats.

Collars and shirt fronts, in striped flannel, for wearing with jacket bodices and waistcoats, are much affected by some women.

Fashion Notes.

Bonnets for summer wear are many of them crownless, and some of the new hats are transparent, an arrangement which is suggestive of both coolness and lightness.

French women are dressing the hair low at the back, with the otocgan, and for this style high bonnets would be quite inadmissible.

The galons for dress trimmings are made of braid on edge, which when used look as if they had been braided on the stuff and take the form of gimps.

Household Hints.

When green is chosen for entire gowns the grayish shades, such as reseda or verde girls, are favored, but for accessories the yellowish greens, especially tillen, Chartreux or Metropolitan greens predominate.

spoofs of best bread or whisky stirred in, is excellent for feebly aged persons who can take little nourishment.

Patent rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or other material.

China, crude borax, which has been melted and ground to a fine powder, is the best welding flux that can be produced.

Keep your polishing iron clean by occasionally scouring with powdered emery and washing with an old toothbrush.

Indian meal will not keep so well as flour. Buy it in small quantities and keep it dry, cool, and well covered.

Dry buckwheat flour, repeatedly applied, will remove obstinate grease spots from carpets, woollens or silk.

Eggs contain a great deal of carbon, and are for that reason excellent food to combine with articles composed largely of starch.

Soaking the feet in warm water, in which a spoonful of mustard has been stirred is beneficial in drawing the blood from the head.

All table linens should be looked over carefully before being washed, soap rubbed upon grease spots and boiling water poured upon stains.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than the white of an egg beaten stiff with all the sugar it will hold and the clear juice of a lemon.

Wormwood boiled in vinegar, and applied hot with cloths wrapped around to keep the flesh moist, is an invaluable remedy for a sprain or bruise.

Old newspapers make excellent quilts to place over your beds. They keep them warm, absorb their moisture, and thus add to their comfort and health.

In cleaning oil-cloths use no soap or scrubbing brush, but wash off the dirt with milk and vinegar.

The freshest eggs are the heaviest, and when placed in water will sink to the bottom at once; older eggs will sink partly to the bottom, while stale eggs float on top. Try it on the fresh store eggs.

If a new broom be immersed in boiling water until it is quite cold, then thoroughly dried in the air, it will be more pleasant to use and will last much longer.

Frequent moistening of the broom is conducive to its usefulness and also saves the carpet.

Ribbons and bows of every description form a large part of the decorations of our houses at the moment.

Wicker chairs have huge bows tied around arms, legs and backs. Rocking-chairs are ribboned and bowed to match.

The hearth-broom hangs by the fireplace by a sash. These ribbons must be constantly renewed, as they soon lose their freshness, and was betide the unlucky house-mistress who has once fallen into the snare.

IRELAND'S STORY.

Oh, well a dirge o'er the deep, ye winds; and sob my sorrow, oh sea!

RESEDA: Or, Sorrows and Joys.

CHAPTER XVII.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

"This empty, forsaken house is sad; it seems to be in mourning; but I had rather see it thus than wander by strangers."

Madeline had spoken these words to the old Rectory during her short sojourn at Kerprax, when she had visited the White House, and he had replied, "Yes I had rather see it as it is; at least it reminds me of the old friend who so often welcomed me there during thirty long years."

But one fine morning, in the month of September, the old Rectory passed through the open gate with a beaming countenance, and stood still to gaze upon the house, the front of which had been whitewashed, and the shutters newly painted, as if in preparation for the arrival of a new master.

The wind whistled the curtains of the open windows as if they were sails; the great smoke rose towards the clear, blue sky; doors were opened and closed, and it was evident that the house was inhabited; yet the old prices seemed radiant with happiness.

Leaning with both hands on his stick, he raised his white head and stood in delighted contemplation of the improvements which had taken place.

"A nice house," he said after a while speaking to a man who was digging a border by the house.

"Yes, your Reverence," answered the man "and what is better still, a good master and mistress living in it."

"Ah, the ways of Providence!" rejoined the priest. "I have seen sorrow and joy beneath that roof, and now it once more shelters those who had gone forth from beneath it. I am very glad to see them back before I die, Willy."

"I know it, your Reverence."

"Do I not see the ladies coming up the garden?" asked the Rectory.

"I am so short-sighted that I cannot be sure."

"Yes, the ladies are there," answered Willy. Several persons were moving along the walk leading to the kitchen-garden.

Mrs. Lemoine came first leaning on George Dubouloy's arm; then Teresa with Mr. Lemoine, followed by Madeline, Louis, Paul, Henry, and Mrs. Dubouloy. This lady had her hair in curl papers, and her skirt tucked under her hair.

The Rectory had waited for them, greetings were exchanged, and Mrs. Lemoine stood still, so did the whole party.

"Decidedly, Charles," she said to her husband, her countenance lighted up with a smile, "I am against a second story. I like the house as it is; and you, Madeline?"

"I like it best as it is, mother."

blem of her sweet and modest goodness. She is as happy as any one on earth can be. Her mother lives chiefly with her, but spends the winter months in Paris.

Martha and her brother are frequent visitors at the White House. The Rectory there seeks to forget his sorrowful anticipations of change which are impending at Kerprax.

Madeline had decided that the little village in to be transformed into a seaport, and though this may bring an increase of material prosperity to the place, he dreads the influx of strangers.

Lady Burton and Mary live in London, and the fair Mary is as beautiful and as ambitious as ever.

Though feeble in frame, the young Breton took his staff in hand and went forth as a missionary to plant the cross in heathen lands, and preach the good tidings of salvation to those who lay sleeping in the shadow of death.

It seemed to be a saint already and he longed to win a martyr's crown.

Rejoicing and mourning, happiness and sorrow have visited Old Castle. The ancient manor has regained its former splendor, for intelligent restoration has given it back its lordly aspect.

Bertha is a gracious mistress, and is full of respectful consideration for her husband's affairs. Alan is one of the happiest of men.

His wife died in his ninety-ninth year. He was given an account to God of a long and well-spent life, never tarnished by any unjust or dishonest deed. He died full of faith and hope, without suffering. The dread visitor found him in the midst of the greatest joy, for on the previous day a great-grandson had been born to him.

Teresa will never leave Madeline. The bracing air of Kerprax suits her, and she could not bear to be separated from the devoted, sisterly friend, on whom she has exercised so beneficent an influence.

This is enough for her. Early acquainted with the sorrows and disappointments of life, and possessed of that delicate sensitiveness which dreads a harsh word, or a cold look, had ever shrunk from a fiction which had often been urged upon her, and she now looks on her existence as settled in its even tenor without any prospect of future change.

Job has parted for ever from the friend who was the Providence of his early days. After his ordination he came to pay a visit to the old Rectory of Kerprax, but that visit was a farewell to the world, and he returned to his heavenly home, and gave to God not only his toils and his prayers, but his very being itself.

END.

URIEL: Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

CHAPTER I.

MERYLIN AND HIS KNIGHTHOOD.

Somewhere on the Southern coast of Cornwall there stands the old Castle of Merylin, part of which claims an antiquity reaching back to the times before the Conquest.

It belonged, at the period when our story opens, to the last representative of a very ancient family, which, according to trace its lineage from either Norman or Saxon robbes, boasted the rare distinction of descent from a stock of untainted British blood.

The Pendragons of Merylin claimed, in fact, to be descended from King Arthur himself, and would have regarded any doubt cast on the heroic character of that hero as something little short of the crime of *lèse-majesté*. It is no our purpose, however, to inflict on our readers any pages from the Pendragon genealogy; and we shall only communicate so much of the family history as is necessary for the comprehension of our narrative.

Sir Michael Pendragon was, as we have said, the last male representative of the family in its direct line, for there was a collateral branch of the name which had survived in a remote and melancholy nook lived among his ancestral woods and towers with Aurelia, his only daughter and sole surviving child.

He had lost his last son, the pride and joy of his heart, about six years before the commencement of our story under circumstances which had sent over his life the gloom, not merely of bereavement, but of disgrace; and he had, what to him was the additional sorrow, knowing that the name should be laid among the tombs of his ancestors the line of the "Golden-haired Pendragons," as they were called, would be extinct. Their name would only survive in the family of the "Black Pendragons" of Eaglehurst, a branch which had forked off from the old stock, at the time of the great rebellion, and adopting the cause and religion of the Dutch invader of that glorious period, had continued staunch supporters of the Protestant succession of the Whig policy, down to the last general election; when, to the unpeakable shame and disgust of the master of Merylin, a Black Pendragon had been returned member for the county in the advanced Liberal interest.

The Golden-haired Pendragons had remained true to the old faith, as they had remained true to the old line of sovereignty so long as it possessed a representative to claim their fidelity. They had been fined as recusants, and had had their lands sequestered; they had harbored priests, and concealed them in hiding holes; they had defended their castles from the Roundheads, and could have met again in a better world, as left by the cannon-balls of Cromwell, in short they had done all and suffered all that loyal cavaliers and unflinching Papists could be expected to do and suffer.

And stripped as they had been of a manly board, they continued in an ample compensation that they still possessed the gray Keep whose history was lost in the quiet of the Channel, and whose name was denied, which had never been profaned, in which it was said the sanctuary lamp had never been extinguished.

That a fair, and perhaps more than a fair, share of family pride should lurk as a prevailing weakness among the Pendragons of Merylin was hardly surprising. Perhaps it did not with their senseless pride, but with their more reasonable pride, for it was blended with love, nobleness, not of birth alone, but of character. But possibly on this very account it was more insidious, and it was cherished by its possessors rather as a virtue than a weakness. The point of honor had come to be regarded among them with something that must needs be called idolatry; and their courage and fidelity to be kept up by the same means as the pride of becoming a Christian gentleman, as because they were held to be the hereditary appanage of a Pendragon. If this was so, however, the pride had been severely chastised in the present generation; and those who saw Sir Michael Pendragon, with his bowed head and snowy hair, well knew that he had been beaten down by the bolt of his family's execution. In his daughter he found whatever earthly solace remained to him. Aurelia lived for her father, and had accepted as her vocation the task of soothing the evening of his said life; and though since their troubles they had mixed but little with their country neighbors, yet the white-haired old man and his beautiful daughter were universally regarded with pity and respect.

Among these neighbors was one family whose members, from various causes, had come to be admitted to closer intimacy with the inmates of the castle than was enjoyed by others of higher rank than themselves. The Houghtons of Ravenshoe Manor had long been a good class of gentry, and made no pretence to anything more distinguished. Geoffrey Houghton, the present squire, could have given a good account of his grandfather, and his grandfather's grandfather; but though the Houghtons could trace back their pedigree through a respectable number of generations, their family connections were to be traced among the professional men of the county, and it is altogether impossible that some of them may have confederated so far as to have made an honest independence by trade. Geoffrey himself, the best of landlords, the most painstaking of magistrates, the most truthful, upright, honest man in the Royal Duchy, would have been the very last person in the world that any novelist would dream of selecting as a hero. In the first place, he was not a genius. He had the education of a gentleman, and remembered little or nothing about it. But to make up for his oblivion of Greek and Latin he had acquired a considerable knowledge of business and accounts, and was well versed in the details of the law; he was master of all kinds of useful practical information, but was wholly incapable of doing or saying a brilliant thing. Even this would, perhaps, have been more pardonable in the eyes of the supposed novelist than the fact, which a sturdy resolve to be truthful compels us not to disguise from our readers, that Geoffrey Houghton was neither graceful nor handsome in appearance. His figure was fashioned on the thick-set type, and his face—well, we have no great skill in the depicting of the faces of young squires—but it was plain, decidedly, and the young ladies of the neighborhood generally agreed in voting him a "fright." Not that he had squaring eyes, a turned-up nose, or a gaping mouth, but his features had the general character of "thick-settleness" as his limbs, and their plumpness was redeemed rather by their honesty than by any remarkable intelligence of expression.

Geoffrey Houghton, at the age of thirty, was still unmarried, and found his family circle, which included his mother and two sisters, Mary and Gertrude, both younger than himself, sufficiently bright and happy to prevent his looking beyond it. So, at least, he was accustomed to say when cross-examined on the subject by indiscreet friends; though the giddier of his critics were wont to assert that he remained single because no one in all Cornwall could have him, and Geoffrey himself would have been the last to have demurred to their criticisms. He was fully persuaded that an uglier, awkward, sturdier fellow than himself ever existed, and that for him to have aspired to any fair lady's favor would have been at once an absurdity and an impertinence. He took it as part of his allotted destiny in this world that he was to live in it, not to shine, or to be admired, or even to be blessed with some special form of earthly happiness, but to serve God and his neighbor, and, to use his favorite phrase, "to do his best."

Among those towards whom he "did his best" Sir Michael Pendragon and his daughter were certainly to be remembered. All his good sense and knowledge he put at the service of the old baronet, who, broken down by family sorrows, had suffered his affairs to fall into much confusion. Gradually, however, he had come to give his confidence to Geoffrey Houghton, and lent on him for guidance in all worldly affairs, and Geoffrey proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him; for, at the cost of

URIEL: Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

CHAPTER I.

MERYLIN AND HIS KNIGHTHOOD.

Somewhere on the Southern coast of Cornwall there stands the old Castle of Merylin, part of which claims an antiquity reaching back to the times before the Conquest.

It belonged, at the period when our story opens, to the last representative of a very ancient family, which, according to trace its lineage from either Norman or Saxon robbes, boasted the rare distinction of descent from a stock of untainted British blood.

The Pendragons of Merylin claimed, in fact, to be descended from King Arthur himself, and would have regarded any doubt cast on the heroic character of that hero as something little short of the crime of *lèse-majesté*. It is no our purpose, however, to inflict on our readers any pages from the Pendragon genealogy; and we shall only communicate so much of the family history as is necessary for the comprehension of our narrative.

Sir Michael Pendragon was, as we have said, the last male representative of the family in its direct line, for there was a collateral branch of the name which had survived in a remote and melancholy nook lived among his ancestral woods and towers with Aurelia, his only daughter and sole surviving child.

He had lost his last son, the pride and joy of his heart, about six years before the commencement of our story under circumstances which had sent over his life the gloom, not merely of bereavement, but of disgrace; and he had, what to him was the additional sorrow, knowing that the name should be laid among the tombs of his ancestors the line of the "Golden-haired Pendragons," as they were called, would be extinct. Their name would only survive in the family of the "Black Pendragons" of Eaglehurst, a branch which had forked off from the old stock, at the time of the great rebellion, and adopting the cause and religion of the Dutch invader of that glorious period, had continued staunch supporters of the Protestant succession of the Whig policy, down to the last general election; when, to the unpeakable shame and disgust of the master of Merylin, a Black Pendragon had been returned member for the county in the advanced Liberal interest.

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much time and labor, he had set things on a footing in the Merylin estate, which saved it from the ruin which seemed imminent, and released it from its long arrears of debt.

The only other family whose proximity to Merylin was sufficiently near to entitle them to be regarded as neighbors, was one whose members were comparatively new-comers. Swinburne Park had been purchased about five years previously by a gentleman whose defect of ancestry was abundantly compensated for in the eyes of a good many people by his wealth and his good fortune. The wealth had been acquired by the mercantile success of his father, and increased by his own lucky speculations, whilst the good fortune was manifested, not only by the result of these speculations, but by the entrance which Mr. Holmes Abbot had somehow obtained into what is popularly known as "good society," and his further success in winning the hand of Lady Anselm Wyvern, a daughter of the Earl of Swinburne, the alliance being one, on the one hand and a noble birth and great connections on the other, was thoroughly satisfactory to both parties concerned. Holmes Abbot was well content to leave in his wife's experienced hands the steering of his domestic bark, and her conduct of the helm proved so judicious that he found himself pleasantly floating into coast aristocratic circles, whether his unsolicited efforts, and even his ample revenues, had not easily have admitted him. So the Holmes Abbot spent that portion of the year in the Metropolis which is due from all persons who, in the judgment of the world, deserve to be considered as anybody; and during the wintry months, when they came down to Swinburne, he continued to make their country residence a little like country seclusion as a succession of entertainments and the reception of distinguished guests could render it. Lady Anselm's ambition was to render it the civilized centre, so to speak, of the neighborhood. Had the family at Merylin been what it once was, it would probably have claimed, by position in the social scale, to have taken the lead in that section of the Cornish world. As it was, there was no rivalry to be feared from the Pendragons, and the Abbots of Swinburne Park were generally recognized as the first people of consequence within a radius of twenty miles.

We shall leave our readers to gather for themselves the course of our narrative any further information they may desire regarding the three families to whom we have briefly introduced them, and beg of them, if they find the present chapter a dull one, to regard it merely as a preface.

(To be Continued.)

LORD COELL DROWNED.

The Leader of the Plymouth Brethren loses his Life near Kingston.

KINGSTON Ont., June 13.—Yesterday about 3 o'clock a melancholy accident occurred by which Lord A. P. Coell, leader of the Plymouth Brethren, lost his life. He was coming from Belleville in his boat, in company with Mr. Charroil, with a boat load of stores and camping material, and when off Pools Point, a short distance from the Adolphustown wharf, he rose up in the boat to adjust the sail, when losing his hold he fell headlong into the water, coming up at some distance. He swam around for a few minutes and then sank before the boat could be got around to where he was. He was going to hold a series of meetings in the Town hall at Adolphustown. He was understood to be a good swimmer. At first it was thought he might reach the shore safely, or at least he might keep afloat until he was rescued. Mr. Poole, who witnessed the accident, from the shore, shouted to him to keep up his courage as he would be rescued all right. He answered back, "No," and immediately went under.

Lord A. P. Coell was born July 18th, 1841, was the youngest son of Earl of Eraser and Baron of Burgley, of the county of Northampton, England. Lord Coell joined the first Rifle brigade in England when 17 years of age. He served as lieutenant in the R. S. brigade and with it came to Canada to be stationed in turn at Kingston, Hamilton and Quebec. In 1868 he left the brigade because he was prohibited from promulgating the religious doctrine professed among the men. The matter was fought to the bitter end, and it was not until the Duke of Cambridge issued the mandate that the conflict ceased. Then Lord Coell tendered his resignation, and since that date devoted his time, talents and fortune to the propagation of the doctrine to the brethren, to whom he bore the relationship of chief brother.

Lord Coell was 48 years of age. He intended returning to England this fall on a visit to his relatives. He was not on remarkably good terms with the present Marquis of Ekeater. Some years ago when the son of the Marquis became of age, great feasts were being enjoyed at the Baronsial castle, and Lord Coell was in attendance. Lord Coell attended and in the midst of the gaily he arose in the park and preached the gospel to those assembled. His action greatly offended his brother. However, years after they became reconciled. He was a cousin of Lord Salisbury.

The body was recovered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, embalmed and temporarily buried, awaiting advice from England.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS

Sad Fatal Accident to an Irish Excursion Train.

Several Armagh School Children Killed

DUBLIN, June 12.—An excursion train with 1,200 on board, composed of Methodist and Sunday School scholars, their teachers and relatives, from Armagh, met with a terrible accident near that place to-day. Over a hundred passengers were injured; seventy bodies have been taken out of the wreck, and there are still some buried under the debris. The party was bound to Warrenpoint, a watering place at the mouth of the Newry river in the County Down.

BRISTOL, June 12.—The following particulars of the accident near Armagh have been received: The excursion party left Armagh in two trains. The accident occurred at a point where the trains had to ascend the grade without trouble. The second section attempted to run the ascent, but the weight of the train proved too great for the engine. Several cars were detached and allowed to run back towards the level track, but before they reached it they came in collision with an ordinary train from Armagh proceeding at a good rate of speed. The excursion cars were completely wrecked. The scenes which ensued were heartrending. Hosts of volunteers were soon at hand, and the dead and wounded were taken from the wreck and carried down the bank. Medical aid was called for and a number of medical men from other places between Belfast and Armagh. The disaster is unparalleled in the railroad history of Ireland. All the shops are closed this afternoon and people are in a general mourning. The engine, fireman and guard of the train and the traffic manager's clerk were summoned before a magistrate and were remanded on the charge of being responsible for the accident.

TWO STORIES OF THE DISASTER. The brake power of the engine of the third train was inadequate. While the second train was ascending the incline, the engineer remarked to the fireman: "I am afraid we can't do it." The following train was commencing the ascent when the engineer saw the runaway cars. Shutting off steam and reversing the lever, the engineer and fireman jumped from the engine, shouting to the passengers to do likewise. The latter, however, not hearing the cries did not obey. No one was injured on that train. The engine was hurled sixty feet down an embankment. The carriage that ran into the engine was shattered, and splinters, and fragments of dress, umbrellas, etc., were scattered hundreds of yards. A dozen of corpses were found beneath the engine in a parboiled condition. Some of the occupants of the runaway cars tried to escape, but the doors were locked. The first part of the train started back in pursuit of the runaway cars and the passengers saw the collision at a distance of 300 yards. A car driver named Hughes, who visited the scene of the disaster, was horrified that he died on the spot. His corpse was taken to Armagh in his own account says the engineer of the second train, finding his engine powerless to pull the train up the steep grades, unlinked several cars with the object of taking the front portion of the train to the next station and returning for the remainder. Heavy stones were placed behind the wheels of the detached cars to prevent them from slipping, but the locomotive on re-starting gave the entire train a start that displaced the stones. The detached cars began to slip down the grade, their speed gradually increasing until they attained a frightful velocity. After running four miles they crashed with terrific force into the third train about a mile and a half from Armagh.

WEEPING FOR THE CHILDREN. The shrieks of the children were horrible. The bodies of the victims were arranged in rows as soon as recovered. Many were mangled beyond recognition. There is scarcely a family in Armagh that has not some one dead. The embankment on which the accident occurred is seventy feet high. Many touching scenes were witnessed. The children bore their injuries with great patience. Wrecking gangs were at work clearing away the debris. A private of the Irish Fusiliers, before the collision, jumped on the foot plate of one of the cars and dropped four children to the ground. He then offered to assist others to escape, but his offer was refused. In many cases whole families were killed. Crowds are visiting the scene, and the air is rent with lamentations.

QUESTIONS OF THE DEAD. DUBLIN, June 13.—The excursionists included ministers, teachers, the parents of some of the children, and a few other adults. The passengers give different accounts of the accident, but all complain bitterly of the stupidity of those in charge of the wrecked train, who, they say, tried to block the wheels of the train with "pobbles." The train consisted of fifteen carriages. The bulk of the children were in the front portion of the train. Only about a dozen children were killed. The majority of the victims were about twenty years old. They were in the last carriage, which was completely smashed. Many jumped from the windows and escaped with slight injuries. Passengers on the hind train were not injured. All the bodies have now been taken from the wreck. The total killed is 72, of which 64 have been identified. At the inquest last evening the magistrate said it appeared there had been most culpable negligence. Dr. Llan is the head of the school to which most of the excursionists belong. He is one of the most prominent Methodists in Ireland. The number of injured is about one-third of the number of passengers. Many of these are certain to die. McGrath, the engineer of the wrecked excursion train, Parkinson, fireman, Moor, guard and Elliott, the traffic manager's clerk, are held on the specific charge of having caused the death of Mr. Steele, clerk of the petty sessions, and his two children, who were among the excursionists.

ARMAGH, June 13.—Many anxious friends are making inquiries for missing children at the infirmary, to which the persons injured in yesterday's railroad accident were taken. Crowds surround the building and the discussion of the terrible disaster engrosses the attention of the entire community. The interior of the infirmary presents a sad spectacle. One of the wounded, a boy, named Clelland, died this morning. Both of his parents and his two brothers were killed outright. The dead now number seventy-four. Others of the wounded are in a critical condition.

DUBLIN, June 13.—One more victim of the Armagh railroad disaster has died, making seventy-five deaths in all.

DUBLIN, June 13.—Subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers of the railway disaster, near Armagh, are being received.

SAD DEATHS AT ARMAGH. DUBLIN, June 14.—Margaret Huston, one

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Interesting Items from the Experimental and Scientific World.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

It seems anomalous to say that the spread of arc electric lighting, results in an increase in the amount of gas used, but it has proved. The principal reason is, I believe, that the more brilliant light without and within public places causes a greater use of gas in private houses to secure a lessening of the contrast. People employed in electric lighted places will scarcely be satisfied at their homes with the same light as they are now, perhaps, and will light two jets instead of one. Their eyes having become accustomed to the brilliancy, they cannot do with the former single jet. Besides this, as gas is superseded for lighting purposes, its use as fuel is extended. Incandescent lighting, though, if general, would be hard on gas companies.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEW AND CURIOUS INDUSTRY.

One of the new industries now followed in London is that of separating and storing oxygen from the atmosphere. The curious industry has an application in the storing of spirits and the improvement of beer. This is far from being the only application of pure oxygen, for which the price is good, but it is notable, and no doubt distillers and brewers will give heed to the discovery. It is said that the oxygen, in contact with spirits, accomplishes in a few days what is done by from three to five years by nature. The oxygen gets rid of the fuel oil quickly, and as this is the most injurious property of spirits the consumer has an interest in the matter as well as the producer. A maturing effect is also produced on beer by admixture with oxygen, and obviously this gas is of high value for the whole tribe of fermenting mineral waters.—London Court Journal.

PARADOXES OF SCIENCE.

Among the paradoxes of science are mentioned the following:—The crystallized part of the oil of roses, so graceful in its fragrance—a solid at ordinary temperatures, though readily volatile—is a compound substance containing exactly the same elements, and in exactly the same proportions, as the gas which we light our streets. The tea with which we daily drink with benefit and pleasure produces palpitations, nervous tremblings and even paralysis if taken in excess, yet the peculiar organic agent called theine, to which tea owes its qualities, may be taken by itself (as theine, not as tea) without any appreciable effect. The water which will allow on burning thirt augments it when concealed into snow, so that it is stated by explorers of the Arctic regions that the natives "prefer enduring the utmost extremity of thirt rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow." Yet if the snow be melted it becomes drinkable water. Nevertheless, although if melted before entering the mouth it assuages thirt like other water, when melted in the mouth it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox more striking we have only to remember that ice, which melts, more slowly in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirt.

SCIENTIFIC POINTERS.

The amount of rain with a falling barometer in Great Britain is twice that with a rising barometer. The ratio diminishes as we go to seaward.

In recent years it has been claimed by chemists that the changes attending the dissolution of metals in acids are only in part electrical and in part chemical.

The quality of the effects produced by aluminum and copper diaphragms for telephones is very remarkable, as they give the timbre of sounds and of articulate speech far better than iron.

The cost of the Paris Exposition to the French Government and city of Paris is estimated at \$10,000,000 in a paper on this subject just read by M. Fontaine before the International Society of Electricians at Paris. As there are 50,000 exhibitors and each will spend an average of \$200, this would amount to \$10,000,000 more, or an aggregate for the whole cost of the Exhibition of about \$20,000,000.

The chain-gang system of building country roads, as practised in some parts of Georgia, is said to work so well that in Floyd county a gang of 30 convicts macadamized 5 miles road per year, and have already completed about 40 miles of good turnpike. The advocates of the system maintain that this is better policy than keeping misdemeanor convicts idle at the public expense. The gangs work slowly, but the result is secured at one-third of contract prices.

A prominent railway superintendent is quoted as predicting a reform in fast train service. Instead of long and heavy trains, which must be pulled at speeds well up to the limit of safety on down grades and levels to make up the time lost in climbing grades, the fast trains will be made up with not more than four cars and with heavy locomotives able to keep up their speed without slackening on all but the steepest grades. The reduced capacity of such trains would amply justify the extra price for accommodations upon them advocated by Receiver McNulty of the N.Y. & N.H. When the profit and loss account is figured up, however, such trains will seem less attractive than they do in a more vague proposition.

In a recent paper on the hygiene of Japanese houses the common idea that dwelling houses in that country are very unhealthy was distinctly disproved. The remarkably small infant mortality among the Japanese shows that their homes are healthy and suited to their modes of life.

Coal vs. coke fuel has been tried in a comparative test by Mr. Edwards, engineer in charge of the Detroit water works, with the following result:—Coal cost \$4.22 per ton and gas coke cost \$2.90. In the first 18 days in April coal was used, with the average result that 783 gallons of water were pumped per pound of coal. During the remaining 14 days coke was used, and 887 gallons of water were pumped per pound of coke. In other words, while one dollar's worth of coal handled 371,971 gallons of water, the same amount of money expended in coke handled 593,793 gallons of water.

Iron bricks, so called, are said to be in satisfactory use for street paving in Germany. These bricks are made by mixing equal parts of finely-ground red argillaceous slate and finely-ground clay, with the addition of 5 per cent of iron ore. The ingredients thus mixed together are then moistened with a solution of 25 per cent of sulphate of iron, to which fine iron ore is added. After this, the compound is shaped in a press, dried, dipped once more in a nearly concentrated solution of finely-ground iron ore, and then baked in an oven for about 48 hours, in a reducing flame.

"Is Mr. Bromley tall?" "Personally he is." "Personally?" "Yes. Officially he is short—\$20,000 short. That's why he went on the Continent."

Lovers may be poets they write one of 'verses'.

When you put your fingers into somebody else's pie, you must expect to get your fingers weighed.

Fish are not weighed in their own scales, simply because fish scales are not built that weigh.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

CONRAN—O'LOUGAN—April 18, at St. Patrick's, Kurrachi, India, Corless Joseph Felix, second son of the late T. Conran, M. Inst., C.E., Cork, to Bridget, youngest daughter of the late Joseph O'Logan, R. I. Academy, Dublin.

MORAHAN—DARGAN—May 14, at the Heath, Catholic Church, Maryborough, by the Rev. Thomas Monahan, C.O., brother of the bridegroom, James, second son of Patrick Monahan, Hodgstown, county Kildare, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late James Dargan, C.E.

MCQUILLAN—BELL—May 12, at Saint Patrick's Church, Belfast, Charles, son of the late Jas. McQuillan, Carracastle, county Antrim, to Catherine Teresa, daughter of David Bell, Melbourne, Australia, and niece of Bernard McQuillan, Avondale, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast.

PRIMROSE—KENNY—At the Catholic Church, Sheerness, England, Commander George Anson Primrose, C.B., to Mary, daughter of T. E. Kenny, Esq., M.P., for Halifax, N.S., and granddaughter of Sir Edward Kenny, late Receiver-General of Canada.

SHERIDAN—MALLON—May 16, at Eskey, county Sligo, James, eldest son of the late Thomas Sheridan, Fortland, Eskey, to Catherine, fourth daughter of Michael Malloney, Killeaduff, Eskey.

STEVENS—HEHR—May 14, at the Catholic Church, County Clare, by the Rev. Hugh Gleeson, P.F., James, eldest son of Michael Stevens, of Binnfad, to Maria, second daughter of the late Patrick Hehr, of County Cottage, county Clare.

WELDON—DUNNAN—May 18, at the Church of the Assumption, Delvin, James Weldon, Killoogh School, Delvin, to Fanny, eldest daughter of John Dunne, Williamstown, Delvin, and late of Cahir, county Tipperary.

DIED.

ANDERSON—May 18, at Katoath, John Anderson, in his 88th year.

BLAKE—May 22, at No. 50 North King street, Dublin, Bernard, eldest son of Michael Blake, Dunsinghlin, late of Darcy's Brewery.

BRNE—May 19, at Rockfield, Dundrum, Peter, widow of the late John Rose Byrne, Esq.

BRNE—May 19, at 1 Leeson lane, Dublin, William Burke, formerly of 165 Lower Leeson street.

CHERRY—At Pallas, Roskeen, Mallow, Nora Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Cherry, of Mary street, Cork.

CONNOLLY—May 18, at his residence, Mell, Drogheda, John Connolly.

CONNOR—May 19, at his residence, Balrothery, Ellen, the beloved wife of William Connor.

CURRY—May 22, at 173 Townsend street, Dublin, New Castle, and 21 Maria street, Dublin, May 22, at 16 Charleville terrace, North Circular road, Dublin, Christy, youngest son of John Curry, aged 10 years.

CASEY—May 20, at his residence, Boharard, Newbridge, county Kildare, Thomas Casey, aged 56 years.

CULLEN—May 21, at the residence of Matthew Lee, Esq., J. P., Killunne House, Kildare, from concussion of the brain, Theobald, third son of the late Michael Cullen, Esq., Greenfield, Maynooth, aged 27 years.

CARROLL—May 20, at his residence, No. 1 Theobald street, Ringsend, Dublin, Mrs. Catherine Carroll, wife of Thomas Carroll, aged 70 years.

DUNGOOLY—May 20, at his late residence, Drumlane, Newry, Henry Joseph, eldest son of the late Charles Drumgoole, Newry, aged 27 years.

DUNNE—May 18, at Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, Peter Dunne, of 3 Malpas terrace, Malpas street, aged 78 years.

DUNNE—May 17, at the residence of her son, Breelastown House, Ardee, Anne, widow of the late Patrick Dunne, aged 73 years.

DEGAN—May 22, at Belmont place, Middle Gardiner street, Dublin, Francis Degan.

EWING—May 19, at Alpha House, Drumcondra road, Dublin, Frederick Charles, eldest son of Charles Henry and Temple Ewing.

GREENAN—May 18, at his residence, Castleknock, co. Dublin, Patrick Greenan.

GERARD—May 19, at Ballycorry, county Westmeath, John Gerard, photographer, after a tedious illness, aged 69 years.

GLYNN—May 17, at his residence, Kilmish, co. Clare, Michael Glynn, Esq., J. P., aged 70 years.

GORMAN—May 20, at 41 Upper Gardiner street, Dublin, Mary A. wife of Patrick Gorman, aged 27 years.

HUGHES—May 23, at his residence, 77 South Circular road, Dublin, William Hughes, aged 65 years.

HAMMOND—May 21, at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, after a long and tedious illness, Teresa Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Hammond, 18 Upper Buckingham street, aged 17 years.

HEALY—May 22, at his late residence, 10 Marlborough street, Dublin, after a tedious illness, John Healy, son of Thomas and Susan Healy.

KERNAN—May 20, at his residence, Annie, Catherine, daughter of Patrick Kernan, brother of the Rev. L. Kernan, P.P., Magheracross.

KIRWAN—May 23, at St. Joseph's road, Dublin, John Kirwan, late of Mountrath, Queen's County.

KEHOE—May 21, at Clough, Balinglass, Peter Kehoe, aged 66 years.

LAWSON—At the Hospices for the Dying, Harold's cross, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Lawlor, late of 17 Gray square.

MACDONNITT—May 24, at 21 Rathgar avenue, Dublin, Nannie, wife of Owen MacDonnitt, Esq.

MULHOLLAND—May 23, at her residence, Barack street, Dundalk, at an advanced age, Mary, widow of the late Owen Mulholland.

MCGOWAN—May 19, at the residence of her son, Mr. John McGowan, Glenmalur, Mrs. Mary McGowan, relict of the late Mr. Anthony McGowan, aged 70 years.

MOONEY—May 18, at Leixlip Castle, Catherine, aged 84 years, wife of William Mooney, Esq.

MURRAY—May 17, accidentally drowned at Clonsilla, co. Dublin, James Murray, for 30 years the faithful servant of Wm. Dowling, Esq., Clonsilla.

MOLONEY—May 17, at Thomastown, Tipperary, of congestion of the lungs, Dr. C.B. Mooney, coroner, eldest son of James Moloney, Esq., Gurdrum, aged 26 years.

MALONE—May 17, at his residence, The Hill, Malahide, John Malone, aged 66 years.

MCINTYRE—May 23, at her residence, 2 Green street, Dublin, Anne, wife of Patrick McIntyre.

MORRIS—At the residence of her brother, No. 116 Harold's cross, Dublin, Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Morris.

LOVE—At her residence, Molluskard, county Dublin, Bridget, widow of the late Thomas Love.

O'BRIEN—May 24, at his residence, Glebe Hill, Killoe, Jeremiah O'Brien, formerly of Rynin, county Tipperary, aged 72 years.

O'CONNOLLY—At St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, Michael M. F. O'Connell, late of 55 Great Brunswick street, 22 years, eldest son of Michael and Mary O'Connell, formerly of York street.

PHILLIPS—May 17, at the residence of his son-in-law, John J. Magauran, 109 Laocore road, London, W., after a few days' illness, of congestion of the lungs, Jonathan Adair Phillips, M.A., T.C.D., Barrister-at-Law, Dublin, aged 64 years.

PARKES—May 20, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, Mary Parkes, aged 17 years, daughter of the late William Parkes, Birmingham, granddaughter of the late William Condon, of Sironet, Tipperary.

ROUSE—May 17, at his residence, Opeagh, Philipstown, King's County, John Rouse, farmer.

TOWNSEND—May 20, at Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying, Harold's cross, Dublin, Timothy Townsend.

YOUNG—May 20, at the Richmond Hospital, Dublin, Jas. Young, ex-Sergeant-Major 5th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the late John Young, Luccan.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

The Value of Keeping a Clean Farm—Keeping Down Thistles—Grubs on Cattle—General Notes.

A GOOD WAY TO PULVERIZE MANURE. A while since in passing along the road we saw a farmer and his men engaged in pulverizing the cattle droppings on a meadow. The men were breaking up pieces and scattering them with a hoe as well as they could, while the farmer with a good sized bush, on the top of which he sat—a goodly sized man too—was contentedly riding over the field finishing the work.

We looked to see what was the effect and were somewhat surprised to notice how completely the manure was pulverized, and not only this, but it was brushed down close to the ground, where it would do the most good. We knew the brushing was good for this kind of work, and admired the thoughtfulness of the man in making it more effective in the manner described. He saved his own strength and did a good bit of work, simply by a little ingenuity.—[Ex.]

CLEAN UP THE FARM.

Allowing brush to grow in a pasture may be excusable, but there appears to be no excuse for allowing them to grow in mowing or cultivated fields. If there is anything that detracts from the appearance of a farm, it is having the sides by the walls and fences covered with a growth of weeds. We have been past farms where, in consequence of sprouts, bushes and weeds, it was almost impossible to even get a glimpse of the field it bordered, even though it was clear beyond. Where such cases exist there is need of reform, and there is no better season of the year in which to perform the labor of clearing away the nuisance than now. Old hedgerows can be cut down, the brush piled up and burned and the improvement in the looks of the field will more than pay for all the labor required. This condition in cultivated fields is quite frequently the result of negligence during the period of cultivation. It is hardly possible with the plow to break up the soil close to a fence or wall, and in fact too many instances this narrow strip is allowed to remain untouched during the entire period of cultivation, and is the very place where foul weeds will lodge and finally germinate, and we hardly ever had a field left in that way but that it became pretty well started with a foul growth of rank weeds or bushes. Although it requires a little extra labor at first to accomplish it, it is usually well to grub out from the fence, and especially so by the sides of walls, all that cannot be uprooted by the plough, so the entire surface of the field may be cultivated and kept clean. Then when hedgerows to be left to be out at some convenient season. There is yet for us the old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine."—Germantown Telegraph.

GRUBS ON CATTLE.

As spring advances small lumps or tumors will be found on the backs of the cattle, and in such a large white grub will be found. These grubs are often called wolves and other local names, but they are really the larva of a large bot or gadfly which lays eggs in the skin, which it punctures or stings with its ovipositor. These flies torment the cattle in July or August; besides the holes are seriously damaged. A day may be well spent in destroying the grubs which are now nearly ready to emerge from the holes in the skin through which they breathe. By constantly squeezing the tumor they will be forced out, and killed; or a few drops of oil squeezed in from a squit will kill them.—American Agriculturist.

KEEPING DOWN THISTLES.

The best way to keep down thistles is to cut them off as fast as they appear above the ground. No plant can endure such treatment and the thistle is no exception. They will in time become exhausted and die. The work must be done at the proper time, however, and must not be neglected, as a single plant, if allowed to grow, will cause extra work. The thistles must never be allowed to mature seed, and if the tops are kept down the roots will be given extra duty and left to spread. Persistent warfare, however, is necessary.

SHEEP IN PASTURE.

One great good from sheep in the common pasture is the keeping of weeds, the sheep eating the tops off before going to seed. Already we hear of trouble in pasture for dairy cows, the weeds coming in so thick as to give bad favor to butter. Sheep will in a great measure remedy this. We would like to see more of our intelligent farmers keep sheep. It always pays.—Rural Home.

DISEASE IN THE HOE.

The New York Press says:—The hog is the most susceptible of all the animals of the farm to disease, and therefore demands constant care, which should especially not be remitted at this season of the year. The prevalence of disease commonly classed as cholera, and the great fatality caused by it, should be sufficient inducement to the greatest care at all seasons.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Throw your onion seed into water and see that which sinks.

The sure way to break a hen from egg eating is to cut off her head.

Pine peach trees in the spring, after the cold, freezing weather is over.

Food that is calculated to fatten an animal rapidly should be used sparingly.

Put at the head of your herd, address an exchange, a pure-blood bull of dairy type.

Mich ears should be observed in all ways keeping seed-corn perfectly dry during storage.

Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up in the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits.

Grade up all approaches to the barn and outhouses if you wish to avoid slush. Open all ditches and afford easy opportunity for the surface water to flow away.

Chickens should not be expected to take the place of grain. It is a good feed for

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

CONRAN—O'LOUGAN—April 18, at St. Patrick's, Kurrachi, India, Corless Joseph Felix, second son of the late T. Conran, M. Inst., C.E., Cork, to Bridget, youngest daughter of the late Joseph O'Logan, R. I. Academy, Dublin.

MORAHAN—DARGAN—May 14, at the Heath, Catholic Church, Maryborough, by the Rev. Thomas Monahan, C.O., brother of the bridegroom, James, second son of Patrick Monahan, Hodgstown, county Kildare, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late James Dargan, C.E.

MCQUILLAN—BELL—May 12, at Saint Patrick's Church, Belfast, Charles, son of the late Jas. McQuillan, Carracastle, county Antrim, to Catherine Teresa, daughter of David Bell, Melbourne, Australia, and niece of Bernard McQuillan, Avondale, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast.

PRIMROSE—KENNY—At the Catholic Church, Sheerness, England, Commander George Anson Primrose, C.B., to Mary, daughter of T. E. Kenny, Esq., M.P., for Halifax, N.S., and granddaughter of Sir Edward Kenny, late Receiver-General of Canada.

SHERIDAN—MALLON—May 16, at Eskey, county Sligo, James, eldest son of the late Thomas Sheridan, Fortland, Eskey, to Catherine, fourth daughter of Michael Malloney, Killeaduff, Eskey.

STEVENS—HEHR—May 14, at the Catholic Church, County Clare, by the Rev. Hugh Gleeson, P.F., James, eldest son of Michael Stevens, of Binnfad, to Maria, second daughter of the late Patrick Hehr, of County Cottage, county Clare.

WELDON—DUNNAN—May 18, at the Church of the Assumption, Delvin, James Weldon, Killoogh School, Delvin, to Fanny, eldest daughter of John Dunne, Williamstown, Delvin, and late of Cahir, county Tipperary.

DIED.

ANDERSON—May 18, at Katoath, John Anderson, in his 88th year.

BLAKE—May 22, at No. 50 North King street, Dublin, Bernard, eldest son of Michael Blake, Dunsinghlin, late of Darcy's Brewery.

BRNE—May 19, at Rockfield, Dundrum, Peter, widow of the late John Rose Byrne, Esq.

BRNE—May 19, at 1 Leeson lane, Dublin, William Burke, formerly of 165 Lower Leeson street.

CHERRY—At Pallas, Roskeen, Mallow, Nora Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Cherry, of Mary street, Cork.

CONNOLLY—May 18, at his residence, Mell, Drogheda, John Connolly.

CONNOR—May 19, at his residence, Balrothery, Ellen, the beloved wife of William Connor.

CURRY—May 22, at 173 Townsend street, Dublin, New Castle, and 21 Maria street, Dublin, May 22, at 16 Charleville terrace, North Circular road, Dublin, Christy, youngest son of John Curry, aged 10 years.

CASEY—May 20, at his residence, Boharard, Newbridge, county Kildare, Thomas Casey, aged 56 years.

CULLEN—May 21, at the residence of Matthew Lee, Esq., J. P., Killunne House, Kildare, from concussion of the brain, Theobald, third son of the late Michael Cullen, Esq., Greenfield, Maynooth, aged 27 years.

CARROLL—May 20, at his residence, No. 1 Theobald street, Ringsend, Dublin, Mrs. Catherine Carroll, wife of Thomas Carroll, aged 70 years.

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DEGAN—May 22, at Belmont place, Middle Gardiner street, Dublin, Francis Degan.

EWING—May 19, at Alpha House, Drumcondra road, Dublin, Frederick Charles, eldest son of Charles Henry and Temple Ewing.

GREENAN—May 18, at his residence, Castleknock, co.



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THE PATRON OF THINGS LOST.

The Feast of St. Anthony of Padua Celebrated on Thursday Last.

St. Anthony of Padua was born in the year 1155, in Lisbon, Portugal. His parents were virtuous, wealthy and of noble birth. Ferdinand was the name given to the saint in baptism, which was changed to Anthony when he became a Franciscan.

When on shore Anthony learned that St. Francis was then holding a chapter of the Order at Assisi, and the wish to see the Holy Founder determined him to go thither. He journeyed toward Assisi, and conversed with St. Francis, and obtained permission to remain in Italy.

St. Francis heard with delight of this great treasure hidden and discovered within his Order. He wrote to him, appointing him to teach theology. He taught theology with great success, but gradually he abandoned the lecturing room to devote himself more immediately to the conversion of sinners, making his home principally at Padua.

The fruits of St. Anthony's missionary labors were wonderful. He preached usually in large cathedrals or in the open fields, because the mere intimation that he was about to preach drew thousands to the place.

tools, with his task unfinished; the farmer would unyoke his oxen, with his field ploughed; the aged and the young, rich and poor, would leave business or pleasure to listen with wonder and delight to an orator.

St. Anthony, when in Rome, preached before the Pope and the Sacred College, and with such effect, that His Holiness, speaking of him afterwards to the Cardinal, called him the "Ark of the Covenant," meaning thereby that his mind was a storehouse of sacred learning and profound knowledge of the Scriptures.

Leaving Rome, St. Anthony retired to Mt. Alverne, the wild, precipitous mountains, where St. Francis had received the sacred stigmata. There he passed from two to three months, the happiest of his life, and it was with feelings of deep regret that he left its peace and solitude to preach the Lent in Padua.

After his death, so many miracles were wrought through the intercession of St. Anthony, that he was canonized the following year. Thirty-two years after his death, a stately church was erected under his invocation in Padua, and his remains were translated thither.

Bad Associates.

The old saying that "evil communications corrupt good manners" says the Baltimore Sun gives but feeble expression to the dangers attending bad associations and familiarity with bad associates.

St. Francis heard with delight of this great treasure hidden and discovered within his Order. He wrote to him, appointing him to teach theology. He taught theology with great success, but gradually he abandoned the lecturing room to devote himself more immediately to the conversion of sinners, making his home principally at Padua.

manner. Association with him exposes his friends and acquaintances to his malicious tongue, to the injury, it may be, of their reputations. It does worse than this; it helps to give him a standing reputation among strangers without which he would more quickly fall to his proper level.

CURRENT SUPERSTITIONS.

Information Obtained from Old Women in Countries Near and Far.

The funeral procession must not cross a river. The last name a dying person calls is the next to follow.

A dish-cloth hung on a door-knob is a sign of death in a family. The corpse must not pass twice over any part of the same road.

To dance on the ground indicates disaster or death within a year. Whoever works on a sick person's dress he or she die within a year.

If a hoe be carried through a house some one will die before the year is out. If thirteen sit at a table the one who rises first will not live through the year.

The person on whom the eyes of a dying person last rest will be the first to die. Whoever counts the carriages at a passing funeral will die within the year.

To break a looking-glass is a sign of death in the family before the year closes. If three persons look at the same time into a mirror one will die within the year.

The clock should be stopped at the time of death, as its running will bring ill luck. If one dies, and no rigor mortis ensues, it indicates a speedy second death in the family.

If a hearse is drawn by two white horses death in the neighborhood will occur in a month. It is unlucky in a funeral for those present to re-pass the house where death has occurred.

If rain falls on a new made grave there will be another death in the family within the year. If the grave is left open over Sunday another death will occur before the Sunday following.

To keep the corpse in the house over Sunday will bring death in the family before the year is out. If rain falls into an open grave another burial in the cemetery will occur within three days.

A funeral entering a church before the morning means death to some of the entering party. To put on a bonnet or hat of one in mourning is the sign that you will wear one before the year is out.

If any one comes to a funeral after the procession starts another death will occur in the same house. In Switzerland, if a grave is left open over Sunday, it is said that within four weeks one of the village will die.

If, during a sickness, a pair of shears be dropped in such a manner that the point sticks into the floor, it indicates the death of the sick person. When a woman who has been sewing puts her thumb on the table as she sits down to eat, it is a sign that she will be left a widow if she marries.

A common saying in England is: "Happy is the corpse the rain falls on." This belief exists also in the United States. Thus it is said that if rain falls at the time of the funeral it is a sign that the dead has gone to Heaven.

Purity of Wedding Rings. What is a wedding-ring? It is a pledge of affection—a symbol of marriage—a cherished possession. But what characterizes it? Many people have been much surprised to learn by the decision in a recent case that there is some legal standard of purity for a wedding-ring.

We all know that the usual fineness of a wedding-ring is 22 carats—only two parts of alloy being put in, that being necessary to enable the gold to be worked. When the ring is put on a young maiden's finger, it is lovingly hoped that she may live to wear it for many years. Therefore, the gold of which it is made is as fine as possible, so that it may wear the same in colour and brightness all through, till the tiny thread that hangs on the aged matron's finger, though worn away like her years and her strength, is still as bright as her honour, as pure as her tried and tested love. Yet, for practical and sentimental reasons alike, a wedding-ring should be of the finest gold possible.

But the jeweller who has been fined for selling plain gold rings containing a large proportion of alloy was, probably as much taken by surprise as most of the general public at the discovery that there was any standard fineness for wedding-rings.

A Land Without Laughter. The Irish have been described by novelists and travelers as a light-hearted and rollicking people—full of fun and quick in repartee—a devil-mo-care race of folks, equally ready to dance or to fight. I have not found them so. I found them in the west of Ireland a sad and despondent people; care-worn, broken-hearted, and shrouded in gloom.

Never once did I see a merry eye or hear the sound of a merry voice. Old men and boys, old women and girls—young men and maidens—all were grave and sad and every honest-looking as if the plague of the firstborn had smitten it that day. Rachel, weeping for her children, who had passed unnoticed among these warm-hearted peasants, or, if she had been noticed, they would only have said, "She is one of us."

A home without a child is cheerless enough; but here is a whole region without a child's laugh in it. Cabins full of children, and the boldest youngsters gleefully to tell tales youngsters to be quiet. The famine has tamed their restless spirits, and they crowd around a bit of peat fire without uttering a word. Often they do not look a second time at the stranger who comes into their cabin.—Redpath's Ireland Letters to N. Y. Tribune.

Priests Have Rights. Hitherto, priests have been next door to outlaws in Austria, says the London Observer at least as far as the libel law is concerned.

No paper dare make any attack on the private character of a layman, but there is a general notion that when such attacks are directed against a priest, they may be made with perfect impunity. This has now become an exploded notion, thanks to the action taken by Father Eichhorn, who is parish priest at Floridefeld, and also represents that place in the Austrian Parliament.

Some time ago the *Austrian Zeitung* made an attack upon his character, stating among other things: "A man of this description has no business to sit in Parliament. It is a known thing that at one time he got into trouble for having committed high treason by insulting the person of the Emperor."

Father Eichhorn forthwith brought an action against the editor and printer of the paper, both of whom declared that the statement had been made to them by a school teacher residing in Galicia. This man was in due course put on his trial before a Vienna jury, found guilty, and sentenced to six weeks imprisonment, "sharpened" by several fast-days. This being the first time a Catholic priest has emerged victoriously from an action for libel, a wholesome terror has been struck into the equal souls of the vile wretches who earn their living by throwing mud and traducing the characters of respectable people.

Starvation Wages. After a careful investigation the New York Sun concludes that forty thousand working women in that city are receiving wages so low that they are compelled to accept charity or starve. Such a condition in a country calling itself civilized, much less Christian, is too infamous to require comment.

Speculators rolling in ill-gotten millions, and delicate women denied enough return for their toil to ward off starvation—does history bear a blacker blot even among barbarians? Yet this is only one instance, and still the number of similar cases is increasing. It is unreasonable to look for the flashing of the lightning of popular wrath and the crashing of the thunders of the indignation of the people.—N. W. Chronicle.

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COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—A few sales have been made during the week for shipment to Quebec at \$4.50 for straight rollers; but this is the only outside demand reported. The local trade, however, has improved somewhat and a fair volume of business has transpired at prices which have ruled in favor of buyers.

In spite of the closing down of a number of Ontario mills, the offerings from Western millers do not diminish. Stocks here consist chiefly of sack flour, the supply in barrels being very light compared with that of former years at this time. The market on the whole is a tame and decidedly waiting one, with prices very irregular. We quote:—Patent, winter, \$5.00 to 5.50; Patent, spring, \$5.10 to 5.60; Straight roller, \$4.50 to 4.75; Extra, 4.25 to 4.45; Superfine, \$3.85 to 4.00; Out down, Superior, \$3.45 to 3.50; City Strong Bakers, \$5.60 to 5.75; Strong Bakers, \$5.10 to 5.50; Ontario bakers, extra, \$2.10 to 2.35; Superfine bakers, \$1.50 to 2.00.

CATTLE.—Western meal is in liberal supply, and some "cutting" has been going on. We quote bakers at \$1.70 to \$2 for ordinary, and at \$1.85 to \$2.10 for granulated.

GRAIN.—Very little change has taken place in this market during the week. We quote bran \$1.50 to \$1.50 for car lots, with higher prices for small quantities. Shorts \$1.50 to \$1.55, and middling \$1.85 to \$2.20. A car of bran was offered at \$1.10, but the quality was not choice.

WHEAT.—The market here is very unsettled, and although sales of Manitoba No. 1 and 2 hard are reported here at very low prices they only refer to a few car lots, round quantities being almost impossible to obtain. We know of a buyer in this market who is anxious to get a round quantity of No. 1 to fill contracts, and he informs us that he does not know where his car lots or butchers' lots, and \$1.00 here and there they cannot get the stuff in round lots at that figure. Prices are therefore more or less nominal. A lot of 4,000 bushels of No. 2 hard was sold at \$1.00 in elevator here.

CORN.—Some large sales of corn have recently been made for shipment from Chicago to British ports via Montreal, on account of both Montreal and Chicago shippers, on the basis of 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c here in bond. Duty paid corn is quoted at 50c to 51c.

PEAS.—The market here is steady, with sales of car lots at 70c to 75c, equal to 7 1/2c at float. OATS.—The market continues easy under liberal offerings. A round lot was offered at 30c, but as the best bid was 29c it will be put into store. We quote 23c to 24c as offered.

BARLEY.—The sales of 12,000 bushels is reported at 46c per bushel, the quality being good, and we quote 46c to 50c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Prices are nominal at about 10c per lb. MAIZE.—Montreal malt 70c to 85c per bushel. SWEET.—Market dull; timothy seed \$2.05 to \$2.15 for Canadian. American \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover \$3c to 3c per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Dealers report a fair volume of business during the week. Montreal short cut mess pork is getting scarce and sales have been made at \$5 within the past few days to \$11 out of town orders. Round lots of world of course be shaded. A fair business has transpired in Chicago lard at \$12.25 to \$12.50 per barrel of 20 pounds. There is very little Canadian lard in the market. In smoked meats, a fair amount of business has been put through, especially in hams, which have been sold at 11c in round lots. Tallow is quiet but steady. Canada short cut mess pork, per cwt, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Mess pork, Western, per cwt, \$14.75; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Bacon, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 10c to 10 1/2c; Shoulders, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5 1/2c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Under accumulating supplies and slow enquiry, the butter market is in a very weak and unsettled condition. Creamery is quoted at 18c to 19c, but at these figures there is very little actual business reported. In Western dairy, a lot of 250 packages was said to have been offered at 13c. A nice fresh lot of Eastern Townships was sold at 17c. The impression prevails amongst our leading dealers and shippers that there will be very little business until prices recede materially.

CHEESE.—The market has apparently assumed a firmer temper since last report, sales for this week's shipment having been made at 8 1/2c to 9c for finest white, with 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c paid for a few exceptionally fine lots of colored. Grades somewhat lower in quality have been made at 8c to 8 1/2c, although one lot claimed to be finest white was sold at 8 1/2c. The chief interest will centre in the result of the sales at Brookville and Belleville to-day, which we expect will be known before we go to press. A heavy make is said to be in progress in the principal cheese sections, and large offerings are expected at both Boards. The public bids advanced 6d yesterday to 45c, which should have a stiffening effect in the country. Private advices state that parties are offering to contract the June make at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c in the country, but whether this is a bluff game or not it is difficult to say. The shipments this week from Montreal are only 25,000 boxes, against 34,000 boxes for the corresponding week last year, showing a decrease of 11,000 boxes, which is somewhat of a surprise. The Belleville market was received with sales at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—The market is steady with sales of round lots reported at both 15c and 13 1/2c. The demand continues good owing to excellent quality of receipts which meet with pretty ready sale.

HONEY.—Market is quiet at \$1.15 to \$1.60 as to quantity and quality. HONEY.—We quote extracted 10c to 12c; honey in comb 10c to 14c.

MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Maple syrup, 3 1/2c to 4c per lb in wood. Sugar, 6c to 7 1/2c. HOPS.—Market dull. We quote prices here as follows:—Choice 1888 Canadian, 19c to 20c; medium to good, 12c to 16c. Old hops, 6c to 9c.

HAY.—Car lots \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 1, smaller lots bringing higher figures. No. 2, \$11 to \$12. A good shipping demand is reported.

APPLES.—The market continues dull, prices ranging from \$3.85 to \$3.87 per 100 lbs for first pick.

FRUITS, &c. ORANGES.—The market is steady under a good demand, with sales of cases of Valencia at \$7.50 to \$8.50; boxes \$4.50; half boxes fancy fruit \$3.75; ordinary do \$2.00 to \$2.25.

LEMONS.—We quote \$3.50 to \$4.50 per box as to quality. STRAWBERRIES.—Arrivals have been fair but the quality of some of the fruit was very poor, and prices have arranged all the way from 7c up to 25c as to quantity and quality. To-day the supply was very light and sales were made at 22c to 30c per quart. The average prices have been about 12c to 16c.

BANANAS.—The demand is slow. Sales are reported at 7c to \$1.25 per bunch for red and yellow. CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—Sales of apples in half crates have been made at \$2.50. California cherries in 10 lb boxes, \$2.50. Peaches \$2.50, and plums \$2.50.

COCONUTS.—Market unchanged at \$4.50 to \$5 per 100. PINEAPPLES.—At 8c to 20c each. ONIONS.—Bermdon onions have sold at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per crate.

CORNBREAD.—In better demand with sales of round lots at 50c in cars. Smaller lots, 60c to 75c per bag.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR.—The market is strong for both raw and refined, at a 1/2c to 3/4c advance all round. Barbadoes molasses is also firm at 46c, some holders asking 46c.

CROCKERY.—The chief business is in dry codfish, which is quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per quintal. Sea trout at \$3.50 to \$4.00. British Columbia salmon, \$6.50 for half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbis.

FISH OILS.—Steam refined seal oil steady at 42c to 43c. Cod oil firm at 38c to 40c for Newfoundland, 35c to 37c for Gaspe, and 33c to 35c for Halifax. Cod liver oil 70c for Newfoundland and \$1.10 for Norway.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending June 15th were as follows:—140; left over from previous week, 18; total for week, 158; shipped during week, 130; sales for week, 9; left for city, 9; on hand for sale, 100—158. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per C. T. R., ex-S.S. Concordia, 2 horses and 6 ponies consigned to J. S. Bell, at Morrisburg, Ind. Trade at these stables during the week was quiet. We have on hand for sale 10 very fine workmen and drivers with two car loads to arrive on Monday.

MONTREAL STOOK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending June 15th, 1899, were as follows:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 1423 62 237

Over from last week, 115 60 20 Total for week, 1538 122 245 237 Left on hand, 388 150 100 Total exports for week 2299 100 100 previous week 3207 231

Our receipts of cattle fell considerably short of last week, owing probably to the bad reports from the other side, still there has been a fair trade and little change in values either in export or butcher's lots. The market being well supplied mostly with inferior stock. Short supply of sheep. Hogs quiet, choice lots bringing 5 1/2c. We quote the following as being fair values:—Export, 4c to 4 1/2c; Butchers good, 4c to 4 1/2c; Butchers Med., 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; Butchers Culls, 3c to 3 1/2c; Sheep, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; Hogs, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c; Calves, 2c to 3c.

Crop Prospects. WINNIPEG, Man., June 16.—The first crop bulletin of the province has just been issued, and gives most favorable reports from all parts of the country. Seeding was general throughout the province on April 1st. Rain was needed at some places and high winds did little damage, but wheat crops suffered no injury. The condition of hay meadows and pastures on June 1st was better than previous years. Butter and cheese making promises to be carried on with greater energy than ever. A large number of factories are being established. The condition of live stock generally on June 1st was the best in a number of years, owing largely to a mild winter and the early date at which grass became sufficient for feeding. The total number in the province is 45,745; cattle, 148,209; sheep, 31,341; pigs, 15,744. Quantities of land which are being summer fallowed are greatly increasing. Total area prepared for crop this year is 893,492 acres, compared with 636,295 in 1887. Total area under wheat, 623,245 acres, being an increase of 191,111 over 1887. There are 218,744 acres in oats, an increase of 63,569; the barley acreage is 50,258; an increase of 24,123 acres. A larger area of flax is reported than ever, there being 13,333 acres under crop, against 8,559 in 1887. There are 11,941 acres in potatoes, being an increase of 1,150 over 1887. An encouraging increase is shown in area of roots. A computation of reports from 500 correspondents give a most gratifying condition of crops.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, JUNE 16, 1899. DAME HERMINIE DESJARDINS, Mayor of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to these presents, in view of the fact that the said Dame Herminie Desjardins is the owner of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to the property of the said Dame Herminie Desjardins, in the name of the Defendant. The action is instituted by the Plaintiff in the name of the Defendant. Montreal, 18th June, 1899. J. J. BEAUBOAMP, Atty. for Plaintiff.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Best dress goods sold at price of Medium dress goods at S. Carsley's. Great demand at S. Carsley's for black Italian wearproof silk, best silk to wear.

Now showing at remarkably low prices, high class dress goods in all the leading shades, at S. Carsley's. "Important note." The reason S. Carsley's costume trade keeps increasing every season is because they always show the latest novelties and largest variety at lowest prices.

Mail Orders always give Satisfaction.

Table listing various silk and dress goods items such as SILKS, SILKS WHEN PURCHASING A SILK DRESS, SILKS "ITALIAN WEARPROOF," etc.

Mail Orders receive immediate attention.

Table listing various mantle and dress goods items such as MANTLES, MANTLES GREAT BARGAINS, MANTLES NOW OFFERED, etc.

Mail Orders satisfactorily filled.

Table listing various black goods items such as BLACK GOODS, GREAT BARGAINS, BLACK OFFERED, etc.

Mail Orders Receive Careful Attention.

Table listing various dress goods items such as DRESS GOODS, The Right Place To Go For, Dress Choice Dress Goods, etc.

Extensive alterations have just been made in the Millinery Department, and judging from what the customers say, it is without doubt the finest millinery show room in the Dominion.

Table listing various millinery items such as TASTE FOR MILLINERY, TASTE FOR MILLINERY, TASTE FOR MILLINERY.

Having secured the services of a first-class Milliner, ladies can depend on having their Hats and Bonnets trimmed with taste and elegance and turned out in a style never before equalled in Canada.

Table listing various millinery items such as MILLINERY, MILLINERY, MILLINERY.

A full and splendid assortment of Summer Hats.

Table listing various millinery items such as MILLINERY, MILLINERY, MILLINERY.

Sewing Silks and Twists are the best for all use. With smooth even thread and bright color, a fine finish, they deserve the reputation they are rapidly acquiring in this market.

Clapperton's Sewing Cotton is ahead of all other makes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished, and the spool all in one length; none other can equal it for hand or machine sewing.

Table listing various millinery items such as MILLINERY, MILLINERY, MILLINERY.

NOTE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.