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VOL. XXXIX.---- NO. 43.

889. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1.

PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

Their Opinion on Chamberlain's Plan of Separate Parliaments in Ireland-The Trestment of the Protestant Minority in Canada Queted.

At a meeting in Dublin a couple of weeks ago of the Protestant Home Rule Association the chairman, Rev. Professor Galbraith of Trinity Oollege gave his views as to Irish Protestant interests in the matter of Home Rule. Professor Galbraith was one of the gentlemen who with Isaac Butt and John Martin and A. M. Sullivan and others formed the original Home Rule, or, as it was then called, Home Government Association, twenty years ago. We make the following ex-tracts from the Professor's speech :--

A pamphlet had been recently published by the Liberal-Unionist party, and a preface had the Liceral Onionist party, and a premacejand been written to it by Mr. Joseph Chamber-lain (hisses), and after various references in that pamphlet to fisheries and railways, there was a part " Local Government for Ireland." They were aware that a messure of local government had been applied to Eugland-a good, ilberal, radical measure. A bill had also been brought in for Scotland, though as far as he could see not much progress had been made with it nor was likely to be made this session. He was quite sure that these measures of local government for Rogland and Soetland were about as bitter a pill as ever Lord Salisbury swallowed. (Laughter.) But he couldn't help it because the instant that he set his face against such measures the "orutoh" (the Liberal Unionists) would fail him. Now, their business was to consider whether it would be for the interests of Irish Protestants to have local government here in such a form as had been adumbrated by Mr. Chamberlain and his friends in Birmingham. He (Prof. (Jalbraith) did not propose to go minutely into the measure, but it was very extensive and sweeping, and com-mitted very large interests to the boards or councils that were proposed to be created in this country. But the general feature of it was this. Mr. Chamberlain was opposed to what they would all like, namely-a parliament in Dublin, and proposed four councils one for Ulster, one for Munster, one for Con-naught, and one for Leinster. Now, these four provinces were

Very Ancient Divisions.

and at one time may have been associated with the social and political conditions of the country, but in his opinion they had long since ceased to have any such relation to their interests as Irishmen. (Hear, hear.) At a remote period there were not only kings for these Provinces but a fith kingdom, which had a kind of supremacy over them all, so that if there were to he councils on this hould be five instead of four. But in his opinion this mode of distribution of the local management would be absolutely disastrons to Protestant interests. How did the matter stand ? In Leinster the Uatholios were to the Protestants as 6 to 1, in Munster they were 16 to 1, in Connaught 20 to 1, while in Ulater there were 12 Protestants to 11 Catholics. The last figures put an end to the absurd statement of the Liberal Unionists that Ulster was altogether a Protestant Province. It was no such thing. As regarded the representation, there were [in Uister] 17 Nationalists to 18 Tories ; but the way to account for that was that there was

sensible conclusion, and the matter had been set at rest forever. (Applause.) If they did that he did not see why the same thing should not be done here. In the Province of Qachee the Protestants were in a considerable minority-not more than 14 or 15 per cent of the population, --- and yet they were able to live in perfect harmony and contentment with their Catholic neighbors. (Applanse.) And he was sure that the Pims (laughter)-he mentioned them because they were the most illustrious Liberal Unionist family in Ireland-would, if the necessity were put on them, rather have a single as-sembly in College Green, to which representatives would come from all parts of Ireland, than those miserable, patch-work assemblies. The next question was, Supposing they should be placed under Home Rule,

How should they Behave?

Some people said that if the Imperial Parliament and Queen Victoria were to resolve on such a measure they would not obey at all, but would immediately take up arms and become what they said they were now-rebels. (A voice-Nonsense.) General Saunderson (one of the Orange M. P.'s)-(laughter)-it was said would take the field at the head of 50,000 men, and Mr. Wm. Johnston (another Orange M. P.) for whom he had a great respect, for he was an old pupil of his, would line the ditches. He did not wish to speak disrospectfully of the Orangemen, for they were not deficient in pluck and courage and would be, he thought, good Irishmen in the end ; but that talk of their leaders was

Bankum Worthy of Bombastes Furlose.

The Orangemen should remember that in such an event they would not have the regiments on their side as heretofore, but against them, which would make a vast difference. they would not have the advantage, as some of them hinted, of the leadership of Lord Wolseley, for, without saying anything de-rogatory to the brave soldier and genoral, he was much too sensible a gentleman not to know which side of his bread was buttered. (Applause and laughter.) Then there were other Protestants who would get into the sulks and do nothing. That would be preposterous, for if they were to live they must do something, and at school sulky boys and girls were always put in the corner. Others said they would not stay here ; but where could they go to? Neither Holyhead nor Chester would be able to keep them, so that he would recommend them to make up their minds to stay where they were and try and make friends with their neighbors. He would conclude by reading for them some passages from a speech made in the House of Commons of Ottawa on the Jesuits Estate Act by Mr. O. O. Colby, a Protestant, on Tuesday, March 26th, in this year. The question was as to what should be done with estates that had

in the earth to-day. The Catholic Church recognizes the supremacy of authority ; it | Old Testament to demonstrate the charman teaches observance to law ; it teaches respect for the good order and constisuted authorities of society. It does that, and there is need of such teaching ; for the most dangerous enamy abroad to-day in this land and on this continent is a spirit of infidelity ; is a spirit of an arohy, which has no respect for any institution, human or divine ; which seeks to drag down all constituted authoritics from their seats, the Almighty from the throne of the universe, and lift up the goddess of Reason to the place or highest authority. This dangerous enemy, this insidious enemy, is infecting the popular mind, not so much in Canada -thanks largely to the safeguards thrown about its people by the Ostholic Church."

The silence with which they had listened to these words showed that they oppreciated them more than they would appreciate anything that he could say. For his part he must say that from 20 years' experience of contact with his Catholic fellow-countrymen as friends and neighbors he felt nothing else but perfect confidence in their good faith, and he deprecated the abominable doctrine put forward by men like Baliour-that these men meant any mischlef to the Protestants of Ireland.

THE BANS OF MATRIMONY.

The Reasons for Publicly Announcing Them.

To some people it seems an old, needless plece of church legislation and discipline to publish on three public festivale, on Sanday, the names of the parties intending to be married. But to the wise it is of quite a dif-ferent character. It is not to have people tease the matrimenial intended, or to furnish gossip, or to put to blush the ladies in ques-

tion. In old, medizval days, the barons, knights and exquires were pretty hold fellows, with a dash of despotism. When the ladies caught their glances and fired their bosoms, it was no uncommon thing to pounce upon her home, and hurry her away to some stronghold and by "hook or crock" force her into marriage. Or sometimes love sick swains and romantic girls, whose union was properly opposed by their parents or guardians, stole off and were wedded in private. And such mode of wedlock was called clandestine, i. e., secret. That it led to great abuse and worked lojary to society is beyond question. It interfered in some instances with the freedom of choice required for the validity of so lasting and serious a contract. It sometimes brought dishonor upon families.

Hence the publication of the hans was ordered. First the prevent abductions and to invalidating impediment exlated; Third, to have preper reception of the sacrament in all its needed graces; Fourth to electric all and the sacrament in all rick at Armoch diterature.' We see Sh Debalonged to the Jesuite, and the dispute on

tants, and yet they came to a reasonable and | ceive to be the most dangerous element abroad | dent malediction implied in the words text. He quoted examples taken from ment with which God 'visited his people' > the days of old as a consequence of drunker. ness, adding that the mysterious souteness which Balthaszar had read upon the wall during his drunken orgis might be oftentimes written with equal meaning upon the walls of many once happy homes in our midst, Human means must necessarily fail to free victime of intemperance from their passions. They must look to God for their deliverance, All good men array themselves on the side of purity, justice and tomperance ; yet when it comes to action the old church is slways foremost. She not only preaches the practice of temperance, but binds men together in those powerful associations of temperance, and places them under the influence of her saoramental system from which they derive a divine force and religious character which places them above mere conceptions of the muman mind. The rev. father then dweit upon the various means that could be employed to advance the cause of temperance. ohie amongst which he said was in training the young. Teach the child from the beginning to avoid the drags of intemperance, and when

> a man he will be able to withstand its temp tations. After the sermon the pledge of total abstinence was administered by the Rev. Father McCarthy. Solemn benediction of the Bleased Sacrament brought the ceremonias to a close, Rev. Fa'her J. A. McCallen of St. Patrick's being the culebrant.

Seats of honor were arranged in front of the rail, and were occupied by the following officers: Mesars. P. Doyle, Jas. J. Costigau, A. Brogan, N. P., M. Sharkey, Ald. P. Kenedy, A. Cullan, M. J. Ryan, P. Flannery, B Taylor, J. S. Reilly, John Lynch, C. McGuire, Jas. Meek, John L. Jensen, B. Emerson, Thos. Latimore, J. Hayes, A. T. Martin, P Mahoney and others, Rev. Fathers Mc-Carthy and Robiliard, of St. Gabriel's, Rev. Fathers J. A. McCallen, of St. Patrick's, Rev. Fathers U. Brissette, of St. Charles, and other clergymen were seated in the sanctu-

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

BFY.

Father Consty Before a Protestant Audience.

"The Irishman should be proud of the record of his country in the work of education. It is too true that we are taunted with our poverty and our ignorance and we are told that it is bacause we are Oatbolics. It is because our fathers weuld not give up their Cabbolic faith that the English robbers, after stealing the land, wanted to stral the Faith. England, Protestant England, by the most infamous code of pensi laws, isgielated our people out of learning and held them for centuries in ignorance. We should

of his the bean Harris and Father Smyth of St. Cath-arines. The building was crowded to its ut-most capacity, including in the congregation have protestant citizens. The procession in-side and outside the building was in the follow-areas of the congregation in-

wide and outside the building was in the follow-worder; Oross-bearer; 24 young boys, dress-ted in white surplices and black gowns, each bo2a. deacon of honor; Father Smyth; sub-Ping, deacon of honor; Father Smyth; sub-deacon of honor; Father Allen, of Merriton, deacon of the mass; Father Shannahan, sub deacon of the mass; Bishop O'Connor, full according in bes; six boys, dressed in purple sacerdozei r. bes ; six boys, dressed in purple soutanes:

containes: The processic 'n passed down the main sisle of the church, out through the large doors, and made a complete tour of the of the outside walls, the bieloop as' intervals sprinking the walls of the building with the boly water, and at intervals the followin's proyers were recited --"Actiones nostras," etc.; "Anti phonnam as-rerges me," was next intoned; than the "Miserere" was recited by the clergymen alternate l۳.

Arriving at the main doors again. proparatory to entering, the bishop read the prayer, "Domine Dens." On entering, the Litany of Saints was resited, proceeding to the sanctuary, where the litany was completed. Then the various sizes and wings of the church were visited, the blessing being repeated as stated times, accompanied by the pealms, "Ad Dominum," "Levavi Oscu-lus Meus," "Lestatus Sun" the whole conclud-ing by returning to the sanctnary and saying different orisons. A pontifical high mass was then celebrated by his Lordship Bishop O'Connor. This was the first celebration of a pontifical high mass in this diccess outside of St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, Bishop Walsh then delivered an eloquent and powerful sermon In the evening the scared edifice was again filled to repletion. Bishop Walah presided, Father Meyer, superior of the Car melites, and delivered an interesting and elo

PRIESTS MARKED FOR VEN-GEANCE.

quent sermon.

Anonymous Threats of Death Because of the Baptians of a Mebrew Convert.

Mayor Grant yesterday sent a communication to President French, of the Police Board, into President French, of the Police Board, in-closing four anonymous letters received by Rev. Francis J. Fremel, a priest of St. Stanislaus's Oburch, and by Rev. H. Klimacki, pastor ei the church No. 67 Stanton street, in which threats are made against their lives. The facts made known in the case are that Father Fremel was called by Rev. Mr. Young, a Presbyterian missionary, to baptize Sofia Roma, a Jewess, who was in Bellevue Hospital. She is a married woman, twenty-five years of age. When she was discharged, in January, from the hospital she did not return to her near relatives, and she did not return to her near relatives, and they were very angry because she had been baptized in the Catholic feith. Pastor Klimecki soon received anonymous letters threatening his life as well as that of the young woman who was baptized. The letters are said to be in the same handwriting. Mrs. Rome called upon Father Klimecki

Monday. She said that the Rabbi had sent twice for her, and asked for advice. The priest responded that, being now a Christian, she need

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST

Thoughts on the Return of the Son of God to His Throne in Meaven.

Thursday, May 30, will be the feast of the Ascension, which is thus described in the Acts of the Apostles:

To the Apostles he showed himself alive after his passion, by many proofs, for forty days appearing to them and speaking of the kingdom of God.

And eating together with them, he commanded them that they should not depart from Jerasalem, but should wait for the pro-mise of the Father, "which you have heard," saith he, "by my month: For John indeed baptized with water, but you shall be haptized with the Holy Gheat not many days hence."

They therefore who were come together,

Asked him, saying: "Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" But he said to them: "It is not for you to know the times or moments, which the Esther both out in his or moments. Father hath put in his own power. But you shall receive the power of the Holy Ghost coming upon you, and you shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem, and in Judea and Samaria, and even to the uttermost part of the earth.

And when he had said these things, while they looked on he was raised up ; and a cloud received him out of their sight.

And while they were beholding bim going up to heaven, behold two men stoud by them

in white garments. Who also said : "Ye men of Galilee, why stand you looking up to heaven ? This Jesus who is taken up from you to heavon, shall so come as you have seen him going into heaven."

On Thursday following the fifth Sunday after Easter, we celebrate the Ascession of our Lord. For forty days after he ross from the dead he remained with his apostles, to teach them that he was truly risen, to explain to them the types and the figures which forsteld him in the Old Testament, and to send them forth into the world to preach, to

teach and to save the redeemed race. The solemnity of the Ascension was instituted by the apostles on Thursday, for tradition tells us that at noon this day he wont up into heaven. The apostles had gathered all together in the large hall, where the first Manu was said by our Lord the night before he suffered, and he came and sat and cat with them. That upper hall is to be seen today in Jorusalem, and now the Turks occasionally allow the Holy Sacrifice to be celebrated within its holy walls. The Savior led them out beyond the wall of Jerusalem. Five hundred witnesses followed him along the road to Bethany, the length of a Sabbath day's journey, nearly a thousand paces, to the Mount of Olives,

From there, before the eyes of all, by his went un into hoaven cloud received him from their eight.

Plenty of Protestant Support.

given to the Nationalats in the North of Ireland. (Applause.) But witout attributing any malignity or malevolence to the " Papists," as they called them, he would say that it would be very bad for Protestant in-terests to leave the whole of the Province of Connaught delivered over to them to manage -20 to 1. What would the one poor man be in a council of twenty ? The others might be amiable to him and benevolent to him, but as a politicial entity he would be nothing at all. The same might nearly be said of Munster, and, as regards the province in which they were (Leinster), six to one was a heavy preponderance. Therefore, this proposal, so far as Protestants were concerned, would not be acceptable at all. It would be far better for them if they were to consider their interests adverse to those of the Oatholics, but they were not adverse to them-(hear, hear, and applause)-to meet them in common assembly in Dublin, the old metropolis of the country, and in that house which they all venerated, sanotified as it was by the memory of the glorious men whe illustrated the Irish cause by their sloquence and wisdom and magnificent debating power. (Applause.) And the Protestants being only about one-fourth of the whole population of Ireland he and his friends on that platform would sconer meet the opposite party-if they were to consider them as opposite-on a common floor, and do the best things they could by their elequence and wisdom and common sense than surrender themselves to this

Birty Patch-work Business of Four Councils.

(Hear, hear.) The old Castle system and the Grand Jury system and the like were doomed. The question, then, was, Were they to have Home Rule on such a grand scale as was offered them by Gladstone and shadowed forth by Batt, or were they to have this dirty, miserable, patch work system of four so-called National Councils? Turning his eyes across the Atlantic he saw what the Protestants of Canada were able to do when in contact with the Catholic people of that country. A great question was raised there and settled only in the month of March of this year-that of

The Jesuits Estates Bill.

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the subject being within the bosom of the Catholic Church.

The Matter was Referred to the Pope as Arbiter

and he gave 160,000 of the \$400,000 in que tion to the Jesuits and the balance to the bishops. That had to be legalized, and the bill was brought into the Quebso Parliament for the purpose. At the name of the Pepe the Protestant drum was beaten all over the country, (Laughter.) It was settled in the Quebec Parliament, however, not withstanding that, but the Orangemen of Toronto threatened to become rebels or to join the United States, aided by that pestilent crank, Gold win Smith; but his efforts failed. The following were the words of Mr. Colby :

I believe there is nowhere in this dominion body of Protestants more willing to vindicate their rights, more willing to make macri-fices for the preservation of their rights, than are the Protestants of the Province of Quebec. I do not believe they are disloyal to Protestant ideas. But the Protestants of the Province of Quebec heve lived for many years in close relation and in close contact with their fellow-citizens of a different religion, and many prejudices which the one might otherwise feel against the other have been worn away by contact.

The Protestants and the Catholics of the Province of Quebec,

so far as I know their relations, live happly together upon mutually respecting terms, each respecting the others rights, each respecting even the other's sensibilities and prejudices, and co-operating together, working together, for what they believe to be for the common interest, without jealousy, without friction, without over sensitiveness, recognizing the good things in each other; if they differ, quietly differing, and not making themselves obnoxious to each other. These are the relations which have grown out of long years of personal contact, living together side by side, meeting and knowing each other. That is a happy condition of affairs, but it is an actual condition of affairs in those parts of the Province with which I am personally acquainted. That is a condition of affairs that the Protestants of Quebec, and I think I fairly volce their sentiments, acknowledge if they do not acknowledge it to be so, it is a fact-that there never was a minority in any country

Treated, With More Justice-With Here Lib erailty-With More Generosity, than the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebeo have been treated, irrespective of political parties. They have always had the control of affairs that most concerned them, those matters connected with education and other matters concerning which the Pretestants were most interested as Protestants, and they have had as much control over such questions as if they had had an entire Legislature of Protestants; they have not been meddled with, they have simply been Religious susceptibilities, which were most difficult and dangerous to deal with in poli-tho, were called into play; and yet this ques-tion was settled—first by a decision in the listory to was settled—first by a decision in the protract my Provincial Assembly at first longer. I am a Protestant The Provincial Assembly at Ottawa, simply by debating newer, reason-Ottawa, simply by debating newer, reason-ing; and coming to a condition. There were 216 members, from all quarters (the members, from all quarters what I conduct the strongest, knot the strongest, knot the strongest, blow ark as the strongest, blow ark and the strongest, blow ark and the strongest, blow ark and the strongest, blow ark as the strongest, blow ark and the strongest, blow ark are the strongest, blow ark and the strongest, blow ark are the strongest, blow ark permitted to manage their own affairs, and We Dave III Our Country

notice to society that such and such parties wre about to enter upon new relations with it; Hifth, that all the congregation should offer up proyers for blessings on the couple.

Even between Catholics there can exist many impediments. They may spring from blood relationships, or relationship from wedlock called afficity; or from the sacraments of baptiam or conformation, etc. Now the parish priest does not always know of impediments between members of his flock. They may be ignorant themselves of their existence or force. But the results are too serious to have ignorance in this respect. The matter of sacraments must be certain. How will the priest find out impediments or obtain the needed information? By questioning the parties themselves and by questioning the outside public. The former he does in private audience, the latter in the publication of the baus. When such publication is made, it is a challenge to all to bring forward their reasons, if they have them, why such persons cannot be legitimately and validly united in marrage, and lays upon all who possess invalidating information to come forth and state it. It places the couple on record as a desirous to do all things proper and to leave nothing undone to show their honesty and to bring down God's blessing an themselves and their posterity. Not only that, but it makes the entire community witness to the marriages and thus secures them from iraud and repudiation in the future. Articles' of marriage drawn up without witnesses, and on the level of a business contract can be denied, and there is no way to prove genulashess. But the Catholic, married alter the requirements of the Ohurch, is amply pro-vided for and against himself. He cannot deny his Onion, and he has every necessary means to establish its facts. The Church is wise in her legis lation, and experience with the vagarles of human kind has taught her the best methods for public weal .- Pitteburgh

Catholic. TEMPERANCE WORK.

Annual Demonstration of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention.

The annual demonstration of the Irish Ca thelie Temperance Convention at St. Gabriel's church took place Sunday afternoon. Shortly before three o'clock the societies met at St Ann's Hall, formed in procession and marched by way of Young, William, Murray, Wellington, and Centre streets to St. Gabriel church in the following order :---

St. Henri Band, flag. St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society. St. Ann's T. A. B. Society. St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

Rev. Fathers McCarthy, H. Brissette, and A. McCallen, took part in the procession and were seated in a carriage drawn by four

in the ninth century had 7,000 students, repre-senting all the countries of Europe, and Finian, at Clonard in 530, 'whence issued,' said Useher 'a stream of saints and scholars like Greek warriors from the wooden horse at Troy.' The Saxon clod was in barbarism when the Iris! scholars went to his land to civilize him sud teach him his letters. Montalembert says that 'in the Irish monastic schools were trained an entire population of philosophers, architects,

painters, musicians, poets and historians.' Hen inspiration aross from the teachings of the Oatholic Church. Why, then, do men say that the Jatholic Church is a fact to education and should not speak on the question of schools. To her the world goes to day for all that is great in art. In her architecture has its highest inspiration, and th mighty names of a Michael Angelo, a Bramante, and a Pugin shipe from her walls, and men are great to-day inasmuch as they copy the grand old cashedrals. The song that resounds through her sisles is freighted with the names of men who seem to have heard the beavenly strains and adapted them to earthly ears. Mozart, Haydn, Rossini, and Lizst have been great be cause of the sweet influence of the Holy Sacrifice She blessed Columbus discovering a New World, and De Soto finding a mighty river. She gave Dants a refuge when exiled from his native Florence; she crowned Petraro as lyric poot. What could not be said of the epoch of Bede, Alcuine, of Alfred the Great, of Charlemapre, of Leo X., Gregory the Great, and Louis XIV. They are ages of literature, and they were ages of Ohristian, Catholic faith. Let us hear her voice when she calls us to her schools that she may train her children in the way in which they should walk. She will not be satisfied with mind culture alone, for she knows that Greek and Roman culture did not save Greece and Rome from destruction. She proclaims that true civilization does not consist in the cultivation of civilization does not consist in the cultivation of letters and arb. elegance of dress or manners, wealth and material prosperity, but in good morals based upon an exact knowledge of Jesus Obrist and a faithful practice of religious duties. She believes that not even republics can have stability unless founded upon intelligence and virtue, and that virtue must be Christian. She says that the mould in which children should be formed must be a Obristian mould, that their education must be Christian. This school is such a mould, and you should welcome the day when your children under the shadow of Mother Church shall drink at the fountain of Christian knowledge. The community should feel that stronger influence is here for good than anywhere else, and should rejoice in that which will make your children betser men, truer mem-bers of the family, more devoted citizens, and this must come from Ohristian education."

ST. OATHARINES.

Dedication of the Roman Catholic Church.

ST. CATHARINES, May 20.-Yesterday will loug be remembered in Romrn Oatholic circles here, it being the occasion of the blessing or rededication of St. Catharine church. This edifice has recently been greatly enlarged and im-proved, and is now one of the inest church buildings in Ontarlo. At no time in the history

not go to the Rabbi, and she did not call upon

im. The Mayor asks for a police investigation, and the anonymous letters will be turned over to Inspector Byrnes for action.-New York World, May 22.

The Lily of Israel.

Albertus Magnus, says : "With justice is Mary called the Virgin of virgins, for she being the first who offered her virginity to God, without the counsel or example of others has brought to him all virgins who imitate her." Hence St. Ambrose calls Mary, "The standard-bearer of chastity." For this too she is beautifully named, "The Lily of Israel."

Devotion to Mary.

In that charming book, "A Treatise on the True Devotion to the Blessed Virgin," by the Blessed Leuis-Marie Grignon de Montfort -translated by Father Faber, with a letter to his clergy by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Salford, -the learned and devout author says : In a word, Ged wishes that His Holy Mother should be at present more known, more leved, more henored, than she has ever been. This no doubt will take place if the predestinate enter, with the grace and light of the Holy Ghost, into the interior and perfect practice which I shall disclose to them shortly. Then they will see clearly, as far as faith allows, that beautiful Star of the Sea; they will arrive happily in harbor, following its guidance, in spite of the tempests and the pirates. They will know the grandeurs of that Queen, and will consecrate themselves entirely to her service as subjects and slaves of love. They will experience her sweet nesses and her maternal goodness, and they will love her tenderly like well beloved children. They will know the mercies of which she is full, and the need they have of her succor; and they will have recourse to her in all things as to their dear advocate and mediatrix in Jesus Christ. They will know what is the most sure, the most easy, the most short and the most perfect means by which to go to Jesus Christ; and they will deliver themselves to Mary, body and soul, without reserve, that they may thus be all for Jeaus Christ."

A Beautiful Prayer.

Which should be committed to memory by every son and daughter of Ireland. In a little book lately issued in Dublin, there is a prayer for Ireland which one may wish that every Irishman breathed. It is to the Sacred Heart,

and among other things it asks that the Irish mation may be preserved in faith, in purity and in charity. "May the former glory of its spostolic faith again reappear. May it become

That cloud was the souls of the holy ones of the Old Testament, to whom he descended at the moment of his death, to tell them of the joyful news of their redemption. These were the dead who came forth from the tomb, when the Sun of Christ died on the cross, and appeared to many on the streets of the holy city. Then having fulfilled their mission of being present at the crucifixion of their Lord, whom they had longed to see, they laid them-velves down again in death, till they will riso again, like all the children of Adam, when called at the end of the world.

The writers of the early times tell us that before he ascended from the earth, he left the marks of his holy feet in the rock, as the prophet foretold.

Even when Titus took and destroyed Jeruealem, the imprint of the Lord's feet remained, and over them the Empress Helens built a beautiful church. From there she wrote to her son, the Emperor Constantine : "With worthy devotion, the impressions of our Savior's feet are honored."

In memory of the ascension of our Lord, they used to have a procession each Thursday in the first days of the Church, but afterwards, because the people could not always come on a week day, Pope Agapitus changed it to Sunday, when the people could all attend. This procession is spoken of by many writers of the early times, and appears to have been commenced by the early Obristians, to keep the people from attending the pagan proces-sion on this day in honor of Jupiter, and also to bless the bread and the new fruits of the earth. There is no fast on the eve of the Ascension because it falls within the Easter Beston.

The parchal candle which tells of Ohrist. the light of the world, is lighted from the time it is blessed on Holy Saturday, Easter Sunday, the three days following Easter, at the high Masses of all the Sundays and feasts, and at the Vespers of the Easter season till Ascension Thursday, when, after the Gospel is finished, it is quenched, to show that our Lord on this day, as the light of all men went up into Heaven.

From near Bethania the Lord ascended. And well was it called by this name, which in the Hebrew means obedience of all to the successors of the Apostles, and without obedience to God and to His Church, no ene can go to Heaven.

The services of Ascension day are held in Rome, in the great Church of St. Peter. What a happy thought, to units around the tomb of the Apostles the faithful followers of the Lord, who on that day ascended into Heaven where He sits at the right hand of the Father ! For many ages the Pope, with the whole College of Oardinals, went to St. John Lateran to end these holy rites in the Church built

by Constantine in honor of the Savier. The Gospel of Ascension day is taken from St. Mark, and tells the history of our blessed Lord going up into Heaven in the presence of all His holy followers.

A recent Decree of the Sacred Congrega-tion of Rites has declared the validity of the process instituted in Taris Dy Apostello process instituted in "rars, by aposent, authority, with regard to the sanchity, virtues, and miracles of Mother Barat, the foundress of the Ladies of the Sarred Hearth MOLIO VILLE JE BENET OMBURNAR OF CTOOD, WILL BRY "ARION."

RESEDA:

Or, Sorrows and Joys.

Second Part.

Madeline bowed to them and smiled, and let Mrs. Dubouloy, who had taken her by the hand, leod her close to them. "My dear children," she said, "do you know this young lady ? Open your eyes wide and look at ber." This advice was not needed. Ten great eyes were fixed on Madeline and she bore their gaze bravely, half-smiling and half-blushing, but really not much put ont of countenance, for by this time she had recognized in each of the wonths one of the companions of her childhood. youths one of the companions of her childhood. and the sisterly affection which she had felt for them all had revived in all its ancient simpli-

city. The curiosity of the boys, as Mrs. Dubonloy called them, was excited to the utmost.

At last a murmur passed through the group ; George had given a hint, and Louis exclaimed,

"Miss Madeline Lemoyne." "Miss Madeline Lemoyne." Mrs. Dubouloy burst into a hearty peal of langhter. "Why not Miss Mignonette?" she said, gaily; "that would have sounded more amusing. Miss ! Ah ! that is very funny, is that the way." she added. is not. Rector? Is that the way," she added, looking at them all, "that you receive the friend of your childhood, your sister? There you stand like stocks, and not one of you has

the politeness to give her a kiss !" For now that Mrs. Dubouloy has got over her first suprise, she quite forgos that Madeline had grown up, and treated her much as she upon as mere children. The youths, most of whom had only left the paternal home for school and college, were somewhat embarrassed and looked at their mother reproachfully. At last Louis same forward with a smile and asked Madeline to permit him to kiss her. The others said not a word but lost no time in taking advantage of her acquiescence. This fraternai greeting set everything to rights and all awk wardness was at an end.

"Can you tell them by name, Madeline ?" asked Mrs Dubouloy ; "they have grown and altered a little."

Madeline looked at them and nodded her head in a manner which said, "Oh! I shall not make any mistake amongst them."

"We shall see," exclaimed the mother, laughing again; "I say nothing of George, for anyone can see that he is the eldest, but what is the name of this one !"

- ' Louis.'
- "And the little sailor ?"
- " Johnny.
- " And this great fair fellow 1" " Charles."
- "And the Saint-Cyr boy ?" "Paul."

" Paul." " And this tall May-poll ?" " Henry." The Rector and the young people laughed as well as Mrs. Dubouloy ; and as she finished her roll-call a cloud suddenly came over her coun-tenance, she took Madeline's hand and pressed it, saying, with a sigh, " Alas ! that two are watting !"

There was a moment of silence, and then turning from sorrowful memories, she seated berself at the Rector's side and left Madeline to her poys. They gathered round her, shey taked of early days, and the formal "Miss Lemoyne," with which their conversation had begun was soon dropped for the old familiar name.

George kept a little aloof from the group and spoke less than his brothers did.

At last the Rector arose and said, "We must

not forget that we have to go further." "Where are you going to take her ?"

"Where are you going to take her ?" "To Old Osstle." "A dreary abode," observed the merry Henry. "Alan is growing gloomier and gloomier," addad Louis. "You will see, Madeline ! He will soon he like Don Quixote." "And it is a point too" stid Parl "the is much

"And it is a pity, too," said Paul, "he is such a good fellow.'

a good reliow. "He is unhappy," remarked George, gravely. "Poor Alan," said Madeline, beginning to wonder what might be the cause of Alan's grief. "I shall be delighted to see him again;

Search and a state of the second state of the state of the second second second second second second second sec

ture was dying of old sge. No surprise was attempted in this case. Miss Hermine looked far too grave, and the ector simply said, "I have brought Madeline to see

you." Then the old wrinkled faces lighted up, the stiff figures moved and Madeline affectionately kissed each of the good kind creatures who had loved her enough to make sacrifices for her sake. Barbara, the idiot, allowed herself to be kissed, (and uttered an inarticulate murmur of satisfao tion. Madeline placed herself at Mr. Old-castle's left hand in order to make it possible for him to share in the conversation, Miss Hermine having told her that he did not hear with his right ear.

During the old gentleman's adventurous youth, which dated back to a very bad part of the last century, he had been on several occa-sions on board an Engli.h vessel, and as a native of Brittany he had a deep-rooted aversion to England. He began by congratulating his young visitor on her escape from that detestable country. During the half-hour which Madeline spent at Old Castle, Bridget and her sisters bardly spoke, so anxions were they not to lose a word that Madeline might say ; they had not been so happy for many a long day. The young girl, with the grace which characterised her, expressed to each one of the company the pleasure which she felt in being spain in the midst, and her careases, her smiles, and her loning words gave new life to the tender feelings which they had ever cherished for the child they had known in former days.

Madeline could not neglect to ask for Alan ; his aunts suddenly grew sad when his name was mentioned.

"He never laughs now," said one of them. "And he does not eat." added another.

"As far as I can remember, he used to have a good appetite," answered Mignonette, with a mile.

"His expedition to Italy could not tell upon his health," observed Miss Hermine; "I do not say it to make the most of his merits, if he underwant privations bravely he had to pay

for it. "And even then he was suffering from an affection of the heart," rejoined Bridget who was something of a doctor amongst the poor; maladies of that kind often go on for a long time without being observed." "Tut ! tut !" cried the grandfather, "hei

not ill. Why put such things into his head? None of the Oldcastles ever needed a doctor at his age. He is dull. I tell you there is nothing

more the matter." 'He used not to be dull," murmered one of

you put pen and ink before him ; now he writes pages and pages to his friends in the Pontifical army. The worst of it is he wishes to go back to Italy, and yet I am so old that now, as he has paid his debt to the cause of the Church, I want him to stay at home, at least till be has closed my eyes. Have you spoken to him on the sub-ject I mentioned to you, Rector ?" "I have said what I could," answered the

Rector with some embarrasement. and a furtive glance at Miss Hermine ; " he will not hear of

"Must my name then die out ?" rejoined the old gentleman. "Since it is the Will of God to let me live so long, it would have been a happiness for me to bless my grandson's children before I go hence." And he shook his head with a sigh. The Rector turned the conversation. It was

getting late when he and Madeline Left Old Castle and a meeting was arranged for the fol-lowing day, which was Sunday. Madeline begged to return by a cross road which led back to Kerprat by the White

House, "What are you looking for ?" asked Father

boys were becoming young men; but here no change was visible, it was the same picture in the same frame. But when she looked a little more closely she saw that Miss Hermine's face was careworn, and observed that a great white and brown dog lay at the old man's feet; it was one of Alan's sporting dog, and the noble crea-ture was dying of old sge. No ward is the same picture in the same frame. But when she looked a little spoke of is 'onszon and of Bertha, and in the svening, baving already made her own conclu-sions, she drew an avowal of his feelings from Alan's lips. He told her: h the' wed Bertha, and had quite made up his hind never to marry if he could not win her. Miss Hermine spoke of unequal marriages, and referred to the pedi-gree in order to recal to Alan's mind the former reatness of his race ; but at last, perceiving that her nephew's happiness was really at stake, he said to herself that after all Bertha was a sne said to nerseif that after all Berna was a nice girl, of good family on her mother's side, and that if the Oldcastles had anything to re-commend them it was their good blood. She lived so completely out of the world, and had so faithfully cherished the traditions of the past, that it never occurred to her mind that Alan might te refused on his own account, or that he was a poor match for an heiress with more than two thousand a year of her own. She thought much of the concessions which were to be made by his family, generously eacrificed some of her prejudices, and having obtained her father's consent, dressed herself in her best and went to Kerlouazon.

Mr. and Vaulorin had arrived the day pefore; she asked for Bertha's hand for her nephew with all due dignity and solemnity, and took her leave, fully persuaded that the reply would be a favorable one. Her amazement may be more easily amagined than described, when the reply proved to be a courteous refusal. She read the fatal letter twice before she could be-lieve her own eyes The bonor of the proffered possible ? It was but too true. Bertha, possible? It was but too true. Doring, when consulted by her parents, who themselves were very well disposed to accept Alan, had simply laughed at the idea. During the winter season she had enjoyed the society of polished men of the world, possessed of every chavm of manner and refinement; she had already shown have been and the places in parent to the herself to be very hard to please in regard to the choice of a partner for life; and she had no idea of becoming the wife of the rustic Alan, the silent though useful companion of her summer rides Her "Go," was unbesitating, and the very pro-posal seemed to her most astonishing. Her

The two families met no more; but weeks and months and even years passed by without our-ing Alau's grief. He bunted, but not with his former ardour, he wandered about the cliffs and on the sands with his gun on his shoulder, or

Affairs of grave general interest alone had power to turn his thoughts in some degree from his private sorrows. The Pope was in need of defenders and the men of Brittany rose to the call. Alan was one of the foremost in offering himself, and in so doing he followed the inspira-tions of his faith and the traditions inherited

from his ancestors. Born in the middle of the ninetcenth century, he knew of doubt only by report, and he had lived amid those wholesome the ladies. "No, he used not, certainly; but now he has travelled and seen the world, and his taste have changed. Formerly be never opened a book day on his return from hunting he asked his and now he reade; he used to turn his back if grandfather to allow him to go to Rome. Not single objection was made to his plan, although it took every one by surpise ; and such was the power exercised by faith over those de-voted hearts, that although each was pierced with bitter grief no voice was raised against the

"You belong to God, before you belong to "You belong to God, before you belong to me," said the old man, and these words convey-ed his consent. Silent tears were shed, but they were the only protest, and on the morrow Alan le't Old Castle.

When the moment of parting came, the strongest grew weak, and Miss Hermine could not refrain from tobbing as she embraced him. The brave young fellow was himself moved, when after baving kiesed his grandfather he knelt down and begged him to bless him. The picture was one worbby of former ages. In the great hall with its severe looking furniture knelt this fine young man before the old grandfather who was bowed beneath the weight of many years; around them stood, with folded arms, and tearful eyes, four women whoin their hearts offered to God the thing which they loved best on earth, the being in whom centered all their

"I something. "I something." "I some

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by th The grandess work of Ars in America, pronounced by the energy of an creeds, and by an thousands of people who have visited it, as "unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. 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 CYCLORAMA, 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.

who were able, assisted in the music. George, who was a very good musician, played the har monium, and in certain parts of the Mass the cracked voice of the Sacristan and the false shrill notes of the chcir-men were lost in a chorus of young strong, and true voices, amongst which Alan's beautiful tenor might be distinguished.

p.m. Street cars pass the door.

The Presbytery was literally invaded when Mass was over. The Rector had made it his special request that the whole of the Dubonloy family should come, and the young people were by no means sorry that their mother had been. so to speak, compelled to accept the invitation. The Oldcastles did not appear, they had declin ed and they had not been pressed; they not reason being that they were afraid of meeting the Vaulorins, who generally dined at the Presby-tery on Sundays.

Madeline was reated opposite to her grand-father's old friend, and gracefully did the honors. The dinner was very pleasant and cheer-ful. Louis Doubouloy paid assiduous attention to the pretty Bertha, who seemed insensible. In the course of the conversation, someone spoke of the inhabitants of Old Castle, and a young priest from a neighboring parish expressed his astoniahment at the charge which had taken place in Alan, and at his increasing shyness and unsociability. To Madeline's great satisfaction, George took the opportunity of saying all that could be said in praise of Alan, though of course without attempting to explain the motives which had induced him to cultivate his mind after so long allowing it to lie fallow She fancied that Bertha listened with surprise and with a certain interest, and accordingly, being near her after dinner, she took another opporunity of bringing Alan's merits before the lady, who had refused hem. Having been so long absent from Kerprat, Madeline could speak freely of her early friends, and when Bertha questioned her about her life at Kerprat, she spoke with sincere feeling of the sacrifices which her triends had been ready to make on her behalf, and especially of Allan's generous conduct. She had heard every particular and she spoke with much feeling. Bertha replied that Mr. Alan Oldcastle must indeed be a noble hearted young man.

In the evening there was a friendly gathering at Mrs. Dubouloy's; Alan was there, and Madeline could see that G. orge's praises were well deserved. Fully occupied by the interests of an active life the young man had in his earlier days neglected all intellectual culture. When and fishing, and if he attempted to study, merely yawned over his books. His fellowstudents used to say that they believed him to be incapable of writing his own name correctly, and his ignorance was laid down to stup-idity. In reality, however, he was merely idle and fond of amusing himself. The day came when the most fatiguing athletic sports and exercises had no power to dispel his bitter grief; he secretly tried the virtue of another remedy

and an unconsious change came over him. (To be Continued.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

THE TRAPPISTS. BY JAS. T. NOONAN.

Self-forgetful, holy men, Dwelling lone 'mid hill and glen; How can I laudation pen Wortby of my theme ! Living far from men apart, Bound to God in hand and heart; Faith thy sea and Heaven thy chart;

Striving to appease the wrong Caused by every idle tougue, Yours to Heaven devoted long Throughout life's career.

full force. Those among the men of the parish | and shape of a French bean. Their flavor is a little like that of opium, the taste is sweet, and the odor from them produces a sickening sensation and is slightly offensive. These seeds, when pulverized and taken in small doses, operate upon a person in a peculiar manner. He begins to laugh loudly and hoisterously, and then sings, dances, and cuts up all kinds of fantastic capers. The effect continues about an hour, and the patient is extremely comical.

and the second secon

The Future of France.

Max O'Reil, in an interview on Saturday, biatorical order, in an interview on Saturday, said : The French are approaching one of their historical crises, which occur at intervals, but the new master will not be Boulanger. The Communists may triumph for a time. Then will follow a Ceasar, but he will not be Bou-The Comte de Paris is the man, even if he has to wait ten or twenty years. An Eng-lisb lady moving in the highest circles said Boulanger will never move in the best English at its maximum. When they took into consid-society, quoting as an example the fact that three-fourths of those Lord Kandolph Churchill eration the great velocity at which the globe invited to meet him at a dinner refused the in-centrifugal force must be exerted, and as Nature vitation. As to a Franco-German war, France will not take the initiative. Her millions of peasants know too well what war means. The real danger lies in the excitable and erratic haracter of the German Emperor. His violent nature at any moment may make Europe burst into war. France is fac stronger and better prepared than is supposed, particularly in great artillery. Certainly no nation in Europe can command her financial resources.

Is Parnell a Statesman?

Writing in Truth, Mr. Labouchere, M.P.

says : The cross examination of Mr. Parnell has re vealed no new fact. When Mr. Parnell became a member of Parliament, the Parliamentary party was under Mr. Butt, a clever, brilliant man, but neither trusted nor worthy of trust The majority of the Irish M.P.'s who followed him were more anxious for place than for Home Rule. Outside Parliament, the Irish, both in Ireland and in America, distrusted the Parliamentary party, and looked to physical force as the only means to secure to Ireland her just

rights. Ireland was honeycombed with secret socities Mr. Parnell perceived that if Parliamentary ac-tion was to replace revolution, the former must be conducted upon very different lines to those adopted heretofore. By his determined energy he forced Ireland to the front in Parliament and made the Irish question the Parliamentary question of the day. He neither denounced Irishmen who did not share his views, nor did he inquire what had been the views of any indi-vidual. He invited them all to join him, and urged all to be Parliamentarians, much as the Apostles called upon saints and sinners to become Christians. As his party grew Fenianism and secret societies lost their hold upon the Irish people, until at length the Irish were banded to gether in one great Parliamentary party. Mr. Parnell's mode of winning adherents was to as sure all that, if only they would support him in his Parliamentary action, Home Rule must eventually be won, and so long as they believe that he will win it for them, so long will be retain his power. His great glory is that he has substituted Parliamentary action for the outrages and the revolutionary tactics that were rife before he came to the fore.

Of course, in the Irish party, ne in every party, there are men who either disbelieve in Parliamentary action, or who find that their occupation is gone so long as their countrymen believe in it. Many of them have seen themselves obliged to accept the Parnell gospel be-cause it is popular, some of them still remain obdurate. Mr. Parnell has pursued the even tenor og kis way, neither ruling the former out of the fold, nor shutting the gate to those who persist in remaining outside. To blame him for this is to blame him for being a statesman.

MAY 29 1889

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND. -AT THE TIME OF THE-CRUCIFIXION. CRUCIFIXION. CRUCIFIXION. CRUCIFIXION. Can. In 1512 the Jews of Venice proposed to Pope Julius II, to buy the Bible, and to pay for its weight in gold. It was so heavy that it required two men to carry its. Indeed, it weight ed 325 pounds, thus representing the value of half a million france (\$100,000. Though being much presend for money. In order to keep up the "Holy League" against King Louis XII. of France, Julius II. declined to part with the volume. Bulletin de l'Imprimerie. volume. Bulletin de l' Imprimeric.

The Cause of Earthquakes.

At a recent meeting of the Manchester Geo-At a recent meeting of the manonester Geo-logical society, Mr. Thomas Oldham read a paper on "The Cause of Earthquakes, of Dis-location and Overlapping of Strats, and of Similar Phenomena." The author said this was a subject which had caused much perplexity and doubt in the minds of many any man doubt in the minds of many emiment geo-legist, in endeavoring to account for the cause of some of the greatest phenomena in nature con-tionally taking place. These were the cause of earthquakes, the dislocation and overlapping of strats, and the submerging and upheavel of continents, etc. The hypothesis he intended to submit was

The hypotnesis he intended to submit was leased upon purely physical laws, and he had often felt surprised that such views had not pre-viously been promulgated. He must premise by stating it had been ascertained this globe is about nine miles smaller in diameter at the submit the superior in the next physical poles than at the equator—in the next place, it was known that the globe rotates on its aris at about 26,000 miles every twenty-four hours, which is nearly equal to the speed of a canon ball ball.

Another thing that had been accertained was that the axis of the globe is gradually altering by becoming more oblique, and that it requires about 39,000 years before this alteralion arrives centrifugal force must be exerted, and as Nature never did anything without a motive, it would be seen that this force is the cause of the globe being nine miles different at the equator and the poles. As the axis got gradually more oblique, so the direction of the equator would alter.

alter. It is supposed that the crust of the earth is only fifteen to sixteen miles in thickness, and, below that distance there is a mass of incande-scent minerals. This has been proved, in one way by mining, where they find it sinking the first 1,000 feet the temperature rises very consi-derably, and becomes greater as they get lower. In order to bring these thing practically before them, he would suppose a model to be made to represent the globe in exactly the same proporrepresent the globe in exactly the same propor-tions as they stood toward each other, for this tions as they stood toward each other, for this purpose he would take a mass of some plastic ma-terial say petter's clay, of sufficient consistency to allow of its being formed into a sphere of about 9 feet in diameter; he would then pass an iron rod through it, and connect the whole an iron rod through 15, and connect the whole with a steam engine to obtain the required motion. If they gradually raised one end of the axis, the equator would get more oblique and more toward the north and south as the case might be. It is known that centrifugal force acts not only at right angles to the earth, but has also a lateral motion.

Astronomers told them that the deviation of the axis arrives at its maximum every \$9,000 years, so that consequently the south pole, when the climax occurs, would occupy the place where the north pole is now.

It was supposed that the last great climax was a glacial one, and there are plenty of evidences to prove this. In the river Amazon. which is now exactly on the equator, there are many evidences of glaciers, and in like manrer these are also come across in northern latitudes. When they looked upon human life in comparison with geological ages, the life of a man seemed but an atom, and their historical records only went back 2,000 years, anything further being purely legendary. It was supposed that at one time the spaces now occupied by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were large continents, and when naturalists go up mountains, they frequently come across beautiful specimers of conchology which could only have got there by the upbeaval of oceans. These chaptes, the author concluded, were the source of much perplexity to geologists, and were of great interest. -Scientific American.

For Quiet Moments.

The childhood shows the man, as morning shows the day.-[Milton. A man is never so much a master of himsel

CHAPTER XIII.

OLD CASTLE.

"How was it that I did not know her again at once?" exclaimed Johnny: "she is just the same. Dear little Madeline !" "She was very nice when she was a little

girl," said Louis. "Well !" said Charles, "she is just what she used to be."

used to be." "Yes," observed George, "she is still a child, though she is changed; she is just what I thought she would be. If she were very tall and larger, or very handsome or pretby and blooming, like Muss Bertha, I should not have recognized her so quickly." "Miss Bertha is prettier than Madeline," said Paul.

"I don't think so," answered Johnny. "But she is." "She is not."

"Come, George." cried Johnny, eagerly "what do you think of Madeline?" She is charming."

"Ah I now you see !"

"I don't mean to say that Paul is mistaken," continued George ; " Miss Bertha may be more regularly pretby, but the expression and the charm !

And her simple, pleasant way," added Johnny.

At this moment a sea bird flew by and chang-

At this moment a service i.e. your old play-ed the subject of conversation. "Well, what do you think of your old play-mates?" inquired the Rector of Madeline. "Oh! they are very nice," answered the

girl. "And very good boys, too," said the old priest; "dutiful to their mother, industrious, and well-conducted. Each one of them pro-

mises to make his way in the world. God has been very good to them in leaving them their mother, who has a most energetic nature and a firm will. She has worked hard and prayed much; she has been a devoted mother and a valiant woman, and she has her reward, her children are going in the right way, and they have kept the treasure of faith unimpaired ; she has every right to be proud of them and she may still call herself a happy woman. How pleased they all were to see you ! You must not be an-noyed with George if he did not seem quite so cordial as his brothers."

I sm not the least annoyed with him," said

"I am not the least annoyed with him," said Madeline, with a litble smile. "Very good," replied Father Larnec; "for you see it is his nature to be very quiet. He has a very good heart, and I was vex.d that he was not so gay or so outspoken as his brothers. 'Madeline will think him indifferent,' I said to myself, 'when really it is only timidity.' He is as much pleased to see you as any of them can be, though he does not show it. I am sure he is."

Madeline raised her sweet eyes to her old friend's face, and said, "I do not doubt it;" and to do her justice she had not felt the

and to do her justice and had not felt the taught Bertha in slightest misgiving. Her answer satisfied the priest, he put his stick under his arm, opened his Breviary, and never closed it till they reached the old manor had become a fearly

house. As Madeline entered the drawing-room where the family was assembled, her thoughts went back to her first six years before. Nothing was changed. In other places time had left its mark; Elizabeth had vanished from the presby-back and desolation to Brest, A' pression cor Bector's form was somewhat bent ; there were his sudder lanks in the Dubouloy household, and the ed symp.

there is the rider i" A man was riding towards them; the Rector stood aside but barred the way with his stick. Alan, for it was Alan riding Diaoul, drew in the reins and took off his cap. Madeline could ob-serve the change which had taken place in his appearance. He was extremely thin, he looked gloomy and had quits lost his former bold and careless air; Madeline, however, thought him improved.

improved. "I cannot let you pass without bidding us good day," said Father Larnec. "Cheer up. my dear follow, we are both old friends." Alan kept his cap in his hand, but did not

seem to cheer up in the least. "One cannot be too tedious when Diaoul is

in the case," continued the Rector. "Alan, this is Madeline, little Mignonette, you know !" "You ! Madeline !" exclaimed the young

man, whose gloom gave away, and leaping from his horse he came and shook hands with her.

They exchanged a few words and Alap was just about to remount when the sound of horses' feet male them turn their heads. They saw a young lady riding on a black horse, and attended by a groom. The lady was small; beneath her little round hat was a bright, rosy, smiling face, and she had abundant.

bright, rosy, smiling face, and she had abundant i tresses of fair hair. As she passed by she bowed gracefully, and her blue eyes rested for a moment on Madeline, who turned to Alan to ask her name, but Alan was pale and agitated, and stood gazing after her. The question die on Madeline's lips, and indeed the voung man could not have answered it for he at once mounted his borse and with a hasty salutation galloped off in an-other direction. other direction,

Madeline greatly astoniahed by the appari-tion of the horsewoman and by Alan's emotion, at once asked the Rector for an explanation; but as his answer was incomplete and somewhat confused, it would not fully satisfy the curiosity of our reader, and to make the matter cleared we substitute the following chapter.

CHAPTER XIV. ALAN.

Three years before Madeline's visit to Kerprat, an old country-house in the neighbrack arbout of Old Castle had been purchased by a armourer of Brest. Having been repaired arbeilished it hereare a and ed and embellished, it became a sum mer resi-dence of its rich proprietor, who lik ed to be there both because of its magnificent situation. and because he looked on that part of Brittany as the cradle of his wife's family. She was re-

Tae unsociable Alan, who

the inquiry in the most delicate manner pos sible.

"But for the love I bear you all," answered Alan, "I should be sorry to have escaped the Piedmontese bullets."

Clearly the wound in his heart was incurable.

OHAPTER XV.

KERPBAT AND PARIS.

After that eventful Saturday, Madeline found the hard bed at the Presbytryry most un-comfortable, and the next morning when she woke a strange feeling came or, er her. She had often revisited Kerprat in ner dreams, but on no illusions.

She rose and looked out of each of her two windows in tarn. Her eyes no longer rested on the pret is aurroundings of the cottage, on the great tree in the park, on the well-cleared vis-tage the velvet-like turf or the wide smooth arcuues. On one side were sea and rocks, bands, cliffs, narrow winding paths and deep-surik roads, and on the other the church-yard a al the church, which formed a granite bound ary between the Presbytery and the villag

villag e. Sb & had not time to give herself up to the con emplation of the striking contrast. A great dir mer was to be given at the Presbytery in her hr mour, and Martha, who had not inherited the hr mour, and Martha, who had not inherited the p owers of the departed Elizabeth, begged for per advice and assistance. Until the hour of High Mass, Madeline obligingly accompanied Martha from kitchen to dining-room, and from dining-room to kitchen. But when the bells counded forth their last appeal she left her friend to her culinary cares and prepared to go to the church. As she opened the little wicket which led into the churchyard, she saw two penicles of yeary different appect coming

two venicles of very different aspect coming from two different directions. One was from Old Castle ; a strong and quiet

Normandy mare drew a great dingy leather-curtained coach, of massive proportions and antique style. The other came from Kerlouszon. In an

open carriage, drawn by two beautiful thorough bred horses, sat side by side a lady and gentle-man who seemed to have reached the parrow as the cradle of his wite's family. She was re-lated to the Oldcastles, and a goor deal of inter-course bad accordingly taken ple or between the two houses, especially during the first season spent by Mr. and Mrs. Voulor in on their new On the blue cushions of the seat opposite to them was Bertha, the horsewoman of the previous day, in a tasteful dress which set off her

The unscalable Alan, who receives that required stree f excelled in every be no convectour sound to f with a definition of the information of the streem events that required stree f who must a degree which are who for the latter emery this labours, the only definition of the streem events the section of our appreciation the protocol lock. From the latter emery of the black was and that he has earned the section f and f are diversed to reaction f and f are din areaction f and f areaction f and f a

and a stand of the second of

Recognizing commades now, Only by a gentle bow. Devotion only dost allow Thy heart to persevere,

Pilots true I deem.

Dear Saint Robert thy fond chief Held his life a humble fief, Penance rigid made it brief,

But glorious and sweet, Neath Kentucky's vine-clad shade, In far Iowa's swarthy glade, And in Nova Scotia thou has made Sanctuaries meet.

God protect thee for thy worth, Resigning e'en thy name of birth-A simple cross it shows the dearth Of wealth above thy tomb.

Would that worldlings only knew What sacrifice is made by you ; Then thy example just and true Might lead them from their doom.

Brockville, May 16th, 1889.

A Land Agent Ashamed.

A number of eviction notices have been served A number of eviction notices have been served on the tenants of the Luggacurren estate of Lord Landsdowne. Those who have re-ceived notices are said to be busily engaged in barricading their houses. During the week both the Luggacurren and Clongorey estates were visited by Messrs. T A. Cocke and T. H. Ashwell, who represented the Nottingham papers, and by Mr. Crabtree of Bradford. They are reported to have been received rather dispapers, and by Mr. Crabtree of Bradiord. They are reported to have been received rather dis-courteously by Mr. Routledge, the agent of the Clongorey estate, who refused to answer ques-tions put to him. An emergency-man informed them, however, that the land was very bad in-deed. Routledge appeared to be ashamed of his position on the estate, for when asked his business about the place he informed the English visitors that he had no special business. The London Star.

Tipperary and Mr. O'Mahony's Imprisonment.

prisonment. At the last fortnightly meeting of the Tip-perary National League, Very Rev. Canon Cahill, F.P., V.G., presiding, the following re-solution, on the motion of Rev. Michael Power, O.C., was passed unanimously:-"That we, the members of the Tipperary National League, fully searable of the services rendered to the cause in Tipperary by the able, earneet, and self-sacrificing editor of the *Tipperary National*-ist, Mr. John E. O'Mahony, protest indignantly against his imprisonment for simply defending the independence of the people and pointing cut the path of patriotic duty; and we tender to Mr. O'Mahony, to-day a prisoner in Olonmel the path of patrotic duty; and we tender to Mr. O'Mahony, to-day a prisoner in Clonmel Jail, the sincere expression of our appreciation of his labours, and that he has earned the ap-probation and esteem of all patrictic Tipperary-men." The Chairman said—That is a very proper resolution. Mr. O'Mahony has indeed worked earnestly and laboriously for the cause of the country, and he well deserves the ap-plause of all true and earnest Nationalists (ap-plause).

Gems from George Eliot.

A woman's lot is made for her by the love she accepts. One morsel's as good as another when your

mouth is out of baste. I'm not denyin' the women are foolish; God

Almighty made 'em to match the men.

Animals are such agreeable friends-they ask no questions, they pass no criticisms. No! I aint one to see the cat walking into the

dairy and wonder what she's come after. You must love your work, and not be always looking over the edge of it, wanting your play to begin.

When one sees a perfect woman, one never thinks of her attributes-one is conscious of her "resence.

I wouldn't give a penny for a man who would drive a nail in slack because he didn't get extra pay for it.

My daughter, every bond of your life is a debb; the right lies in the payment of that debt; it can lie nowhere else.

There is no sorrow that I have thought more about than that-to love what is great, and try to reach it, and yet to fail.

A fine lady is a squirrel-beaded thing, with small airs and small notions, about as applicable to the business of life as a pair of tweezers to the forest.

It takes something else besides 'cuteness to make folks see what'll be their interest in the long run. It takes some conscience and belief in right and wrong.

There are different sorts of human nature Some are given to discontent and longing, others to securing and enjoying. And let me tell you the discontented, longing style is unleasant to live with.

The Example Set by Parents.

Children are naturally influenced by what Children are naturally influenced by what they see and hear. In the schoolroom, as they gradually reach the age of discercoment, the are taught the truths of Catholic taith, and are instructed in the practice of their religion. At home, which should be but another class-room, with the parents as teachers, this instruction oughtto be continued. Many parents who have fallen into neglect of their duties, do insist on their children living up to the teachings of the Church, and never pause to think how incon-sistent they are in not setting them a practical example themselves. Should such children in time follow in the footsteps of their parents and become neglectful of their duties, to the parents become neglectful of their duties, to the parents alone will belong the blame.

as when he has given himself up. The wise prove, and the foolish confess, by

their conduct, that a life of employment is the only life worth living.-[Paley.

We are not saved by nations, or by churches, or by families, but as individuals through a per-sonal interest in a personal Saviour.-[Jobr James.

How many go forth at morning, Who never go home at night 1

And hearts have broken for harsh words spoken, That sorrow can nover set right. —Margaret E. Sangster,

Let the thought of Christ rest on anything abont us, great or small and it will for with refler. n the awakened soul some new image of his power and love. What ever is was made through him and subsists in him.- [Canon Westcott.

We do not want to go to heaven, but heaven comes to us. They whose inner eye is opened to see heaven, and they who see it, are in it; and the air to them is thick with angels, like the background of Raphael's "Mother in glory." -[F, Hedge.

There is a peculiar and appropriate reward for every act, only remember the reward is not given for the merit of the act, but follows on it as inevitably in the spiritual kingdom, as wheat springs from the grain, and barley from its grain in the natural world.—[F. W. Robertson.

By shaking the magnetic needle, you may move it from its place, but it returns to it the moment it is left to itself. In like manner, believers may fall into sin ; but no sooner do they wake to reflection, than they repent, and en deavor to mend their ways, and rasume a life of godliness, -[Gotthold.

There are many ways in which it would be well for us all to carry our childhood with us, even into old age, if it were possible, in its trustfulness and open heartedness, and willingness not only to love, but to show that we love, as well. Why, that alone would cure many a heartache of to day.-[May F. McKean.

Beauty is akin to joy, and the beauty of heavenly things has the same effect of making us unwordly. Much of worldliness consists in mental and moral atmosphere; and the beauty of Divine things, brioping with them their own especial joy, surrounds us with a supernatural atmosphere, which assimilates our inward life to itself after a time.-[Faber.

Fireside Sparks,

Dies hard-the man who is frozen to death. A hand-to-hand affair-courting in the dark,

Never kick a men when he is down. He may get up again.

A Bolt from the Blue-Running away from the policeman.

A vessel at sea need not have a clock in the cabin, but must always have a watch on deck. Professional farmer : "I have a cartload" o fartilisers out here for you." Amateur farmer : "Ob, thanks, offally !"

in the look and a little the

MAY 29, 1889.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WOMEN AND ABOUT

Grandmother's Quilt.

There's an old, old quilt-a dear old quilt, A nice old quilt at home ; It's as near and dear to my heart to day As it was when I started to roam. It covered the new-born baby, It covered the solemn dead, It covered me up when I was a boy,

The quilt on grandmother's bed.

Of patches 'his made, and quaint old pieces Of grandmother's dresses are seen, Ut grandmother's dresses are seen, And pieces from gowns of her sisters and nicces 'In yellow and red and green. There are pieces of silk, oh, rare old silk, And reds—oh, she rare old red, And bits of sath as white as milk, In the quilt an greendmother's had In the quilt on grandmother's bed.

There are patterns, I'm sure, that haven't bee

Since Lyon Mackenize was here : There are patterns you shink that couldn't have beez, They're so comical, quaint and queer,

This is the dress that my grandmother wore, When the welcomed the heroes that bled At Queenston heights ; Here's a piece, you se In the quilt on grandmother's bed.

But the patch that I love the descent of all But me pacen the flow and dearess of an Is a glittering patch of white; I never can see it without a pang, Yet mixed with a strange delight. This a piece of the gown that my mother work White the the class the class

When she to the sitar was led ; Its the sweetest patch of them all, I think, In the quilt on grandmother's bed.

It's grandmother's bed-it was mother's be But grandmother's long gone home ; She called me and kissed me before she died, And warned me never to roam. So carry me home when the time shall come, When the race of my life is sped, And let me sleep for an hour beneath The quilt on grandmother's bed.

-The Khan.

Woman's True Place and Power.

Home is the place of peace ; the shelter, no only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt, and division. In so far as it is not this, it is not home; so far as the anxieties of the outer life penebrate into it, and the inconsistently-minded, unknown, unloved, or heatile society of the outer world is allowed by either husband or wife to cross the threshold, it ceases to be home; it is then only a part of that outer world which you have roofed over and lighted fire in. But so far as it is a scared place, a vestal temple, a temple of the hearth watched over by the a temple of the heatth webse face none may household gods, before whose face none may come but those whom they can receive with love, --so far as it is this, and roof and fire are only types of a nobler shade and light-shades at of the rock in a weary land, and light as of the Pharos in the stormy sea, ---so far it vindi-cates in the name and fullfils, the praise of home

And wherever a true wife comes this home is always round her. The stars only may be over her head; the glowworm in the night-cold her head; the glowworm in the night-cond grass may be the only fire at her feet; but home is yet wherever she is; and for a poble worman justretches far round her, better than ceiled with ceder or painted with vermilion, shedding with ceder or painted with vermilion, shedding is stretches far for those who else were home is part of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy, and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as

Woman's power is for a rule, not for battle ; and her intellect is not for invention or creation but for sweet ordering, arrangement, and deci sion. She sees the qualities of things, their claims and their places. Her great function is praise : she enters into no contest, but infallibly judges the crown of contest.

This, then, I believe to be-will you not admit it to be ?- the woman's true place and power.- "Sesame and Lilies," JOHN RUSKIN.

A low Voice in Woman.

A great post once said that a low, soft voice A great post once said that a low, sort voice given to a child five years old affected was an excellent thing in women. Indeed, we stinate recollous ophthalmia (sore are inclined to go much further than he did on this subject, and call it one of her crowning charms. No matter what other attraction she sliced bananas will greatly improve t may have; she may be so fair, as the Trojan Helen, and as learned as the "famous Hypatia, of ancient times; she may have all the accom-quantity of fruit should be eaten on an empty of ancient times; she may have all the accomday, and every advantage that wealth may procure, and yet, if she lack a low, sweet voice, she can never be really facinating. How often ene can never be really its instanting. Low block the spell of beauty is broken by coarse, loud, i talking. How irresistibly you are drawn to a plaio, unasuming woman, whose soft, silver tones render her positively attractive. Besides, we fancy we can judge character by the voice; the bland sworth 'faming tone seems to us to we manay we can junge character by the voice; the bland, smooth, fawning tone seems to us to betoken deceit and byp crisy, as invariably as does the inusical, subdued voice indicato a Senuine refinement. In the social circle, how senume reunement. In the social circle, how pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in that low key which always characterizes the true lady ! In the sanctuary of home, how such a voice soothes the fretful temper, and cheers the weary hundred ! husband! How aweely such cadences float through the sick chamber, and round the dying bed, with what solemn melody do they breathe a prayer for a departing soul !

these duties took to displacing the latter part of their regular working name, and by their own preference they became known as salealadies. A correspondent asks which is right. Either. If saleamen wanted to call themselves sales-gentleman they would be perfectly correct. The mard salealadd con calls the artificiated as a matter mard salealadd con calls the artificiated as a matter and balladd con calls the artificiated as a matter and balladd con calls the artificiated as a matter and balladd con calls the artificiated as a matter and control of the artificiated as a matter and control of the artificiated as a matter and the artificiated as a matter artificiated as a matter and the artificiated as a matter and the artificiated as a matter and the artificiated as a matter artificiated as a matter and the artificiated as a matter artificiated as a matter and the artificiated as a matter artificiated as a matter and the artificiated as a matter artificiated as a matter and the artificiated as a matter artificiated as a matter and the artific word saleslady can only be criticized as a matter of taste, and from that point of view few philosophers would command it. It displays sen-sitiveness to a distinction which is arbitrary, unimportant, superficial, and trivial. It elevates a special and somewhat indefinite phase of woman above the far grander and diviner con-ception of the sex. It betokens great attention to the idea of wearing fine clothes and of pro-claiming ons's self superior to one's fellowdialining dust san superior so dust source-oreasures, rather than a just approxiation of weman's mission and usefulness. It is a glori-ous thing to be a saleswoman, girls. It shows that you are not salesmen. It shows that you have driven the men out from work that you used to think they culd do better than you. It unveils future possibilities that may dazzle the imagination of the most imaginative prochet of imagination of the most imaginative product of woman's progress. As time goes on, there is almost an unvaried showing of new kinds of work in which you displace or share man's form-er monoply. But you do it all as women, not as ladies. It is the feminine powers in all their

breadth that compete successfully with the pow-ers of man; and they deserve to be recognized and respected fully, rather than subordinated to the narrow and restricted notion of what con-stitutes a lady. Better that a woman should cease to be a lady than that a lady should cease to be a woman. No, girls, don't trouble yourself with fantastic discredit of woman. To woman we, all of us,

men and women, owe our existence, and women will ever represent the tenderest, the noblest conception of the sex. A lady carries her stamp of quality in her manner, hearing, and principles as a man carries his gentility, and nover wears or covets any other cartificate. Be ladies, of course, as your sweet mothers taught you to be, but remember always those lines of Burns, so full of sense and humanity ;

The rank is but the ruines's stamp; A woman's a woman for a' tha. -N.Y. Sun

Worth Knewing.

"You may waken us," the mistress said, "When the coffee's on and the table spread." The new girl answered : "If I be late I'n getting up, ye needn't wait ; I'n gettikeler whin I ata." A little cooked oat meal left from breakfast is

better for thickening soups than fresh meal. To prevent a bruise from becoming black and blue, rub first in sweet oil, then in spirits of turpentine. Is your pantry damp? A small box of lime

hood, boil the water which is used in babies' food, for toiling kills all the simalculæ contained in the water. Gool it before taking. Cabbage leaves deprived of their coarse perve

(ribe) make an excellent dressing for wounds of various kinds and obstinate ulcers. Apply night and morning with a bandage over them

Run coarse, tough beef through a sausage cutter, form into thin cakes and broil, seasoning with a little pepper and plenty of butter, and you have a stake those with scanty molars can

If your child has the earache, turn s drop of water as hot as it can be borne, into the ear and over it up quickly with a bit of cotton batting. This simple remedy has relieved many obstinate cases of earache. The way to keep footwear soft and water-

proof, melt and mix throughly one pound tallow one-half pound beeswax, one-quarter pound rerin, two ounces near's foot oil, two ounces glycerine. Apply warm, The juice of the matured leaf of the burdock

in teaspoonful doses, three times a day, was given to a child five years old affected with obsinate scrolulous ophobalmia (sore eyes and

Two large oracges sliced, and mixed with two sliced bananas will greatly improve the flavor

The Chicago Dector Bone to Beath by His Ruemtes-Found in a Sewer Trap-His Disappearance and Discovery.

CHIGAGO, May 22.—The dead body of Dr. P. H. Gronin, the Irish American who strangely disappeared from his home in Chicago two weeks ago, was found this evening some disance north of the city in a sewer on Evanston avenue. A bloody towel was wrapped about the head. The rest of his body was stark naked. A Catho-lie emblem which the doctor wore next his skin austended about his next was untorched. On suspended about his neck was untouched. On the dead man's head were a dozen deep cuts which had severed the scalp and indented the akull. It is the opinion of the police that Crobin was murdered by some man who could not bring himself so disturb a scapular.

The Manner of Discovery.

Laborors in the emyloy of the Lake View suburban government have been cleaning the ditches along Evanston avenue during the week. To-day as they neared the a catch basin they noticed a strong smell of putrefying flesh and pried of the top of the basin and uncovered the b. dy. It had apparently been bastily pitched into the basin for the head was underneath and the feet and legs were up in the opening. The place where the corpse was discovered is about 300 yards from the station of the Chicago and Evanston branch of the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul railroad, It is but two or three blocks from the lake and nearly a mile north from where the blood stained trunk was found the day after Oronin's disappearance.

Examined by His Friends.

It seems remarkable that it was not scone discovered, for the Like View police started to search all the catch basins in the suburb the week after the the trunk was found. Old Max well, of Lake View, who was one of the search ing committee, said the searchers worked five days, but stopped a few blocks from the basin in which the body was found. The body was taken to the morgue and Cronin's friends were notified and before midnight at least forty of them had identified the body. Among these were Dr. Brandt, president of the Cook County hospital staff, and Cronin's dentist. Dr. Brandt's examination showed over the left tem ple a cut four inches long through the scalp and into the skull over the left parietal bone a cut one and a half inches long, which also marked the skull ; also a cut one and a half inches long over the fronts! bone; at the junction of the left parietal a cut three inches long.

Sour or Buttermilk Bread-For every cup of buttermilk one even teaspoonful of sods, a little salt. Mix quick, knead soft and bake quick. If there be much sickness about the neighbor-hood, boil the water which is used in habits. and stated to night it was Dr. Cronin's hair There are other reasons for believing that Cronin's body was carried in the trunk. There was cotton found about the feet and under the chin of the corpse of the same quality as cotton found in the trunk, and the threads of clotha found in the trunk correspond in appearance with the threads of the towel wrapped about Oronin's head. When the towel was removed, part of Cronin's moustache came with it, show ing decomposition was already far advanced. The body was much swelled, owing to its long atay under water in the basin. However, there can be no mistake in the indentification,

"It is Gronia's body," said Jno. F. Scanlin. I knew is the minute I entered the room, and way as certain of it as I am now, after making a most careful examination. If I had nothing else to go by I could indentify it by the teeth. Oronin had two large front teeth remaining on the upper jaw, and the left eve tooth was gone His lower teeth were dark in colour, placed quite far apart and rounded in shape. I car I CAO indentify the body by the shape of the fore head, by the expression of the mouth, and even by the hair which remains the mustache and goalee. I believe he was the victum of the foulest of murders. I believe that the fact that the "Agnus Dei" was untouched is most signi ficant. I believe the suspicions all along held were weil grounded, and I expect to see the murderers brought to justice. Cronin's friends and fellow-workers will spare no money of pains to bring about such a result, and will not stop until the initagators as well as the per petrators of the crime are discovered.

Irish factions opposed to Gronin after his disap-pearance spread the story that he had gone to England to give evidence before the Parnell commission, and that he would prove traitor to the Irish cause. Instead, however, he has fallen victim to his zeal for it.

Clues

CHICAGO, May 23.—Further examination this morning goes to strengthen the theory that it was the body of Dr. Cronin and not that of a woman which was carried in the trunk discovered. In addition to catabilishing the fact that the hair found in the trunk corresponded with that of Cronin, that the cotton batting found in the trunk and that found with the body corresponded, it has been shown that the towel found wrapped around the head corresponds closely with the shred of stuff found in the closely trunk. It still remains to connect the fragment of cloth clutched in the dead man's hand with the piece from which it was torn. When Col. W. P. Rend saw the body this morning be ex-claimed : "That is Crunin. He was the victim of a must foul and swiul murder. I can lay my hand upon the head of the man that instigated

that crime. I can point him out and that insurfaced mistake." Mr Rend subsequently had an in-terview with the States attorney. The States attorney mays, regarding the murder of Dr. Cronin: "From all the information the police have, we are convinced there was a great conspiracy. Right at this moment officers are on the track of a man, whom we know, almost be-yond doubt, was a principal in the crime. In twanty-four hours I hope and believe he will be behind the bars and then the whole hellish busineas will come out.'

Alex, Sullivan's Views.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan, ex-president of the Irish National league, expressed horror at the news of the finding of Dr. Oronin's body. He said that he did not thick Dr. Cronin's promised exposure of alleged crookedness in Irish National organizations had anything to do with the murder. Mr. Sullivan said he knew absolutely nothing of the cause which led up to the murder. He admitted that he was one of the parties instrumental in having Dr. Cronin examined before two police justices and having division in the league and Sullivan and Cronin on opposite sides. Sullivan and his friends wanted to get at the doctor's history. The doctor's answers were perfectly satisfactory and that ended the matter. Mr. Sullivan declared that he would do anything in his power to bring the doctor's murderers to justice.

He Can Solve the Mystery.

'I can unravel this trunk mystery in fortyeight hours, and when you clear that up the Cronin mystery," said Frank Woodruff, or Blackashe, as he sometimes calls himself, to a reporter in the county jail. The reporter suggested that the friends of the doctor would see him through the horse-steel-ing builders if he mould clear at the County ing business if he would clear up the Oronin mystery. Woodruff answered, "If the police will send two men dressed as citizens to accompany me on my investigations, leaving me apparently free, I'll agree to turn up such endence as will clear the mystery in forty. eight hours. I ask for no reward except my liberty." A remarkable circumstance is that the only accurate description furnished of the doctor when last seen alive was given by Wood-

ruff, who is believed to have been implicated in the murder of Cronin.

The Post Mortem.

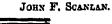
CHICAGO May 24th. -- A post mortem examinstion of Dr. Cronin's body was made yesterday. The doctors found no signs of suffication of strangling and could not agree as to the cause of death, although all were of the opinion that Cronin might have been killed by the blow at the outer corner of his left eye. Even this blow was not hard enough to fracture or splinter the bones. The mystery of the case is thus deep-ened. The funnal will take place on Sunday. Cronin's brother, John, arrived from Arkan-sae yesterday and positively identified the body.

A Second Vicilm.

Wm. B. Hotchkiss, a reporter for the Inter-Occan, did a little police work last night ou his

Some years ago a great many members of the Irish National party abought they had good rea-son to criticize the actions of the leaders of that organization, and one of the most persistent critice has been Dr. Gronin. Several times since making these attacks he has stated that he carried his life in his hand. Members of the carried his life in his hand. Members of the control of the most persistent carried his life in his hand. Members of the carried his life in his hand. Members of the control of the most persistent the start wall on the start carried his life in his hand. Members of the control of the start wall on the start wall on the start carried his life in his hand. Members of the control of the start wall on the start wall on the start carried his life in his hand. Members of the the wall of the start wall on the put to the she law would soon be vindicated.

there was a shortage in the funds of the Land League, and the attempts to explain away a charge that never way made is another Toronto story to deceive the public. What I know will be given to the proper authorities, and I will do what I can to bring the perpetrators of this crime to justice, and ask all good citizens to do likewise.



Montreal.

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DAULEEP SING'S KOHINOOR.

The Famous Diamond New Sparkles on Queen Victoria's Breast,

The famous Kohinoor diamond, or "Mountain of Light," which according to a recent de-spatch, Queen Victoria has been asked to re-store to its rightful owner, Prince Dhuleep Sing, is one of the great jewels of the world. During hundreds of years it has been looked upon with superstitions reverence by the Hin-doos, who believe that its possession carries with it the sovereignity of India. Un the other hand, it has been regarded as an omen of ruin and disaster, and its history shows that every lovereign owning it up to Victoria lost either his life or his empire. It belonged to the Megul dynasty of rolers, but there is a tradition that, before it shone in the Peacock throne, it was owned, countless ages before, by the mythological Pandoos.

At all events, sovereign has been stealing it from sovereign for nearly a thousand years, the court circles of London would, of course, be will be useless for me," he writes, " to demand the restoration of my kingdom, awindled from me by your Christian government, but which I hope to shortly, by the aid of Province, to retake from my robbers. But my diamond, the Kohinoor, I understand, is entirely at your dim-posal. Therefore, believing Your Majesty to be the most religious body that your subjects pray for every Sunday, I do not hesitate to ask that this gem be restored to me or else that a fair price be paid for it to me out of your privy purse." Queen Victoria has not yet replied to

Dolibe request for restitution, but even should Dhuleep be successful in getting his kingdom back there is not much probability that he will ever see his diamond again unless he receives an

FATHER CONRADY.

The Successor to Father Damies.

Father Courady, a Belgian priest, 35 years old, is the successor of Father D-mien in the heroic work of ministering to the Hawalian lepers. The other day he spoke of his work modestly and even with a little bantering humor, which is likely to excite more tear

If I become a leper the good St. Peter no is a particular in these matters because my friends know I am not given to sensational ap-pearances in the press, and from the start I fels that a terrible crime had been committed and did not want to be a party to sensations. In this connection permit me to say that Dr. Cro-this connection permit me to say that the that Fill permits the same makes its appearance here, and very doubt will let me pass all the easier when my steamer makes its appearance here, and very seally in the morning announces by the loud blowing of its whistle that lepers had been landed. Then these who can hurry to the shore. Often we find our new comers soaklog wet through. Now again begin the ories and tears, for one sees here the meeting again of a husband and wife, or a wife seeing her husband among them; sometimes a obiid seeing its father or mother. They take the names of the new arrivals and every one sets out to find a lodging. Although I am not a leper I could not leave here to go to any other of these islands without a proper certificate from the Board of Health. But 1 have no wish to go anywhere. My mission is here and here I'll remain.

HOW TO PREACH.

Suggestions by a Spanish Bishop.

The Bishop of Oviedo, in a recent charge to his clergy, especially treats on the duties of preaching. A preacher, may the Bishop, is no presenting. A preacter, says the Distop, is no mereman, his discourse is not just the setting forth of human knowledge; the prescher is the man of God, the words from his lips are drawn from the source of all bruth, able to itdrawn from the source of all proph, and so li-luminate souls and lead them on the way to heaver. As the ambassador of the Holy One, he must have not only the external marks of his ministry, but the inner realities of holines, so that the sancified heart, may out of its abundance prompt the lips to declare the thoughts, ideas, and ways of righteousness. As the mea-senger of God he must treat of things which are of the Most High, not entertaining bis hearers with trivial mundane matters; he must not pervert the temple of God into a mus not pervert one tempte of use into a scientific academy, but seek to convert souls by delivering the unchangeable truth of God. Moreover, the House of God, dedicated to His service, the place where He comes with peculiar tower to be in the midst of His children, there He especially speaks to His flock through the

instrumentality of His shepherd. In two ways can a preacher err in preaching the Divine Word ; by defect when he fails by the Divide word; by ac/cct when he make by lack of courage and power to expound the re-vealed trubs in all their grandeur and beauty; propounding them perhaps with good intention, yet with no dexterity in persuasively attracting the hearers, because he mutalates the divine truths, or disfigures them by robbing them of their natural nower and candering them powertheir natural power, and rendering them powertheir batuma power, and rendering them power-less to convert souls; by *cxcess* when he endeav-ours to extract from the principles of faith con-clusions not contained therein, and vanby strives to set forth those conclusions as solutions shocked as the application of this term to the of social problems which exercise the public method by which Her Majusty acquired the mind, and which are outside the Obristian econ-gem, but it is the very plain language of Prince ony. The former may be called naturalistic Dhuleep Sing to the Empress of India. "It preaching (predication naturalista] the latter omy. The former may be called naturalistic preaching (predicacion naturalista] the latter

(predication social) social preaching. Naturalistic preaching, says the Bishop, has no moving power to save souls; its power is more from below, of the earth, than from on high. There are certain minds which receive much influence from the surroundings or envir-onments in which they live. Dwelling much on modern books, reviews, periodicals, novels, his-tory, the dicta of recent science, the ethics of contemporary philosophers, it is hardly to be wondered at, though to be regretted, that sacred eloquence is impregnated with and lowered by the ideas and principles of the natural world rather rather than by the great supernatural and unchangeable truths of the Eternal. And so it comes to pass that modern rrasoning and

3

Don't Fret.

It only adds to your burdens to fret. To work hard is very well, but to work hard and worry too is more than human nature can

Dear. "Oh, mother, I'm sure the dressmaker wil disappoint me !" cries Miss Fidget, "and how can I go to the party in my old dress that I've worn hundreds of times !" Then she from will and the set of times and based and based as a favorite trimming flower this spring on black hats and bounces. Dressers of pale green creps de chine are now fashionable with black clover and the set of th

Then she from until she cries, and when th dressmaker sends the dress in good season, all the fretting and worrying has been wasted.

"There is no use brying to make a toboggan, ys Fred Fidget, "I know it will be eays Fred Fidget, failure."

Then he makes a toboggan and being a good workman, turns out a very respectable affair. But at every stroke he frets over his work, he sees failure and disaster always in front of him, and, when the tohoggan is finished and is a sucand, when the tohoggan is finished and is a suc-cess he realizes, with shame, how foolish he has been. It is sanguine people who succeed in life, and is a did but brow it it is just as easy to be

if we did but know it, it is just as easy to be hopeful as retful.-Golden Days.

Matrimonal Chances

			-	
Between	15 and	20 are 1	41 per	cent.
Datmoon	20 and	25 878 5	2 Der	CODV.
Datmoon	25 and	30 are 1	S Der	CEDV.
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Dohuran	25 and	40 are 3	H Der	COIL 0.
Retween	40 and	40 are 2	治 per	cent.
Ratmoon	45 and	50 are #	011	per cent
Between	50 and	55 are 1	of 1	per cent.
TOOM MOOT	A WITH			-

Lady or Woman.

Philologically a woman is a woman, and lady is a hlafdwage a dwage of the hlaf or loaf, a kneader of bread, a bread maker. The word came up when the bread maker of the house usine up when the oreau-maker of the house ruled it, always, of course, under the supervision of her husband, and she being a distinguished person, "lady" became a term to be used with discrimination and not applied to every woman, regardless of her occupation and domestic sta-tion. As civilization went on, the lady or bread-maker of the house inclined to hand over bread-maker of the house inclined to hand over her distinctive function to another person. But, although she resigned the bread-making, she jealously retained her tible, the dignity of which had been derived from labor solely, and it grad-ually became tho recognized designation of a woman of social elevation above most of her associates. Finally it was adopted to mark the dividing line between refinement and education and the lack thereof. and the lack thereof.

nd the lack thereof. While it worked very well in serving this while it worked very well in serving one purpose, it has of late years produced an anxious and supersensitive sort of oraze sgainst the broader name of woman. When the female di-vision of the race entered the industrial world, it began to come under orbitans: "Salesment had personate the industrial world." vision of the race entered the induction of the race entered the induce inter in minnery are in interesting of the race entered the induced in the indication in the indicatio

If you have a large or rather elaborate dessert. chocolate may be served with say the third course as an accompaniment to the remaining part of the meal; or, if the dessert be light chocolate may be served the last thing with whipp ed cream and a sweet wafer.

Fashion Notes.

Hat crowds grow lower. The Hading veil is moribund. Toques worw more pointed in front. The tes gown bids fair to live forever. A new suade of pink is called raw veal Green remains the color most in vozue. Spring willow is a lovely shade of golder graen.

The peacock's feathers are no longer in

vogue. Pompejian blue looks royal and beautiful in velvets and plushes. The favorite rose for white and rose tulle

onnets is the eglantine. Black mull, drawn hats and bonnets are in

fashion for country wear. Round waises and beles are gradually dis-

of freshness, gaury lightness, and simplicity. The latest fancy in fuger bowls is to have

them gulte small and of motbled white, pink,

and clear glass. Wider and wider in the front and narrows in the back grow the brims of this season's low-

crowned bats. The newest blue is wonderful Pompeijan, the brightest and most difficult of all blues to pro-

duce. The newest fabric for little girls' wear is

feathers, or birds.

The newest tes gowns are the mediaval, with cuirass corsages, full skirts, and antique sleeves ot every variety. Brilliant striped beach gowns, with Cowes caps of the striped stuff to match, are in pre-

paration for the seaside. Many new shades of green baye been brought

Many new shades of green bave been brought out as rivals to the still fashionable empire green of brightest emerald hue. Next in favor to green come shades of red-brown, dull brick, terra cotta, and Egyptian red, which are seen in both dark and light shades.

The new jerseys are made in many different ways, resembling in cut and style the most fashionable bodices of Directory, Empire and Among other lace novelties of the toiles are

Spanish pelerines-black lace shoulder capes with long scarf ends that fall to the bottom of

the dress skirt. Old Rose and crushed strawberry shades are again fully established in fushionable favor, but they are much improved, being far more

oreamy and delicate. Oinderella alippers almost covered with fin crystal and tinted beads, looking as if actually made of glass, will be worn by many ladies at

the Centennial ball. The wrap in highest favor is the one that par-

The wrap in highest favor is the one that par-takes of both the jacket and cape, a tight-fitting bodice, without eleves, over which a loose cape reaches to the waist. Black and yellow is a favorite combination, black straw hats taking yellow ribbons and flowers, and yellow straws taking black ribbons and black feathers. The newest and unique tints in millinery are magnolia, anomone pink. Oak heart. English

Commotion in Chicago.

A great hubbub was caused in the suburb by the finding of the corpse. The police had hard work to keep back the crowd, which tried to enter the morgue to see the remains. The tumule continued far into the night. Woodruff or Black, the prisoner who confessed to having or Diack, the prisoner who contested to having helped to carry of a trunk containing a corpte from a bara the night of Cronin's disappearance, manifested no discomposure when told that the body of Cronin was found. He talked freely, but would not go outside the stor yhe originally told.

Cronin was a Canadian.

Dr. Cronin was a native of St. Catherines, Ont., from which place he went to St. Louis, and there pursued several avocations, ultimately practicing medicine. Seven years ago he moved practicing medicine, beven years ago he mored to Uhicago and soon became a leader in Irish Nationalisus matters in that city. He was identified with a number of secret societies, prin-cipally the Masons, Koyal Arcanum. Royal League, Foresters and Red Men. He made thousands of friends for himself, and was regarded as one of Ireland's most devoted sons, highly educated and thoroughly accomplished in music and art.

How He Disappeared.

Between 7.30 and 8 o'clock on Sunday even ing, May 4th, just after the doctor had eaten dinner, a yonug man drove up to his office at 468 North Clark street, and, hurridly throwing the reins over the horse's back jumped from the buggy and ran across the sidewalk to the docdoor He informed the doctor that a man who had been working at an ice-house some three miles north of the doctor's office had been teribly injured, and that unless medical assistance reached him at once he would probably die. The doctor immediately set out with the stranger and has not since been seen. The story told Gronin at his office regarding the injured man, and overheard by his assistant, was found to be entirely faire, and the fact has developed that the doctor did not arrive at the ice-house. Immediatedly his friends became slarmed and leared foul play, while others declared that the doctor had disappeared for some reason best known to himself, and a search for him was in-stituted all over the country. He was reported to have been seen in several places, notably Toronto and Montreal, but in each case—naturally, as events have since proved-the clues were false ones.

His Lite often Threatened.

Oronin was very reticent about his private affairs and seldom spoke about his troubles. It was known, however, that he had many enemies was known, however, that he had many enemies, and he had often been warned to be careful where he went. He has repeatedly said that if anything should happen to him his friends friends might guess the truth. His life has often and often been threatened, and he thought that some day he might be done away with. His friends has seen anonymous letters he has received, threatening his life if he did not let up on Alexandar Kullivan and other Triabman on Alexander Sullivan and other Irishmen whom he had been fighting over the Irish quea-tion for the past three gears. Oronin last sum-mer stated that his life was in constant danger owing to certain exposures he was about to make regarding the misappropriation of certain monies collected in aid of the Land League and Parnell fund, and it has been freely stated that his death, if dead he were, would be due to the Clan-Na-Gael.

Cronin as a Nationalist.

Dr. Oronin was always enthusiastic for Dr. Oronni was always chambasant for Irish freedom, and was known as an active workerin the cause while a resident of St. Louis. From the very beginning of his residence in Obleage he had taken a leading part in Irish

that another person beside Cronin was murdered. Hotchkies found that the suburban police had neglected to search the catch basin where Gronin's body was found, after removing the corpse. The newspaper man underwook the work himself. In the bottom of the sewer busin concealed in the water, he found a bloody towel exactly similar to the one that was wrapped around Cronin's head. Further groping brought up a single human finger. The member was decomposed and it was impossible to determine whether it was a male's or a womin's. Prob-abilities favor the idea that it was the finger of male. Reccllections of Woodruff's confession as to a woman's body were revived by the dis-covery. The woman's body, Woodruff said, had been cut up into small pieces and the fod-ing of the finger is pretty generally taken as a

Scene of the Crime.

CHIGAGO, May 24th.-The police are guarding a vacant cottage in Lakeview, which was rented shortly before Dr. Cronin's death, but has not been occupied since. A reporter gained entrance this morning and and discovered blood atains on the front parlor floor in the corner of the back parlor, in the hallway and on the front steps. The steps were stained with blood, though the murdererelevidently made an effortito blough the murderereleviacenery minute and one par-wipe away the evidence of the crime. The parlor floor is covered with bloody marks. The floor is daubed with brown paint and in can be plainly seen that the job was done in [a hurry ; but the murderers did not succeed in completely covering the life blood of Dr. Cronin.

The "Large, Bald Man."

CHICAGO, May 23 .- Dr. Patrick Curren, the resident physician of a branch of the Anciet Order of Hibermans here and a man thoroughly of the secret Irish societies.

"Dr. Cronin made some bitter enemies in a certain organization," said Dr. Curran, "but I mow that his death was not sought or secured by any Irish society as an organization. I think it may have resulted from a fend, but it was the work of a conspirary by individuals and not of any society. I know what I am talking about and am willing to stake my word and honor on

"What do you think about that contract be

tween Oronin and Sullivan, the iceman." "There is a point in that which is not gener. ally known, and which Dr. Oronin's friends are trying to ferret out. We want to find a large man, with a bald head, who was present when the contract was made. He was not a party to it, but he may have been sent there for a pur-pose, and that was to post bimself as to the beens of the contract, so that he could use them in decoying Oronin away. My idea is that per-haps Sullivan was imposed on and induced to make his contract with Dr. Oronion, and that then the men who were using him for that purpose fook advantage of it. At any rate we would like to know who that stranger it, when he was present and where he went. We have worked hard, but can get no trace of Jim. No-body seems to known anything about him. And yet, there he was a that meeting, between Oronin and Sullivan, without any ostensible excuse.

John F. Scanlan's Letter.

John F. Scanlan sent the following open letter to the newspapers to day : The extravagant statements credited to me in

some of the morning papers, as well as others which appeared since Dr. Cronin's disappeartom of correcting reported interviews. In all my statements to the press I have been careful

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Ny Iorior Uae

The magnificent gem is, it is needless to say, part of the spoils of India. It was brought to England about 18:0 in the Medea, sloop of war. Naturally enough the gem caused a great sensation in England. A glass model of it was made and put into the Tower of London for loyal Britishers to admire. When the Crystal Palace Exhibition was opened in 1851 the Kohinoor, strongly guerded, was put in a case and shown to all the Queen's subjects. It had been badly cut, and the general opinion was that it was not so much of a gem after all. A great many people thought that the glass model in the tower was the better stone of the two. The Queen hereolf was dissatisfied, and after a long consultation, the recutting was

determined on. When Queen Victoria resolved to bring out passible corroboration of the prisoner's strange story. It is certain that the finger is not from the hand of Dr. Oronin. Eccence of the Cirime.

England became interested in the operation. Costar and his assistants were installed in the shops of the Queen's jeweller and an engine was specially erected to do the cutting. When the day came to begin operations, no less a person-age than the Duke of Wellington was chosen to set the machinery in motion. The weight was reduced to 10% carats, but instead of its former irregular shape-neither rose nor brilliant-Oostar left it a perfect brilliant, with duly proportioned table, facets and culet. The authentic history of the Kohincor begins

about the year 1550, when it was in the posses-sion of the King of Golconds. Kootub Shah, who acknowledged the Mogul Emperor, Shah Jemanni as his master. Meer Jumla, the Prime Minister, stole it from the King and presented

it to the Emperor, who rewarded him with the gift of the throne of the sovereign he had be-trayed. That transaction carried the jewel to resident physician of a branch of the Anciet brayed. That transaction carried the jewel to Order of Hibernians here and a man thoroughly Delhi, where it remained until 1739. About posted in Irish National affairs, was asked by that date Nadir Shah came along, and having a correspondent what he thought of the report given the Mogul dynasty a fatal blow, carried that Dr. Gronin had been killed by order of one the Kohincor with him to Khorassen, as one of the Kohincor with him to Khorassen, as one of the spoils of cosquest. The Persion ruler did not keep it very long, for the excellent reason that his subjects assassinated him one morning. There was in his service a body of Alghans, commended by Ahmed Shah. Unable to save commended by Ahmed Shah. his master, Ahmad cut his way through the Persian Army and reached Cabul, where he succeeded in consolidating the Doorannee Empire. He brought the Kobinoor with him from Persia.

Compressed Facts.

A span is 107 inches. There are 2,750 languages. A square mile contains 640 acres. A storm moves 36 miles an hour. A harrel of rice contains 600 pounds. The average human life is 31 years. A barrel of pork weighs 200 lbs. A hand (horse measure) is 4 inches The first steel pen was made in 1830. Watches were first constructed in 1470. The value of a ton of silver is \$37,704,84. The first lucifer match was made in 1829. The first iron steamshp was built in 1830. Modern needles first came into use in 1545. Coaches were first built in England in 1569. The first horse railroad was built in 1826-27. One million dollars of gold coin weigh 8,68 pounds avoirdupuis. One million dollars of silver coin weigh 58,

920,90 pounds avoirdupois. Albert gave the world a prophecy of future

wood engraving in 1527. Glass windows were first introduced into Eng-

land in the eighth century. The first complete seeing machine was paten-

bave a square acre nearly

which would not be out of place if delivered in a general lecture room, an Eastern mosque, or a Jewish synsgogue. The world of God is "watered" down to suit the weakened faithlers

Materad" down to suit the weakened faithlers minds of a taithless generation. And then, speaking of what he calls "social proaching," the Bishop says that it is far from his intention to call in question the purity of purpose of those who aim at evangelizing, not so much individual souls as the mass of the people among whom then line at in mass of the people among whom they live, striving to make themamong whom they live, withing to make a coule-selves acceptable to society in general, acquie-scing in their laws and customs, their institutions and authorities, to the prejudice of the law of God. From one point of view, terhaps they fulfil heir duty; the Decalogue is the general law of Christian nations as well as of individu-als, all are bound not to murder or steal; all

must be temperate, refrain from blasphemy, re-spot the name of God, keep holy His day. They who preach these generally accepted social precepts to fulfil the command "docete owness contex". But the mean has been hold the commender gentes." But the preacher has a more special mission than to preach to society in general, to accommodate the notions of the general world; he has to appeal, as did Christ, to souls, to individuala, Society as it is and feels to-day, the Government with its present policy, all change and pass away; souls are immortal, each soul must, if possible, be touched and prepared for must, it possible, be touched and prepared for eternity. Society is so complicated, so hard to understand, so difficult to analyze, almost im-possible to sway in the mass; it has too much of the deep rosted instincts of the world, so that to leaven it at all, it is better for the preacher to direct his influence upon individual souls rather than strive to convince or to please it; in order that they, when edified, may leaven the whole lump. The entire truths of God, not as society conceives them, but as the Holy Church expounds them, must be proclaimed; the power, not of the world, but of the Holy See with its rights, privileges, and authority must be un-flichingly declared.

MISDIRECTED IMMIGRANTS.

The Tales Told by Some Inmates of a Police Station.

Obaboillez street police station is a favorite station for " protection," but unhappily the co-cupants of it cells are not always of the same deserving nature as were the nine young men who filled one of its cells last evening. Each who hild one of its cent has evening. Lach had what is rapidly becoming an old story to tell. They were immigrants, and here is the story of one of them, Henry Baker, a tinamith, who comes from Whitechapel, London, Eng.: "I came out on the Lake Untario. I was sent out by the Tower Hamlets Colonization and the minimum the sent the second the second Immigration society through their agent Cap-tain Hamilton. I was to put in \$2 and any-thing over that I could. If I put in over £2 I was to receive the balance back by a post office order. I put in £3 5s 6d. I was to be furnished with a job as soon as I landed in some canning factory. When I got off the ship this morning instead of the £1 55 6, which I should have had. There is no work for me as promised and I am left destitute."

Another, James Tankard, was to be sent to London, Ont., where he has friends; but to his surprise he is left here in Montreal without a cent. "At home," he remarked, "everything they tell us is taken to be as true as the Gospel you know, but here there is no Gespel about it.' -Gazette: -----

Glass windows were first introduced into Eng-land in the sighth century. The first complete sewing machine was paten-ted by Eliza Hows in 1840. Dissure 209 fest on each side and you will have a square acre nearly.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE

tion with crime. This he was in a position to do, owing to his late historical visits to on this is that " he prime object of the agita-

invective. He said :- "If anyone wants to Dominion, follow me in this subject he has only to give us a tribunal of three judges to proceed to Canada to enquire into Lanadowne and crime. (Irish cheers.) I will undertake to give murderous speeches, murderous insitements to violence, and plenty of murderous deeds that make the speeches of Sorab Nally harm .. less indeed we can do that without forg a letters out of the speeches of Lander me, Goldwin Smith, and a great many other 12068 :--highly sensitive moralists. (Laugh' er and oheers.) The only argument Le nadowna offered for himself to my visit to Canada was the argument of the revolver shot, and paving stones fired in the dark." (C.bergrs.) The

speaker here intervened and raid O'Brion exceeded the scope of the mostlor, The only friend of the chief of Irish withors to come to his resoue was a man of his wame stripe in the nerson of Balfour who made but a feeble defense to the overwhelming, charges of the coursecous editor of United Ireland.

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WEDNESDAY. MAY 29, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 29th, St. Cyrll, martyr. THURSDAY, May 30th, The Ascension of Our Lord.

SATURDAY, June let, St. Justin, martyr. SUNDAY, June 2nd, St. Pothin and com-

MONDAY, June 3rd, St. Mary Magdalen el

TUESDAY, June 4th, St. Thomas Caracciolo

The Vacant Senatorship.

The death of the Hop. Thos. Ryan, te

which we have referred elsewhere in this

leane, leaves vacant the seat in the Senate for

the District of Victoria. This was the one

Senatorial District in the Province of Quebec

that Faith and Nationality is merely stating

This being the case the Government should

have no difficultyin settling on the choice. The

name of Mr. Edward Murphy must occur to

qualified in every respect for the position.

As an Irishman and a Catholic, he

enjoys the respect and cateem of his feilow-

countrymen and co-religionists, and has identifi

ed himself with and taken a prominent part in

every movement, religious and national,

which more particularly interested them.

As a Canadian he has won for himself a

foremost place in the ranks of the suc-

cessful commercial men of this country,

and yet, amid the engrossing cares of busi-

ness, has known how to find time to devote

to the public interests. In politics he has

always been a staunch Conservative, but one

who has not sank the citizen in the partisan,

and while true to his convictions, has never-

theless carned and received the respect of

those who differed from him politically, not

less than that of those of the same political

Among the citizens of Montreal, there is

WEDNESDAY, June 5th, St. Bonifaue.

FRIDAY, May 31st, St. Angela Merici.

treal, P.Q.

panions.

think of disputing.

creed.

Pazzi

The Anti-Jesuit Agitation.

During the past week the daily press have commented on the meetings held in several places in Ontario, the views expressed by the peakers, the resolutions adopted and the form of petitions recommended for signature. With the exception of the Toronto Mail all the newspapers which have alluded to the agitation have adversely criticised the course taken by the agitators. Even those journals avowedly hostile to the settlement effected represented by an Irish Catholic, and to say by Mr. Mercler and otherwise favorable to that the Senator to be appointed should be of the movement for disallewance have cohdemned the conduct of those who have underthe existence of a right which no one will taken to guide the movement. Thus the Toronto Week, a broadly Protestant British-Canadian politico-literary publication, which sims to occupy a place in this country analagous to that held by the Saturday Review in everyone, as that of a man eminently England, says :

> Whatever may be one's view of the merits of the Anti-Jesuit agitation, most thoughtful observers must come to the conclusion that it is peing, in some respects, seriously mismanaged. The playing at cross-purposes, which is at simes but too apparent, is no doubt the result of partian feeling, which is impossible to suppress at once, and so cannot fairly be made a represed to the movement itself, but only to certain i ol ita supporters. But is can scarcely be doubted that the resolution to petition the Governor-General, as an alternative policy, to dismiss his constitutional advisers and appeal to the country is singularly ill-advised. To suppose that be Canadian people, after having wrought and fought for half a century to obtain full Reponsible Government, should now seek to over throw the fabric reared with so much toil and care, by asking the Governor-General to take the prerogative of dissolution again into his own hands, seems almost to border on the absurd. It is not easy to see how anyone who under-stands and cherishes the representative system can put his name to such a petition. True, substantially the same objection lies against a king His Excellency or his adviews to duallow the Act in face of the overwhelming vote in the Commons against disallowance

none who stands higher, none better qualifi-Here we have the unconstituionality of the ed to fill with honor to himself and advancourse proposed by the agitators clearly and tage to the country a west in the Senate truly stated. In the eyes of all loyal and Chamber. It is indeed but seldom the good sensible men the objection is fatal, for though fortune of a Government to be able, in filling public spirit may be suffering temporary paran important public post, to at once recognize alysis owing to the prevalence of political the services of the party friend, and reward corruption, the principles of constitutional government are not to be lightly assailed. We might also observe that since Mr. Blake obtained a revision of the terms of the Governor General's commission the power exerclass by Her Majesty's representative is not so great as the agitators seem to imagine. He must, in fact, follow the advice of his constitutional advisers or resign. The Toronto Globe, which since its conversion to the anti-programme, has been among death we can scarcely bring ourselves to bethe most pronounced opponents of Mr. Morclor's Act, takes the same view as that expressed by the Week. It says "the citizens' committee have committed a tactical blunder, which bids fair to make shipwreck of the cause they have undertaken to champion,' and goes on to express its astonishment still more fercibly. "The bare statement," says the Globe, "that a body of men who profess Chicago will make every effort to solve the " to be upholding the cause of civil liberty have invited the people to petition the Governor-General, first, to set at defiance the will of Parliament almost unanimously expressed, or second, to take the matter into his own hands and dissolve the House ' la spite of his constitutional advisers, is se incredible that it would hardly be believed 'were not the fact so patent." It therefore, appears to the leading Liberal organ that the petitions will be signed " only by those who ' do not stop to consider the consequences of " what they are petitioning for, while the " great body of thinking men will refuse to " commit themselves to an attempt to over-"turn our system of constitutional govern-"ment, and petitions so signed can neither " be hoped to be successful nor to have any ' effect on public opinion." Even the Mail, while urging the agitation with all its might, confesses its cause can only succeed through constitutional changes that would involve the disruption of Confiederation. Referring to the failure of the indomitable Bismarck in his attempt to ceerce the Catholio Church in Germany the Mail proceeds to speak of the treaty privileges of the Church in Canada. It says: "These " privileges have been adroitly placed under the shelter of provincial autonomy, and the Dominion Parliament could not diminish " them without shattering the Federal system " to pieces." It owns that it has no hope of Rule has become so familiar to English people | success, and speaking of the weakness " of "the English population in the matter and "the strongth of the Church," proceeds to remark: "To say that the odds are all we saw a new untried, but heroic man come, "the English population in the matter and "against us is merely to repeat that she has whom nobody could distruct, but heroic man come, "fortified herself at every point and has left velous gift of compelling his race to believe in "nothing undone to make her imperium in "imperio complete." Yet with these opin-ions and convictions the Mail urges on the York to say welcome to him, there was not a

system to piecer." The Empire's reflection Canada. He did not mince matters in the tion is less d' milowance of the Jesuite' Act least and Goldwin Smith did not escape his than to brin & about the destruction of the

> The Parmitton Times, one of the most able and is arises of Keferm newspapers, is equally emp'Astic in its condemnation of the course PU stued by the agitators. It also bears evi-Anos, evoldentally, to their failure to rouse Andignation among the people of "the ambitious city." The Times heads its editorial on the mass meeting held in Hamilton "Played Out," and observes with admirable frank-

> The result of the anti-Jesuit meeting must be to convince the promoters of the movement that the people of Hamilton are not with them. The audience was large at the beginning; it had dwindled to five or six hundred by the time Mr. Charlton began to speak, and before the close of the meeting there was a beggarly array of empty benches in the rear of the hall The speeches were fairly vigorous, but did not carry onviction. Mr. Charlton lamented that the nglish conquerors of Canada did not wipe out the French language in 1760, and then showed that the French conquerors of England in 1066 failed to displace the Saxon tongue. He quoted certain penalstatutes of 60 years ago -condema ing Jesuits in England to banishment for lifeas models for the present more toleran. genera tion, and he actually cited enverments of the time of Henry VIII., as if he longed for a return of the days when fire was commonly restor ed to as a converting agency. A cause that re-quires such arguments had better be allowed to drop. What is all the fuss about? The Prevince of Quebec had some property which Premier Mercier desired to sell. There was a cloud upon the title, because the Jesuits had a shadowy claim to the property. By the pay-ment of a sum of money, the Jesuit claim was bought out and the title of the Province perfeoted. Is there anything in this to make the people of Hamilson excited? No. And they will not become excited, even at the bidding of Rev. Dr. Laidlaw and Mr. John Charlton, M.P. Quebec will be allowed to manage her own business in her own way. From these expressions of opinion and state-

ment of fact we obtain a fair idea of how the sgitation is regarded in Ontario, and how very remote is the prospect of its success. One more quotation may be given to show the view held in quarters usually and really hostile to Catholicity. The Belleville Intelli-

The Act of the Quebec Legislature voting to the Jesuits a large sum of money in settlement of a claim to certain valuable properties in that province is, in our opinion, highly objection able ; but, within the constitutional powers of the Quebec Legislature, and a matter of purely Provincial concern, the Dominion Government could not, with a due regard to the proper administration of the affairs of the Dominion, dis allow it. There is, however, if the grant to the Jesuite be unconstitutional, a meeans of securing its abrogation, and that is by attacking in the courts the Act incorporating the Jesuits, which was passed some three years sg by the Legislature of Quebec. This is the course which we have advocated, and the only practicable method of attaining the desired

We have said before and will repeat that there can be no objection to the application of any legal test in order to ascertain the constitutionality or otherwise of the act of settlement. The objections to the action of the agitators are expressed in the above quotations, and they must prevail in the end.

Dr. Cronin's Murder.

The mystery surrounding the murder of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, has now attracted world-wide attention, and intense excitement has been aroused by the numerous conflicting eports sent out by the associated press re garding the deplorable affair, all of which, however, tend to throw responsibility for the horrible crime on the shoulders of revengeful men of his own race. One fact seems perfectly clear, viz : that he had rendered himself obnoxicus to some of his brother Irichmen but that their dissatisfaction with his sentiments should prompt them to carry their hatred to the extent of plotting his lieve. And yet there is one self-evident point, that whether his assassination was the work of Irishmen or not they will, at least until further light has been thrown on the sad event, be charged with it by the enemies of the Irish cause, which meanwhile is likely to suffer. It is to be hoped that the police of mystory and place Irish Americans and the general public in full possession of the facts connected with the deplorable crime,

majority of the American people and objected to by all. In nine years what has been done? There is not a single paper in this country to say that it objects to Home Rule for Ireland. In nine years, by the new method, we have changed the face of this continent. In five years, by the new method, we have divided England into two pieces, into larger England and smaller England, and we have go's the larger England on our side (applause). News larger England on our side (applause), Neve has there been such a relation between Jingland and Ireland as to-day. The best sy ceches I have ever read on the Irish question have been made by Englishmen within the past year. There is no moral doubs in the mind of any man in this country, or in Engla d, who is not main in puis country, or in Lagrand, who is not blinded by prejudice, that Ire' and is going to get Home Rule within a short, time (applause). It can't be kept from her. E'agland must make peace with Ireland for her o'an sake," continued Mr. O'Reilly, "or she will lose such power and friendship throughout the world as twenty Ire-lands could not recay bir (spnplause). She has lands could not repay big (applauss). She has had proof of that in this country, where that fact has caused three treaties, desired by her, rejected, and which will cause not alone forty treaties to be rejected, but will usver allow her to get any treaty till she does justice to Ireland (great applause).

"The great question asked in the two last presidential contests was, did England favor the andidate or did she not? I say, old Fenian as I am, we never had power in any country until ten years ago. When we were arrested and sent to prison we did not represent one in forty of the people, and we went to prison with not a public man, not a nowspaper, nor a priest in Ireland to speak a word in our favor. Now we have every bishop in Ireland, every newspape in Ireland, the whole people of Ireland, the men and the voters in England, the public sentiment of the whole world is with us, and I say we should not despair (applause)."

The Dake of Westminster, who, it is announced by cable, has been offered the Lord-Lieutenancy of Irsland, is one of the richest members of the Heuse of Lords. He derives the major portion of his income from ground rents in London and suburbs, and has collected enormous sums in increased increment. But he also owns about 20,000 acres of ordinary farm property, from which he derives a rental of nearly \$200,000 a year. He has the patronage of 12 church livings. As he is known to be very much prejudiced In favor of the landlord view of public questions it is scarcely probable that the Duke would make a popular Viceroy for the Green

Seven hundred and twenty-two million dollars was the ascertained value of the currency, coin and securities in the United States Treasury when the new Treasuror took the keys the other day. Over sgainst Merritton. this showing Canada can point to a debt of two hundred and fifty millions and nothing to show for it worth mentioning.

Inle,

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated in Ireland by the reopening of the eviction cam. paign with redoubled ferocity. Desporate resistance was made by the tenants of the they will probably be developed in the course Oliphert estates. This is how Irish loyalty is promoted.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE HON. THOMAS BYAN.

Hon. Thomas Ryan, senator for the Victoria division of this province, died at this city on the 25th inst., after a long illness. Mr. Ryan was one of the oldest members of the Oauadian Parliament. Thirty years ago he had won a foremost position in mercantile affairs as head of the firm of Ryan Brothers & Co., of Montreal and Quebec. He retired no fillibusters in the party. As soon as the on a competence in 1863, in which year he plans are perfected, however, they will be elected to the Legislative Council of the old province of Canada for Victoria. His knowledge of the commerce of the country caused bim to be relected two years later as Government commissioner to the West Indies, Brazil and Mexico, in pursuance of an attempt to secure better trade relations between these countries and Canada. He was also chosen chairman of the Canadian reprozentatives at the Detroit reciprocity convention of the same year. Similar reasons brought about his election as a director of the Bank of Montresl, a post ho held for a number of years. In 1867 he was called to the newly constituted Senate of Canada by Royal proclamation. Mr. Rysa in social and business relations was a clanified and courteous gentleman, kindly in bis nature, and warmly re-garded by his intimate friends. The weight of years had lately told on his strong constitution and made it impossible for him to give the attention to public and private business

Soo retary, Jas. Johnston, Assistant Fin. Sec. Maurice Jones. Recording Secretary, W. J. Srennan. Assistant Rec. Sec., Jas. Patrick. Librarian, Jas. McInerny, Assistant Librariao, D. J. O'Neill, Marshal, Michael Shea, Assistant Marshal, John Bell. Chairmon of the various sections :- Dramatic, P. J. Oce-ney. Gymmasium, T. Coppelly. Choral Union, P. Shen. Band, M. Loughman. Amutement. T. Moore. The Spiritual Director is Rev. Father

Strubbe, who continues to take the same lively interest in the society which he has unceasingly manifested since its formation. The Society's annual excursion to Lake St. Peter takes place on Dominion Day, July let, and will no doubt be successful as ususl.

Several new dramatic and other entertain ments are in contemplation for the opening of the fall and winter sesson, and, taken altogether, the prospects of the Society for the future are very bright and encouraging.

EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASSOC-IATION.

Canadian and American Brethren Reconcile their Differences,

PETERBORG, Oat., May 23.-The annual convention of the Outsrio branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association, which has been in testion here since Tuesday, finished their business this afternoon and the dolegates left for their respective homes. The sersion has been one of the most successful it "to make money for the shareholders, and and pleasing that has ever been held. The for no other purpose under the sun " !- Tor. difficulty which has existed for several years

nast between the Outario and the United States, branches of the association in regard to the international connection was, after considerable discussion, finally settled, it being decided by the convention to renew their international connection with their brothren in the States. The remainder of the session has been principally taken up in the revision of the constitution. This morn. ing the election of grand efficers was proceed. el with, and resulted as follows t Grand chaplain, Very Rev. Father Rooney, administrator of the archdlocese of Toronio ; grand president, P. Crotty, of Hamilton; grand vice-president, W. McClean. of Toronto; grand secretary, W. Lane, of Toronto ; grand tressurer, G. Hironax, Peterboro ; excoutive committee, J. McGrath. Peterbore ; J. J. McAuley, Torente ; S. J. Sulkie, of Merrit-ton ; J. Smith, of Dundas ; M. Welch, of Oskville ; delegate to international conven-

tian, D. Carry, of Toronto. The officers were duly installed by Bro. Darry, of Toronto, assisted by Bro. J. F. Smith, of Dundas. It was decided to hold the next convention at Dandas on the first Tuesday in May, and the annual parade on the 6th of August at

To Employ Evicted Tenants.

who have for a long time been considering the question of how best to go to work to practically and lastingly benefit the poor evicted tenants in Ireland, have united upon a plan for carrying out their purpose. The fuil details of it cannot be given out yet, but of a few weeks. They feel that the hope of accomplishing anything iles in the possibility of getting the farmless people interested in some kind of industrial pursuit. The idea is to establish in one of the poorest districts a factory in which evicted tenants could find employment. It is proposed therefore to incorporate a stock company, selling the shares in all parts of the United States where natives of Ireland or friends of Ireland's cause reside to buy them. The men who are promoting the scheme recognize the fact that the only way for them to attain success in it is to show their personal interest by going across personally and getting it started. There will be

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

As Discussed by the Newspapers

Reasons for Rejeicing.

" Day and night," ways Sir John, "At no matter what season To prevent creed dissensions I try, And that's why I'm giving the Jeanits'

resson, To rejoice on the 12th of July,"

-Toronio Globs.

Mr. Giadatone's Greatacas.

While paying a warm tribute to the Ameri-can people at a dinner party Mr. Gladatone is reported to have remarked that he uttered epinions during the late war which had better have been left unsaid. Mr. Gladstone's greatness is never so apparent as when he admits that he has been in error. He has retracted many utterances within the past ten years, and it takes a big man to do that .- St. Louis Post Despatch.

Food for Reblection.

President Van Horne told a Railway Commissioner at New York that "the Canadian Pacific Railway was built to make money for its shareholders, and for no other purpose under the sun." Canadians may now spend an interesting boar in trying to discover for what purpose they gave the Cem. pany twenty-five million dollars, twenty-five million acres of land, a thousand miles of completed railway, and other benefits. Was onto Globe.

A Hint for Baggari,

Payment for anything by the levy of rates is never satisfactory, and as a rule is wrong, but wherever it is in operation the tendency should always be to decreass the rate rather than to increase it, so that it will bear lightly on the people. That is good government. Mr, Haggart's administration is not good government. - Toronto Globe

Better Steal than Borrow :

A Montreal man who borrowed \$35 at the rate of 180 per cent. per annum, was proceeded against and finally imprisoned, his debt, including legal costs, then amounted to \$78 for which he spent 209 days in jail. It is hard to know which most to condemn-the law which permits the imprisonment under which such a rate of interest of the is possible. From a cynical point of view, it would be a great deal more to the interest of the borrower to steal the money in the first place, even though he were alter. wards committed for the crime,-London Advertiser.

Farmers and Reciprocity.

We have the promise of a good barvest this year, but more than one good harvest is needed to set the farmers on their feet, and at the A number of prominent citizens of Boston, the have for a long time been considering of the United States peas, beans, weel, butter, cheese, horset, cattle. aborp, etc.-the margin of the farmers' profits might he greater by at least 10 cents on the dollar of all that they sell. Consider what the effect of such an increase of profits would be on the farmers themselves directly, and indirectly upon man of every occupation. Hard times would disappear, idle men would find employment, industries would flourish, debts and mortgages would be wiped off, and the whole country would bound forward once more. The prosperity of the United states would extend to Canada, and country would greatly benefit by the prosperity of the other. Let every man in his own polling subdivision see to it that not one voier is left off the list who will make his ballot at the next general election to secure the boon of unrestricted trade with the United States for Canada. The standing offer of such trade relations we now have in the resolution of the United States Hoase of Representatives .- London Advertis-

the patrotic services of the good citizen, as perfectly as the Ottawa Government has in this instance the opportunity of doing. In appointing Mr. Murphy, the Government

will render a service to the public, bestow an honor on a trusted supporter, and recognize the right to representation of an important section of the community. His nomination will meet, we are assured, with universal approbation. Under these oir cumstances we cannot doubt that it will be made, and hope by our next issue to be able to congratulate the Government on having made it.

Dissatisfied Secretaries.

Everything does not seem to run to smoothly with Secretary J.G. Blaine as he probably anticipated. President Harrison has a saya very big say,-and big "Jim " is gradually finding out that the Chief Magistrate of the great American republic is not a man to be "buildoxed" into making appointments which he does not consider good ones, Dissatisfaction over this straightforward conducs of the President is not confined to Mr. Blaine either, it seems, as it has spread also to Secretaries Proctor and Windom, and this great trio threaten, so rumor has it, to resign unless their favorites secure the appointments they desire.

Italy and Ireland.

The interest attaching to the Irish cause has been spreading so constantly that an early settlement of it by the English government is looked forward to by all civilized countries. Even the Italian press has shown their solicitude for its welfare and other European news papers are in the habit of discussing it in a friendly spirit. In a recent issue of the Tribuna of Rome appears an article referring to the late bye-elections in England and the more recent retirement of Lord Londonderry from the vice-royalty, which says that "it is a great check for Tory politics, the retirement of the noble lord. who for a long time has been tired of the thoughts and bitterness occasioned him by the acts of Secretary Balfour. Evidently the edifice of operation is trembling from top to hottom, and the Gladatonian idea of Home that it no longer inspires horror or fear in the Commons or Lords,"

Another Blow at Lansdowne.

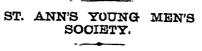
Fearless William O'Brien is at the evictor of Luggaourran again with renewed energy. On the floor of the English House of Com ions and convictions the Mail urges on the voided of the floor of the English House of Com ions and convictions the Mail urges on the public leader or a great man in public life to go president, J. J. Gethings, lat Vice-Presi. this dignity. It is the first time that such to his meetings. Hounded down by politicians, ident, D. Hickey. 2nd Vice-Presi. and the Uzar has authorized him to accept the bader or a great man in public leader o On the floor of the English House of Com

Constitutional Agitation versus Physical Force.

The state convention of the Massachusetts branches of the Irish National League, held recently, was signalized by a fitting display of patriotism for sfflicted Ireland and a firm determination to strengthen Parnell's hands in the fight against the Times as well as against Tory bigotry, cruelty and intolerance. Sairring and eloquent speeches were delivered and the resolutions adopted had that patriotic ring about them which is ever so useful and welcome to that gallant band now struggling so harmoniously for the Irish cause. The speech of John Boyle O'Reilly, who was once a Fenian in Ireland, is particularly noteworthy since he painted in it, in the clearest colors, the contrast between the physical force movement and the constitutional campaign as carried on under the leadership of Parnell, He said that physical force had been tried for the redemption of Ireland for 760 years no doubt for its present high order of effloency and had failed. That while we were employing it, the British government was against us and that we had no friends in the outer world. He continued :

"The Irish cause twenty years ago consisted solely of the Fenian organization. It was the bushel of seed to sow to the world, and it has brought forth fruit ten million-fold. But it was

that had been his wont. Mr. Ryan was born at Balinakill, county Kildare, Ireland, on the 21st of August, 1804. He was educated at Clongowes college. In 1871 he married Dading Withelmina, daughter of Mr. C. N. F. De Montenach, grand-daughter of the late Baron de Longueuil, and widow of the late Oliver Perrault de Linere. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the reserve militia, and for some time a Catholic school commissioner, and a member of the Council of Public Instruction.



The Newly Elected Officers-Gratifying Report of the Society's Continuing Frosperity.

It is always a pleasant duty for a Catholio journal to record the success of Oathelic societies, but especially those established for the benefit of young men. It is with no ordinary satisfaction therefore that we pubsociety whose name heads this article. Established a little over four years ago, the society at once sprang into the front ranks of our Irish societies in the city, and has steadily maintained the proud pre-eminence which it acquired since its inception. It has the good fortune of being directed by the zealous and energetic Redemptrist Fathers, which accounts

and prosperity. At the annual meeting held in their hall recently, the annual reports of the various sections of the Society for the past year were very encouraging, while the financial statement showed that the total receipts for the year, including a balance of \$46 14 brought and the liabilities comparatively small. The number of members in good standing was reported as 244. Some important amendments to the constitution were adopted, after which

the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with when the following were ohosen :---

ubmitted to Mr. Parnell, Davitt and O'Brien for approval.

It is proposed to manufacture boots, shoes, clothing and underwear. There is already an underwear factory in Mullingar, which is run on this principle. It is in a very flourishlog condition. Some of the stock is held by Boston friends of the Irish cause, who, in subscribing, felt that they were doing more for Ttheir kindred than if they were meraly giving the money to the league fund.

Ireland's Love for Learning.

record of his country in the work of education. It is too true that we are taunted with our poverty and our ignorance, and we are told that it is because we are Catholics. It Colonel Rhodes is there for the latter, but is because our fathere would not give up the Irish are out in the cold, and our people their Catholic faith that the English robbers, after stealing the land, wanted to steal away the Faith. England, Protestant England, by the most infamous code of penal laws, legia lated our people out of learning and held them for centuries in ignorance. We should not let the world forget that there was a time when, as Usher says : "Ireland was the refuge of civilization and literature." We see St, Patrick at Armagh establishing a university which in the ninth century had 7.000 students, representing all the countries of Europe, and St. Finian, at Clonard in 530, saints and scholars like Greek warriors from the wooden horse at Trey." The Saxon clod was in barbarism when the Irish scholars went to his land to civilize him and teach him his letters. Montalembert says that "in the Irish monastic schools were trained an entire

pepulation of philosophers, architects, painters, musicians, posts and historians." Her inspirations arose from the teachings of the Har Ostholic Church.-Rev. D. Consty.

According to the Mail, the result of the Compton election throws no light upon the Jesuits' estates question because no one invited the attention of the electors to it. So we lish the following account of the flourishing are asked to believe that "an oppressed minority" has a grievance so great that the peeple of Ontario are bound to intervene in their behalf, even at the risk of destroying our constitution and smashing Confederation, yet that this "minority" has so little sense of having a grievance that they are not even aware of it till informed and stimulated from without. It is a curious theory .- Toronic Empire.

These well-meaning persons there who have allowed themselves to be misled by the didactics of the Mail school into the belief that the civil and religious liberties of the Protestant minority in Quebec are in danger, and that a violent breach of the fundamental prinforward from the previous year, were \$1,964. 91 and the tetal disbursments \$1,341 87, leav-ing a cash balance on hand of \$123.04, the result of the Compton election the true feeltotal assets are estimated at nearly \$20,000 | ing of that minority. The people of Qaebeo can safely be trusted to attend to their own affairs, and to right whatever is wrong in the administration of them .- Montreal Gazette.

> Mgr. Popiel, Archbishop of Warsaw, has been named Assistantat the Pontifical Throne, and the Czar has authorized him to accept

We Told You So.

"Out in the cold !" said Mr. Cloran as he addressed a reporter on the subject of Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet. To Mr. McShane: "Yes, we need a man there." "We have," adder Mr. McShane, "long thought that we should have better representation at Quebec. The fact of the matter is we must have a man before long." Further than this the "People's Jimmy" would not go, but Mr. H. J. Cloran, who walked arm in arm, remarked a few minutes previous: 'The Irish people are discontented and dis-The Irishman should be proved of the satisfied at the manner in which they have been treated. The Fremier promised at the Windsor dinuer that the Irish and the Protostants would be represented in the Cabinet. stood for Mr. Merciar in the last contest and they expect justice at his hands. We held the balance of power in twenty counties and can use it if necessary. The hackneyed cry of 'elect your man and we will take him in, won't do.'"

Tory Bigotry,

The Port Hope Conservatives seem to have the proper idea of partyism. At a meeting the other day they indorsed the anti-French school agitation, raised in the Local Legislature, and condemned the anti-Jesuit agitation in the House of Commons. No finer illustration of "whence issued," says Ucher, " a stream of party bigotry has ever been made,-Kingston Whig.

"Mowat Must Go."

Straws tell how the wind blows. This was shown a tew evenings ago in Toronto when Mr. Oockburn, one of the M.P.'s for that city, predioted at a dinner of the Young Conservative Club, that before another year rolled around a Government would rule Ontario Thi Tory prediction conclusively proves that the Tory party intend to make a determined effort to de-test the Ontario Government, and that Mr. Dalton McCarthy is merely pouring forth his abam indignation against the Jeruiss that he may, here and thore, as opportunity presents itself, stab Mr. Mowat. This little game however, under the plausable guise of great zeal for Protestantism is too well understood to be pro ductive of much harm to the Ontario Government.—Berlin Telegraph.

A Sweet Question.

The Times has often suggested that the re-moval of the Canadian sugar duties would be the making of the Canadian fruit-growing and fruit preserving industries. This country can beat Britain out of sight in producing such fruits as apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, grapes, currants and berries. All that is need ed is an extended market, and cheap sugar would supply the market. Take off the duties intended for the refiners' protection, let the Canadians get sugar at British prices, and within four years there would be ten persons employed in Canadian canning and preserving factories for every one now employed in the sugar refineries. Besides this, the Canadian people would increase in their consumption of fruit, if sugar were cheaper, and the effect upon their health would be excellent, -Hamilton Times.

The number of converts to the Catholic Church among literary men in England is remarkable. Mr. Burnand, the editor of Panch, is a Oatholic, as are half a dozen others eminent in periodical literature. Mr. Clement Scott, the critic of the Daily Telegraph-one of these-bas lately inherited a fortune from Miss Drew, a Catholio lady, who greatly admired his oritioisms. the and the same set and the same MAY 29, 1889.

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE

News of the Week. BUROPEAN.

Prince George of Greece has joined the French navy. Forty-five persons lost their lives through

the floods in Bohemis. Princess Bestrice, wife of Prince Henry of

Battenberg, has given birth to a son. Dhuleep Singh, the famous Indian prince,

has been privately married to Miss Ada Wether in Paris.

It is reported that a thousand persons have died of cholera within a week in the Ganjaw district in India.

The Queen's birthday honors are daily expacted and several Canadians are named as possible recipients.

At a meeting of General Boulanger's sup-porters in London, it was decided to contest all the elections in France.

Several warehouses in Lubeck harbour were burned Sunday and \$400,000 worth of cotton and flax was destroyed.

A dynamite bomb was exploded at the door of the civil governor's house at Oporto on Saturday, smashing the windows.

Right Ray. Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., recently celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of his elevation to the spiscopacy.

The number of parsons drewned in the recent floods in Austria is placed at one hundred. The Pilsen district is still submarged.

The Nineteenth Century says a number of Frenchmen have been arrested by the German suthorities at Soulizmatt, Alsace, on a dictine Fathers, on which they propose to charge of treason. erect a \$200,000 ocliege. The site overlocks charge of treason.

abroad since the strike in the mining regions was chosen by Bishop Spalding. It will be the Germans coal markets are overstocked was chosen by Bishop Spalding. It will be the only Catbolic college in the Peorla and prices are depressed.

The will of the late Jno. Bright has been sworn to. The testator bequeaths an estate valued at £36,184 to his children. The will contained no public bequests.

Among the persons upon whom the Queen has conferred honors on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday are : Joseph Edgar Boehm, the sculptor, George Burns and Professor Stokes, who are made baronets.

In consequence of a demand by the British Foreign officer the Portuguese authorities have ceased to obstruct the passage of Bishop Smythe who, with a party of missionaries is on his way to Lake Nyasse, by way of Mczambique.

Lord Leamington has withdrawn from the order paper of the Lords bla motion in favor of a return to the old system of scuding a small number of troops to each Britisb colony as a means to strengthen the connection of opinion in official circles is that such a motion would be mischievous, leading colonies, such as Cauada, to fear a retrograde step which all are agreed is undesirable.

While Mr. Gladstone was crossing Piccadily, at the junction of Barkley street Thursday evening, he was knocked down by a cab which was turning into the street at the same time. He was immediately assisted to his feet by several spectatore, and finding himself unhart ran after the cab which he stopped and detained until the driver had been taken into custody. He attended the House of Commons to-night and appeared to be well.

In the Reichstag on the 23rd the President read a letter from Prince Bismarck enclosing a telegram from the Italian Chamber of Deputies to Premier Crispi congratulating him upon the reception accorded to King Humbert in Berlin. The President proposed that the House express its pleasure at the from the triple alliance. Baron Frankenstein, for the Centre party, concurred in the pro-

Malet and largely to the American commis-tioners having definite instructions covering every point. The German official world treate the American commissioners with high favor.

CATHOLIC.

The Dake of Norfelt heads a public invitation for contributions for a silver jubiles testimonial to Cardinal Manning.

Sir William U. Petheram, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice at Calcutta, has been received into the Catholic Church.

The relations between Russia and the Vatican are again restrained. The Pope declined to nominate Polish and Kusian bishops at Saturday's consistory.

The idea of a marriage between the Princess Clementine of Belgium and the Prince of Naples has been definitely abandoned. The project was very distasteful to the Belgian Catholica.

May 30th, the Feast of the Ascension of Our Lord will be a strict holiday of obligation, binding Catholics to attend Mass under pain of mortal ain and abstain from service work as on Sandays.

Bishop O'Mahoney returned this morning from Los Angeles where he has been to recruit his health, which, however, has only been partially recovered. He was quite fatigued after his journey.

When St Patrick was a boy there were over 2,000,000 souls in Ireland. To day there are a little over 4,000,000, and there is a steady drain of over 80,000 every yearnot of children and old men, but of young men and young women, the finest fruit of the Idsh race.

Two hundred acres of land have been bought in Spring Valley, Ill., by the Bene-In consequence of the extensive orders sent the valley of the Illinois River, about four abroad since the strike in the mining regions miles from Peru and La Salle. The location diocese.

The Pope in his allocation on the 24th, protested against Italian legislation hostile to the charitable institutions of the Catholic church. The proposal to creat a monument in memory of Gregory Brans, who was burned as a heretic at the end of the 16th century, was denounced as an outrago upon religion. His Holinuss also referred to the re-cent Catholic congress, holding that these gatherings proved that the Roman question is an international one.

Sculptor O'Donovan has executed a clay model of a coloneal statue of the late Right Rev. Jehn Hughes, first Arobbishop of New ork. It was made at the order of the Alumni Association of St. John's College, Fordham, where the statue is to be erected. It is to be cast in bronze and placed on the lawn in front of the main entrance of the as a means to strengthen the connection of college. The granite pedestal, upon which the colonies to the mother courty. The it will be placed is to be nine feet high, while the statue itself will be eight feat in holght.

> The Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, near Quantec, was solemaly consecrated on May the 16th. Cardinal Taschereau, two Archbishops, and four Bishopsoficiated as follows Cordinal Taschoreau consecrated the Barilica and the main altar dedicated to Ste. Aone : Mgr. Fabre, the altar of Our Lady of Perpetual Help ; Mgr. Duhamel, the altar of St. Joreph ; Mgr. Lafleche, the altar of St. Alphonsus : Mgr. Langevin, the altar of St. Joachim ; Mgr. Racine, the altar of the Holy Family, and Mgr. Moreau the altar of the Sacred Heart.

There was a beautiful and impressive ceremony in the St. Dominic Convent at South Orange avenue and South Tenth stroet, New-ark. The little chapel was filled with friends ark. of Miss Grace Waterman, of St. Louis, Mo., who was the postulant for admission among the nuns of St. Dominic. Archbishop Ryan existing universal peace and security arising of Philadelphia officiated, being assisted by Rev. Futher Leary, and several other priests. The postulant, a strikingly handsome young womay, entered the chapel, attired as a bride in a magnificent costume of white silk and rare lace. The ceremony was long and selemn, but before propounding the questions the annual meeting of the Imperial Federa. by which the postulant consented to give up the world and all its pleasurse, Father Ryan general opinion, when it says if the colonics delivered a forcible exportation to the young are agreed to levy no duties on natural pro- woman in which he warned her to consider well the step she had proposed taking. He country or other colonies, they could ap- brought out vividly the bright, happy, luxuriproach the Imperial Parliament with an offer | ous home she was giving up, the friends and of closer political connection and a common relations she was about to forsaks, and the system of defence and free trade, the subject many pleasures to be had by a young person of her social standing. Then he drew s picture of her convent life and said that its only pleasures were of the spiritual character. After affirmatively answering the questions of the Archbishop, Miss Waterman was led from the chapel into the ante-room by two Sisters. Whon she re-entered the chapel she appeared in the simple black garb of the Order. Miss Waterman is the daughter of a St. Louis merchant, recently deceased. She has a fortune in her own right and was a social favorito in St. Louis. She will remain a novice for one year, and then, if she still adheres to her original intention, she will take her final vows.

said, would enable them to build up Ireland as a nation without danger to the Empire. Mr. Gladatone, in reply, referred to his wife as the greatest gift he had received at the hands of Providence. He said the generous estimate of his services by his countrymen had been mired with some centure but it was better to loss praise than to loss the bracing discipline resulting from free public criticism. Words failed him to express the gratitude of his wife and of himself for the affectionate kindness of their friends. A meeting of Unionist members of the

House of Lords and House of Commons, held at the residence of the Marquis of Waterford, adopted a memorial to the Government praying for the abolition of the Viceroyship of Ireland and the transfer of its functions to a Secretary of State. The memorial further asks for the establishment and maintenance of a reyal residence in Dublin. A deputation was appointed to present the memorial to Lord Salisbury.

At a meeting of the Dublin branch of the National League Prof. Galbraith denounced the proposal to abolish the office of Viceroy of Ireland as an insidious attempt at a further absorption of that country. Any interference with the office would fail, he said, especially if the Parnellites chose to obstruct it, "ar, please God, they would do when the proper time come," Prof. Galbraith's remarks were greeted with cheers.

Lord Salisbury delivered an address at a meeting of the members of the Primrose Lesgue. He said that the alliance between the Parnellites and Gladstonians was slowly but steudily breaking. The Irish, he de-clared, would find more profit in peace than In disorder. The work of the Primrose League was surely destroying the professions! politician, and increasing the security of the institutions on which the country's prosperity depended.

A deputation from variant Irish municipal bodies to-day presented to Mr. Parnell as address congratulating him upon his success in disproving before the commission the many calumules that had been heaped upon him. Mr. Parnell replied that he was sure the Irish municipal authorities would continue to use their privileges, not for the purpose of the disintegetrration of the Empire, nor for up-setting the authority of the Queen, but for obtaining the realization of their legitimste aspirations. He had never doubted that the faisity of the forged latters would ultimately be shown. He would rather have gous to his grave with the stigma of the latters upon him than have submitted his country to the humiliating ordeal which it was proposed to place upon it as an accompaniment of the ecquiry into the authenticity of the letters. Right had been transgressed under the pretext of an enquiry into orime. A political issue had been isid before men not competent to give a fair decision. He had never contemplated the failure of Parliamentary action. If convinced of its fatility he and his colleagues would not remain in the House of Commonstwenty-four hours. He belleved in the near realization of their hopes.

DUBLIN, May 24 - The Olphert evictions to-day were characterized by desperate reeistance on the part of the tenants. During one of the many melees Police Inspector Daff was severely wounded and several policemen and bailiffs were painfully scalded by the showers of hot water thrown upon them by the inmates of the various houses. Fourteen persons were arrested.

DUBLIN, Map 27 .- There was another conflict at Falcarragh to-day between cvictors and tenants. Twenty-five policemen were injured, several seriously. The houses were barricaded, scaling ladders were procared and the attacking party endeavored to enter by way of the windows and roct. The inmates of the houses rained every manner of missiles upon the police, and in some cases the ladders crowded with efficers were thrown violently to the ground. The superior forces of the busiegers prevailed, and the evictions ware finally accomplished.

LONDON, May 27.-In the House of Com-

Canadian artists should turn their penolis to deaf, dumb and blind from her second years, more useful employment, and fall to designing and mechanical drawing. The exhibition this year is not so large as last, but is quite up to the standard of excellence.

Advices from St. Pierre state that two siliotea, Youvh fishing vessels, the Elis and the Quartre Freres, which left France sometime ago for the Newloundland fisherles with one hundred and 75 men on board, have been leat and all hands are doubtless drowned. The large fishing supply establishment of A. Lemoine was burned last week. Loss, eight thousand france ; no insurance.

There is great demand for labor in Nova Scotla and many hundred French and Italian laborers are arriving to work on various railways under construction. One hundred mer arrived from New Foundland to work on the Nova Scotta Central railway. One thousand mea are wanted on the Cape Breton railway,

council of Quebec Board of Trade, has been answered to the effect "that from testimony received from various competent officials and res-going authorities, covering an extended experience, the council of Qaebeo Bhard of Trade concludes that 1st July is the earliest date at which a sailing vessel should pass by the Straits.'

About a fortnight ago a stranger made his appearance at Mrs. Buchauan's boarding heuse, Sillery, and then disappeared. His name was not known, but one day last week his body was found at low tide by a battean men named Cyprien Drapeau, on the rocks at Bridgewater Cove. The feet were tied together and a stone weighing 30 pounds was wounds about the head. There is roum for considerable speculation as to whether this is a case of determined suicide or of murder. the Northwest territory. One of the pockets of the trousers is wanting, and upon this fact some base a theory of murder for the purpose of robbery. On the other hand, the pocket may have been discarded and out out because not in good order. A pocket handkerchief was found with the

name L esueur. WINDSOB, Ont. May 23 .- The inquest on the body of little May, who is alleged to have been beaten to death by her steplather, was held yesterday. The first witness was Hester Johnson, wife of the prisoner, and she told an awful story of the torture that she and her child had gone through since her marriage to Johnson. On the day of the murder Johnson go: angry at the child, and grabbing her by the neck pounded the child's head against the fence a number of times. The child never regalord consciousness, nor did Johnson show the least corrow for the act. Mrs. Johnson's evidence was corroborated by James Lee, jr., who :aw Johnson pounding the child, and other evidence given by James Lee, ar., and his wife. A doctor then gave testimony and said the result of his examination clearly showen that the child had been murdered The jury brought in a verdict to the effect tha: the child had met her death by blows inficted by her stepfather. Johnson has been brought to Windsor and lodged in jail to stand his trial at the fall assizes.

QUEEEC, May 27.--- The executive committee of the St. Jean Bantiate society are hard at work making arrangements for the grand celebration here on the 24th of June next. Beeides the parade, it is expected the festivities will occupy three days altogether, in cluding the laying of the corner stone of the Jacques Cartier monument. Sub-committees who are soliciting cubecriptions towards defraying the expense report meeting with unqualitied success, some of our merchants having donated as much as \$100 each. Visitors are expected from many parts of the

United States. Sunday at grand mass subscriptions were taken up at Se Patrick's, St. Roch's, and Levis' churches in aid of the sufferers of the St.

Sauveur fire. QUBBEC, May 27 .- Advices from South

She was made widely famous by Charles Dickens in his "American Notes." and also by many public references to her wonderful latelligence. Her education was the greater triumph. achieved in the education of the

NEW HAVEN, Ot., May 25,-Jno. C Bradley, cashler of the Merchants National bank, is said to be under the surveillance of officers at his residence in Fair Haven since yesterday afternoon. He is obarged with emberziement of the bank's funds. The shortage may reach \$100,000. It is said Bradley and O. W. Palmer for years dis-counted notes without the knowledge of the directors. Palmer has been arrested here.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 25 .- Phillip O'Connell, a brakeman, met with a horrible death while employed in the Delaware & Hudson yard in this city to-day. He slippand wages as high as \$1.50 a day are offered. ed and fell in such a position that his neck A question as to what should be the earliest rested on one of the rails. A switch engine date for navigation in the Straits of Belleisle which was backing up passed directly over by sailing vessels having been referred to the his neck, severing his head from his body. He was 24 years of ego.

> SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 .- A special from Pomona, California, says that Dwight Lord, cashier in one of the National burks as Omaha, who arrived at Pomona yesterday. claims to have been robbad on the Santa Fe trvin last night, between Needles and San Bornardino, of \$3,600 in money and \$5,000 in notes which he carried in his satchel. Thore is no clue to the thief.

HELENA, Mont., May 25 .- During the last month considerable numbers of emigrants have been passing in wagons through Montana en route to the British possessions They are Mormons from Utah and Idaho and their destination is the country through which tled around his neck, while there were sould the Galt rallway passes. The Algerta Railway and Coal Company has cold the Mormon hierarchy several thousand acres of land in

> FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 26.-Coleman Pitte, postmaster at Pomona, Westmoreland County, was yesterday arrested for rifling registered latters. The discovery of the thief was accomplished by means of decoy letters.

THE CRONIN MYSTERY.

Lend a Hand to Catch the Murderers.

The following documents have been sent us for publication with the request that all who care will ansist in discovering the murderers of Dr. Cronin.

The man who decoyed Ur. Crossin away from his office. The man who came with a buggy for Cronin, on Saturday, May 4th, was about five feet, seven inches high ; well knit, athetic frame, weighing about 160 pounds. He had black hair, and a nest, well trimmed black moustache. The moustache did not quite cover his upper lip. His face was oval shaped or ta-pering and rather thir, cheek bones a little pronineat. He had a swarthy or lead-colored complexion, like one just recovering from sickness or one living in a malarial district. His voice was a little husky, and he appeared to be very nervous, bus Mrs. Conklin, who let him into the Doctor's office, astributed his nervousness to anxiety for his friend, who he said was hart.

Please inquire if a man answering the descrip-tion, or the description of Woodruff, is known in your locality, and forward any information you may deem of service in this matter to P. MCCAHIY.

304 N. Eighteenth Street, Phila., WOODRUFF ; OR BLACK.

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean, May 11th.]

F. G. Woodruff, who was arrested for horse realing and fainted when confronted by the efficire, is supposed to be the driver of the mys-terious wagon which contained the blood-stain-ed trunk found in Lake View the morning after . Cronin's disapparance.

Woodruff came to Chicago three weeks ago. He is a man who could be identified from his most prominent features. He was dressed nearly in a dark suit, and he wore a tinted neck scart. But with all his peculiar features he has an inoffensive lock, and appears to be anything but the hardened criminal and ex-jail bird that the officers say he is.

William O'Brien Gives his Evidence.

LONDON, May 2I. - Before the Parnell Commission, Mr. O'Brien described the wretched condition of the people in Ireland prior to the formation of the league. They were in dobt to their necks, he said, and had absolutely no redress sgainst the exactions of the landlords. The troubles after 1870 arose from the universal novement of the landlords to take advantage of the two years allowed by the act of 1870 to get rid of small tenants and thus save the pay-ment of compensation. The condition of affairs in Mayo when Mr. Davits formed the league was appalling. Wholesale famine and back-rupboy seemed inevitable. Farmers sold every-thing at a dead loss. The kudlords did noth-ing to alleviato the distress. They denied that any distress existed. Mr. O'Brien stated that he approved of boycotting. He believed that it prevented crime. Mr. Raid, of connsel for the Parnellites, read

Mr. KERA, or compare for one rargeinees, read an article from United Ireland denouncing the Pheepix Park murders, and asserting that the assassing, if discovered, would be more likely to be lyuched in Dublin than in London. Mr. O'Brien said the anger expressed in the article was undoubtedly genuine. The view of the Nationalists was that the Government should Protonnings was that the Government should pursue a policy of conciliation and thus obtain the people's sympathies with the law, but the members of the Government lost their heads and passed a strong coercion measure under which the country had been terribly disturbed for three years The Government in 1882 sup-pressed United Ireland because with casting on the Government in that pages with casting on the Government in that paper with getting up crime, which charge he was perfectly prepared to prove. Mr. O'Brien attempted to enter into the details of the alleged outrages instigated by the Government, but Attorney General Webster obj cted and his objection was sustained by the court. The commission then adjourned

THE OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, May 22 -- William O'Brien continued his tostimony before the Parnell commission to-day. He denied that he had ever published in United Ireland articles inciding to outrago. The League, he said, was founded this if y to opposed ageret landlord combination. The land-lords had formed a combination having a normal capital of £1,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out evictions by wholesals and replacing the evicted tenants with colonies of tenants from other countries. He had been a member of the committee of the League since its organization. Witness had never heard a suggestion to encourage outrage. Several branches of the League had been suppressed in consequence of strong language used at the meetings and the excessive boycotting to which they resorted. Witness attended the convention in America in 1886. He had no connection with the dynamiters while there. A vast bulk of those who attended the convention were men of the bighest standard the convention were north the high est standard. Witness saw Patrick Ford at the convention. He appeared to be sorry for the at itude he had previously taken. The cross-examination of Mr. O'Brien was

conducted by Attorney-General Webster. Wit-ness said he could not produce any record of the ness said he could not produce any record of the League suppressing branches or protesting against boycotring. He did not consider boy-cotting unconstitutions!. It was simply Irish for black-balling. He drew a distinction between criminality and illegality. "The Irish," he said, "have an earnest, healthy repulsion for criminality, as to illegality, meaning irreverence for the law, is bred in us."

LONDON, May 22 .- The consultation which was held yesterday between the judges of the Parnell Commission and Mr. Pornell and Soli-citors Lowis and Reid, resulted in the consideration of an arrangement greatly abridging the evidence to be introduced by the Parnellites, one evidence to be introduced by the random ex-consequently shortening the session of the Com-mission by several weeks under the time esti-mated by the defence as the minimum period which they would occupy in presenting their case. The testimony of Mr. O'Brien will be concluded to morrow, after which a few with nesses will be brought forward to testify as to alleged outrages in Clare. The testimony of there will require but a short time and be fol-He is a man who could be identified then among a thousand, so strange are his fear there will require but a short time and be fol-tures. He is 28 years old and stands about aix I word by the evidence of Mr. Harre, member of Farliemeut for Fast Galway. Alter Mr. feet high. His left foreficger has been taken off of Farli-ment, for the second joint, and his left eye is slight. Harris, Archbishop Or ke, Cuson Keller and ly oressed. His month is large, and is one of Father Shehy will be called, and the evidence will be concluded with the examination of Michael Divitt. It is understood that Mr. Daviet will make some very important revela-tions and explemations, and it is therefore ugarded as fitting that he should be the last winners called, leaving his statements fresh in the minds of the occupants of the bench. After Mr O'Brien is discharged from the witness box he will go as seen as possible to the south of France for the benefit of his health. The Finites counsel are carefully perusing the correspondence of Mr. Parnell, extending over to California and located about 180 miles above has voluntarily turned over to them. Sau Francisco. My father bought a large wheat i London, May 22 - Mr. Gindatona me day. The cross-examination of Mr. Wm. O'-Brien was continued by Attorney-General Webster. Mr. O'Brion declared that United Ireland, his paper, worked according to constitu-tional methods, and advocated nuthing but peaceful means to attain the end sought by the Irish Parliamentary party. He admitted writing an article in which it was stated that Queen Victoria was only known in Ireland by her scarcely decently disguised hatred of Ireland and by her inordinate salary. He also admit-ted having written another article declaring that Earl Spencer would be the last strong Englishman who would attempt to rule Ireland by barbarism, paid perjury, butchery and the use

FORGERIES COMMISSION

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osal, with the reservation that the approval should not commit the Centre party apon the question of the temporal power of the Pope,

All the leading London papers comment on tion league. The Times seems to voice the ducts and manufactures of the mother of a moderate differential turiff against all countries outside the Imperial customs union, but while the colonies persist in their present trade pullcy the league is not likely to carry its work beyond co-operation for Imperial defence.

LONDON, May 26 .- Advices from Zanzibar bring appalling accounts of ravages of disease among the Erglich and German ships in those waters. There are many cases of dysentry and fever on English ships, and the German vessels are in even a worse condition. The corvette Carvalla is rendered entirely helpless, having half the crew down with fever. Three of the men died in twenty-four hours.

LONDON, May 27 -The British man-of-war Surprise ran ashore at Syracuse yesterday after colliding with and sinking the steamer Nesta. The man-of-war is full of water. The Surprise is a 4-gun gunboat, carrying ninetythree men. She was commanded by Commander Hon. M. A. Bourke.

BERLIN, May 25 .- Capt Wissman, in a report from Bagamoyo, dated May 1st, refere to the troubles of mailonaries. He says he recommended the English to take and open up the road through Massiland. Dr. Peters placed one hundred Somalis at Captain Wissman's disposal for a month to assist in crusbing Bushiri.

BRUSSELS, May 26 .- On Saturday morning the house of one of the jurymon in the trial of the alleged Socialists at Mons was damaged by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. It is supposed the cartridge was piaced in the house by some one who wished to intimidate the juryman. The Liberal journals declare that the result of the trial is equivalent to consuring the Government.

BERLIN, May 26 .- The situation at the Westphalia collieries continues critical. Au- derry is not disposed to continue in office cording to Rhenish papers the proclamation of martial law is imminent. Hitherto the miners have held aloof from the socialists and have resented their approaches. Now there are symptons of impatience under the passive resistance of the masters. Herr Weber, president of the Bochum Strike committee, was arrested after making a speech on Friday night in which occurred the phrase, "War againat capital-victory or death is acclaim-The miners in several pils in Bochum, Gelinkirchen and Aachen will strike again, the owners at Dortmund having failed to make concessions. Eleven thousand mon employed in the building trades are on strike here.

BERLIN, May 26 .- Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Kasson and Herr Holstein have completed a draft of a protocol concerning the Samoan question. It contains clauses already approvd by Mr. Blains or framed in consonance of House of Board and the state of the second state of the state of the second state of t and Market and

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IRISH.

Eleven business houses were burned in Dublin yesterday. Loss, \$40,000.

Mr. Parnell will visit Edinburgh on July , when he will receive the freedom of the

city. A Conservative Irish lady near Dublin, who died recently, bequeathed £2,000 to Mr. Parnell.

Andrew Roed, inspector-general of the Royal Irish constabulary, has been made a knight.

Mr. O'Brien will not appear in the House f Commons before the Whitsuntide recess. His doctors advise him to go to the seashore to recuperate.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Albert bridge, Belfast, May 22nd. An immense crowd attended the ceremony and the Prince was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The Prince and several officials made addresses.

The Standard says the Marquis of Londonanother year as lord lieutenant of Ireland, and that he will be placed on the commission of lords justices until the local Government bill has been passed. It is believed the post | ing licenses for the manufacture and sale of of lord lieutenant has been offered to the Dake of Westminster,

T. D. Sullivan, M. P., for the College Green division of Dublin, and formerly treasurer of the Land League, testified before the Parnell commission. He stated that a portion of the league's books and decuments have been taken to the residence of a Mrs. Maloney in Dublin. Arahur O'Connor took some of them to London, and Mr. Egan took others to Paris.

Mrs. Gladstone was yesterday presented by

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mons to-day Mr. Gill asked Mr. Balfour. chief secretary for Ireland, whether it was true that a league was forming for the purpose of placing Protestants on farms in Ireland from which Catholics have been evicted. Mr. Balfour replied that there was nothing biameworthy in finding tenants for vacant land, even if they were Protestants.

DUBLIN, May 25 --- The oviction of tenants on the Olphert estate yesterday met with desperate resistance. Inspector Daff was badly injured. Several policemen and balliffs were bauly scalded. The police arrested fourteen persons.

LONDON, May 27 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Timothy Healy called the speaker's attention to a dinner given in the dining room of the House of Commons by Home Secretary Mathews, to which he invited the judges composing the Parnell com-mission to most Sir Rowland Blennerhassett. Mr. Healy said Sir Rowland Blennerhassett was implicated in the Pigott forgeries, having supplied money to be used in defaming the Parnellitles, and seked if the members of the House were not to be protected against the use of their rooms in the entertainment of cuch persons. (Parnellite obsurs and cries of "Oh !" from the Conservatives.) The Spaaker said he had no authority to ask who the guests of members were.

CANADIAN.

Three hundred miles of a railway will be built in Manitoba this year. Laborers are in great demand, \$28 a month and board being effered.

The most interesting feature of the celebration of the Queen's birthday in Toronto was the unveiling of the statue to the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, founder of Ontario's school system. Miss Agnes Duhamel, niece of Archbishop

Duhamel, leaves for France in July to study vocal music. Miss Dahamel goes abroad at the recommendation of several musicians who have heard her sing.

The Post Office department at Ottawa has instructed the inspector at London, Ont., to institute proceedings against a resident of that place, if, as has been reported, he has established a postal delivery in opposition to the department service.

Twenty-four brewerles were closed in the Northwest this month by order of the Iulaud Revenue department. This action was tak-en on account of the pending question of issuliquor in the territories. Most of the brewsries closed were fitted with plants for maiting purposes, but only made "hop" beer.

Rev. Walter Christmas, a prophetic lecturer, reached Halifax on the steamer Peruvian last week to deliver a lecture in leading cities on coming wars, revolutions and other momentous events predicted by Daniel to cccur during the next eleven years before the end of this age in 1901, commencing with the greatest war ever known in Europe next vear,

the Women's Liberal ideration with a The artists exhibiting at the annual exhibi-diamond brooch containing a miniature of Mr. Gladstone, copied from Millais' portrait. dignant at remarks made by Lieut. Governor Mr. Parnell and a large number of members of the House of Commons were present; Mr. the exhibition at Toronto, Sir Alexander re-Parnell speke of the happy change of feeling marked that he deemed such efforts premasion was partially due to the condition at the Louis and Ireland, and Ireland, and Ireland, and Ireland, and Ireland, and Ireland. This country as yet was too . Laura Bridgeman died on Friday at the Loy each country in favor of the other will be

Beach, Magdalen Islands, upder date 20th May, soyn a fearful squall passed over the Islands from the northeast a little siter daylight yesterday morning, doing considerable damaga. A Datch whaler was carried one hundred yards and broken into pieces so small that no two pieces can be placed together.

OTTAWA, May 27 .- A private despatch received to night announces the arrest at Massona Springs, New York, of ex-Alderman W. E. Brown, the insolvent boot and shoe dealer of Ottawa, at the instance of certain Montresi creditors who have entered prosecutions against him in Canada for fraud. He was arrested, but allowed out on ball of five thousand dollars and during the preliminary bearing, which resulted in his committment for trial. He a couple of months ago crossed over to the States.

WALES, Oat. May 27 -An explosion took place at Ballast Pit No. 1, one mile east of this station on Saturday, lojuring three men, the engineer, fireman and a laborer. The boiler of the steam shovel burst.

AMERICAN.

President Harrison is about to issue a proclamation forbidding Sunday parades in the United States army. Mrs. Folsom, mother of Mrs. Grover Oleve-

land, was married in Jacksen, Mich, on Monday to Henry E. Perrine, of Buffalo. The revenue cutter Rush yesterday sailed

from San Francisco for Behrings sea and Alaska to protect U. S. fishery interests. Internal Revenue Collector Webster, of the Dubuque district, states that the prohibitory law has increased the sale of liquor in Iowa.

The U.S.S. Yantio has arrived at New York in a disabled condition. She was struck by a hurricane May 21 and badly damsged.

Captain Josiah Lawler, with Hans Hansen and Edward S. McKinley, have sailed for France in the sail boat " Never Sink," which is only 36 feet long.

Gen. John Bates, a distinguished retired officer of the British army, who has been travelling around the world in search of his on, found him at an hotel at Seattle, Ogn., employed as a waiter.

Rev. John A King, of Old Forge township, Penn., has been jailed, charged with haviog assaulted Julia A. Heiss, a respectable girl, 16 year of age. King is a Salvation army preacher, and the girl had attended his moetings.

There is a well founder report in circulation at Minneapolis that on English syndicate is attempting to purchase the great flour mills of the United States. Ex-Governor Pillsbury was approached by agents of the syndicate six weeks ago.

The Bourne Mills Corporation has deulded to adopt a plan of profit sharing with the operatives. The total amount will not be leas than 6 per cent, of the amount of cash dividends paid to the stockholders during the same time. This is a new departure in Fall River mill management and the result is watched with interest by other corporatione.

Topolo and the second state of the second

Later a reporter who saw the prisoner learned from him that his name was not Woodrull, but Biack.

Speaking of his past history Black said : "I was born in Woodstock, a little town not far from London, Janada, twenty-eight years ago. farm and after some years built a mill at the village, which was only a short distance away. I was quite had when a boy and was sent away to school-first to Canada near my birth-place, then to Michigan and afterwards to an Eastern college. I was expelled from each of the schools for myself. I have railroaded, herded cattle, clerked in a store, worked in livery stables and ambled, and have been pretty much all over the country."

In conclusion he spoke with some regret of his miss spent life and hoped that his folks would not hear of him in this trouble. His **H**18 name in full he gave as Fred. J. Black. He is 5 feet 6 or 8 inches tall, has rather dark com o teet to or S incres tail, has rather dark com-plexion, high cheek bones, a roman nose, and brown eyes. There is a slight defect in his left eve, and the index finger of his left hand is cut off at the second joint. He talks rather slow,

on as the second joint. He take rather slow, and uses fairly good lacquage. Detectives Halle and O'Malley, in speaking of Black, said that he was a tough character, and that he was familiar with all the prominent

crooks in San Francisco, Denver, Kanas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and Oncinnati. From the manner in which he talked to them the officers believe that Black has some heavy crime hangirg over him in California.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean, May 12th.

T. C. Long, who makes the statement that he saw Dr. Cronin in Toronto and conversed with bim there, was at one time, about two years ago, employed with the W. M. Hoyt Wholesale ago, employed when he was a holy by Molesale Grocery Company as a book keeper. His employers say that he was a rather unreliable young man and they dispensed with his ser-vices after he had been with them only a short

time. After that he did reporter's work on the "Tribune" for a time and left Chicago about the first of last June. While living here he occupied the third flat in the apartment house at No. 271 Huron street with his family, conisting of wife, child, and sister-in-law. Webster, who occupied at the time and still occupies the first flat, says that there have been several inquiries for him side his departure. Dr. Oronin's friends insist that either Long mistook some one else for the missing man or that he is misrepresenting intentionally and for purpose.

To arrange for Unrestricted Reciprocity may almost be called the simplest problem in the world. Let the United States anthorities adopt an act setting forth that all articles of Cauadian production or manufacture shall be admitted free of duty into the Republic after a specified date, let the Canadian Parliament adopt a similar act with reference to all articles of American production-and behold Unrestricted Reciprocity will be established upon the specified date. Each country will remain in full control of its tariff, of the collection of its revenue, of its laws, institutions. officials and entire political system. The exception made Bouth Boston asylum, where she had long advantageous to both and in bo degree humi-dwelt. She was 60 year old and has been listing to either. - Toronto Globe.

THE SACRED BOPE.

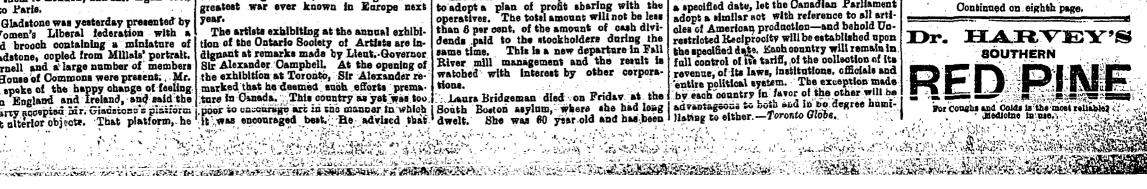
He admitted the authorship of an arricle declaring that the chairman of the committee se-lected to receive the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Ireland would be hunted from public life. At this time Mr. O'Brien be-came excited and vehemently exclaimed "He has been; and rather than to allow Englishmen to be deceived by a show of shar loyalty I am resolved to tell them the truth." Continuing, Mr. O'Brien said he personally had never epoken disrespectfully or offensively about the Prince of Wales. No people, he declared, ever suffered more for loyalty than Irishmen and he profitted more by their protestations of loyalty than the people who oppressed them. If it was clear that England would not satisfy the aspirations of Ireland and if there was any national ohance of success

AN ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO REBEL.

He declared the London papers were more re-sponsible for the actions of the dynamite party than was either Finerty or Ford. But for the views these papers had expressed, one thousand pounds would not have been collected in America for the use of the dynamiters. Referring to the articles concerning the Queen and the Prince of Wales, previously mentioned in testimony, Mr. O'Brien said they were justified at the time they were written, but were not justified in the present state of the relations between England and Ireland. The articles were not intended to calm the people's objection to British rule as then administered. He thought British rule hateful then and

HE THOUGHT IT HATEFUL NOW.

The Parnellites, when the visit of the Prince of Wales was under discussion by the authori-ties, passed a resolution advising the people that the visit was not intended for party purposes and should not be made the occasion of trouble.



TASK

UP-HILL PARNELL'S SUNK NEAR PORT left on the ship was missing, but seven others had gone to an untimely death. You see the accident was so sudden and terminated so quickly that there is do doubt the fellows were engulted by the volume of water which porred into the ship, before, so far as we know, they had turned out of their berthe. I shall never forget the scene which I beheld this morning to Trying to Prove His Innocence Disastrous Collision of the "Poly-Bétore a Tory Tribunal. nesian" with the "Cynthia."

in the second

he Laiter Juss Ashore and Sinks-Eight Valuable Lives the Sacrifice Called for-Drowned Twenty Feet from Shore.

A Start Back Back and Start

A broken maat sticking out of the water. seven drowned sailors, a first-class steamship sunk and another seriously damaged, are the resuch and another seriously damaged, are the re-minders of a serious collision that occurred on the river just below the civy early Wednesday morning May 22nd. When, the steamship Cynthia left her anchorage and the steamship Polynesian her wharf, the pilots of neither vessel expected that they would be the partici-pants in one of the most serious catastrophes that has converted on the viron for ware work that has occurred on the river for years. Yes such was the case ere either of the vessels had proceeded a few miles. The Polynesian left port in the morning shortly after four, and the Cynthia, of the Donaldson Line, her anchorage Cynucles, of the Donaldson Line, her androrage about the same hour. As both vessels were nearing "the elbow," a bend in the river marked by a bouy, they collided with terrific force, and now eight drowned sailors, off the shore at Longue Pointe, will be mourned by their re-latives when the news reaches them. The channel, where the collision occurred, is 300 feet wide and 27 feet deep at ordinary water, but to day pilots aver that, owing to the height of the river, it is even larger and claim that it is 500 feet wide and 37 feet deep. In this channel theitwo vessels, met and the pilot of each blames the other.

After the accident the Polynesian proceeded on her way and the Cynthia was run for shore as her hold was filling with water. She did not reach it, however, and sunk in about twenty feet of water and about twenty feet from the shore on the back just between the Asylum and the Longue Poince Church. The Polynesian, although seriously damaged, succeeded in reach-ing Quebec, but will have to be docked. The accounts of some of the eye-witnesses and sailors on the Cynthia give some thrilling details When the Cynthia commenced to sink she went all of a sudden, and the crew had just time to take refuge in the rigging. As soon as she sank one of the masts went by the board and some of the crew who had succeeded in launching one of the boats only got into it to be capsized by the funnel of the steamer which struck the boat throwing its occupants in the water. Some of the fights for life were desperate, notably that of pilot Brunet, and the bravery displayed by some of the sailors was conspicuous, notably that of one man, Nichol, who refused to be taken off the mast by a boat, because the pilot, who could not swim, was struggling in the water, and virtually gave up his life to save that of another, as he was sucked under by the strong current shorbly afterwards. When the the captain and survivors did reach shore they found that eight of their number were missing and realizing, that nothing could be done made the best of their way to the city.

THE DROWNED.

The missing men when the roll was called by the captain, itotoled up as follows-all Scotchmen from Glasgow : Hugh Erving, chief cook, Glasgow : Alexander Nichol, sailor, Glasgow ; Andrew Vance and Charles McCracken, trim mers ; James Low, fireman, Glasgow ; James Ferron, boatswain ; David Young, stowaway from Glasgow ; Charles Blackstock, messroon

boy. When the above had been ascertained, and it was evident that acthing further could be done, the captain gave the word and the long and cold tramp, without coats or boots-because there was not a horse in Longue Points-began. When the cold and weary men did reach the city they were subjected to more inconvenience. The conductor of street car 166, either did not understand what they asked or acted in a most unaccountable manner, for he refused to take the cold and dripping men on board the car, al-though captain Tuylor tendered his gold watch as security, and the wrecked men had to continue their tramp to the city-which was reachafter another tramp and the men got shelter in the Donaldson's sheds. They are quite in-diguant at the conduct of the conductor and the people at Longue Pointe. They called at the Donaldson office in the afternoon and made ar-

my dying day.

THE TRIUMPH OF FREE TRADE.

Some Facts about the Merchant Navies of the World.

It is interesting to note the changes which have taken place in the ocean and water carrying tonnage of the world during the past decade In 1878 the merchants navies of the principal countries of the world amounted to 14,133,000 tons, which had increased in 1887 to 14,414,000 showing what must be considered the compara-tively small increase of 282,000 tons in ten years This on the face of it, looks as if the world's movement of merchandise had been seriously checked during the ten years mentioned. But it must be recollected that during those ten years there has been an immense increase in steam tonnage, namely, from 2,274,000 tons in 1878 to 5,820,000 tons in 1887. If we take steam tonnage as equal in carrying power to three times the amount of sailing tonnage we have an increase equal to 7,638,000 tons. So that the carrying power of the world's merchant navies has inreased very greatly, even more so than in previous decades.

Great Britain is distancing all competitors for the carrying trade. Ten years ago 671 per cent. of the total trade of the United Kingdom was carried in British bottoms. At the end of the decade the percentage had advanced to 76.6 per cent. At the beginning of 1878 the British flag covered 43.1 per cent. of the ocean trade of the United States; the percentage has since ad-vanced to 507 per cent. Creat Britain in-creased her total tonnage in the decade by 804, 000 tons. In the same period the displacement of sailing vessels by steamers was so great that her increase in steam tonnage was 1,768,000 tons. In striking contrast to this development in the British Empire, we find that in the United States the tonnage of the mercantile marine decreased by 614,000 tons while the in-

A glance at the United States navigation tables will show how greatly the British flag has monopolized the ocean carrying trade of the United States. Nearly half the tonnage carry. ing cargo between the Argentine Republic and the United States was under the British flag, and there was not a single vessel flying the Stars and Stripes engaged in this trade in 1889. In the trade between Germany and the United States the Stars and Stripes floated over not one steamship, Great Britian and Germany doing the greater part of it. The trade between England and the United States was participated in by 100,000 tons of steam shipping flying the Stars and Stripes, while the Union Jack floated over 6,044,000 tons of English steam ship ping engaged in the business. In the trade be-tween England and Scotland there was not a ingle United States steamship, all but a small British flag. The experience is with Ireland as with Scotland. In the trade between Brazil and the United States 61,000 tons of steam shipping were American while 164,000 tons were British. So whether we study the North Atlantic trade generally, the trade of the United States with other countries on this continent, or the trade of the United States with Asiatic countries, the same fact of British supremacy stands out prominent-[Ex.

WEDDED TO A MAHARAJAH.

An English Girl Becomes the Bride of the Lion of the Punjaub.

PARIS, May 21.---The ex-Maharajah Dhulep Sirgh and his English bride left to-day to spend their honeymoon in Russia. The wedding cere-mony was strictly private and only attended by one or two Paris friends of the bride and bride groom. The courtship was a short one. Barely six months had elapsed since the couple first met in the drawing room of a house here. The marings took place in the office of the Mayor of the Eighth Arrendissement (city district). In the register the bridgroom was described as the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, the sovereign of the Sikh nation, formerly of the Faubourg baps, in England alone. The Attorney-General, Saint Germain. Profession, rajah, and the widower of the Maharanee Bamba Muller, who died in London. The bride is a young and good looking lady. She wore a lavender colored travelling costume and orange blossoms, and figured in the register as the daughter of the late Mr. B. D. Wetherill and of Sarah, his wife, both of Hampshire, England. When the nuptual knot was duly tied, the Mayor, girt with his tricolor scarf of office, addressed a brief hymeneal homily to the bride and bridegroom, and the proceedings were then explained in English to the Mabarajah, who cannot speak French. After this the Mayor read a kind of address to the bridegroom, in which His Honor showed that he was evidently suffering from a mild form of Anglophobia. He saluted in the person of the ex-Maharajah the last of the Kings of Punjaub, and spoke of him as having been despoiled of his territories, and of his finding hospitality in France. After a few references to the former greatness of the dethroned Prince, Monsieur Le Maire finally wound up by expressing a hope that the royal union would be propitous. The ceremony then terminated and the bride and bridegroom re-ceived the congratulations of their friends.

LONDON, May 7.—As I write, all Home Rulers are in a state of violent rage. This is because of a scene which has just taken place in the Commission Court. I have always held that the court was one to which the Irish party and Lib-erals had a strong right to object. I think I have told you the story of how the court was constituted. It is usual in all political cases to have the members of any tribunal arranged by have the members of any tribunal arranged by mutual agreement between the different parties involved. Of course the party in power has the predominance, but equally the party in opposition has a representation—that is to say, a strong minority. It was thought that the same course would be adopted in the case of this Commission; and I need not point out that, seeing the vast interests involved—the fierce po-litical passions and all the other attendant circomstances-it was absolutely necessary for the credit of the Government and for the mainten ance of the traditions of the Bench that the tru bunal should be above cavil. But Attorney General Webster acted in this as in every other way with the trickery of a pettifoging attor-ney. He was asked by Sir Charles Enssell to give the names of the Judges beforehand, so that the leaders of the Liberal party might bave a word to say with regard to at least one of the Judges. Webster promised a reply, but

All the Judges are Prejudiced, to Begin

Justice Day, a Catholic Tory.

With-Joseph Biggar's Contempt for the

never gave it; and so it came to pass that every single one of the Judges is an enemy of home rule Sir James Hannen, the president of the tribunal, is not unknown in America. Some years ago he made a tour through your country, and

among other concessions to the translantic feel-ing, allowed himself to be interviewed on the question of divorce—a subject which nearly twenty years of the divorce courtin this country must have made him familiar. He has a vound face, closely shaven ; heavy jaws, and over hanging eyebrows-in short, just the type of face that one associates with the typical English Judge. He is said to be a man of good judg ment and clear mind, though he is not altogether a first rate man. In political opinion he is known as a strong unionist. Undoubtedly if he pronounces in favor of the Irish party it will be by mastering his own strong prejudices and presessions. He has a villainous and most judicial temper. This is partly due to his ill-nealth, for he suffers from an internal malady that is very trying to his temper. He has been much better tempered of late than he was in the earlier days of the inquiry, but occassionally the old Adam bursts out, and he frets and fumes in a way that is altogether as variance with the traditions of the judical bench in England. I am bound to say, with every disposition to do him justice, that up to the present his fretfulness seems to have inflicted a good deal more upon the eide of the Irish party than upon that of the Government. But even his temper does net put down Sir Charles Russell.

One of the secrets of the success of this extra-ordinary advocate is that he has a more than usual allowance of that strong, hard, gritty nature which belonge to the Ulsterman—both Catholic and Protestant. He has force of char-acter which is quite equal to the other abilities with which he is so richly endowed. Most of the Judges with us are inferior to the leading man at the Bar. The salary of judges is handsome, the lowest being \$25,000 a year, but this is a small income compared with that which our great lawyers earn. Russell, for instance, must make at least \$75,000 a year. The result of this disproportion is that the men who want to get judgeship are not the best nor even the econd best, but the third-rate men. Some times it even happens that the man on the Bench has been the subordinate of the man at the Bar. Here the Attorney General has a drudge who makes up his cases, masters the facts, in short, all the detail of the work. This functionary is known as the "devil" of the Atborney-General sometimes rewards his "devil" by putting him on the bench, and then a

Judges with r gard to the evidence of the Times and the evidence for the defence may impose the throwing up of the case by the counsel for Parnell.

the second s

for Parnell. In times of d ager and difficulty there is no man like Joseph Biggar. That strange little man has no sense of awe or respect for anything living which is opposed to the Irish cause. He is without the sense of fear, and he has abola. Court, Which is Shared in Some Measure tely no derves. Many a sime have I seen him by Sir Charles Bussell-Pecultarities of in the House of Commons, when five or six hundred throats have been howling at him, go on his steady course absolutely unmoved and apparently without even hearing. To day, hile the nerves of everybody in the court were tingling, Joe was perfectly calm and defiant. He knows nothing whatever of law, but to day, in the midst of an abstruse argument, he insis-ted on his right of being heard. The question was wether the Archbishop of Dublin should be allowed to give evidence as to whether the Land

Lesgue had or had not produced designed has been court was inclined to disallow it. "Over and over again such evidence has been given by the hirelings of the Government," said Mr. Biggar. At once the President of the Way was down upon him. "You must Court counced down upon him. "You must not use expressions of that kind," said the Judge. "Very well," retorted Mr. Biggar, quite calmly, "I will say officials of the Govern-ment, and I say deliberately that if this is to be persisted in the whole inquiry will end in a farce.

And so say all of us. T. P. O'CONNOB.

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Montreal.

Richelieu's Last Hour.

When it became evident that Richelieu had but a short time to live, the king paid him a farewell visit, and was thus addressed by the dying man: "Sire, in taking farewell of your majesty I have the consolation of knowing that I leave your kingdom in a more glorious con dition, and with a greater reputation than it ever hitherto enjoyed. All your enemies are humiliated. Only one reward for all my ser-vices do I ask from your majesty, ond that is your good will and protection for my nephews; and I give them my blessing only on condition that they are ever your faithful subjects.' He then conjured his physician to frankly tell him how long he might expect to live, and hearing that in twenty four hours he would be dead or well, he demanded Extreme Unction. When the parish priest of Saint Eustache, approach ing with the holy oils remarked that his high ecclesiastical rank dispensed him from answer ing the customary question, Richelieu insisted on being treated "like an ordinary Ohristian." The priest then recited the principal articles of faith, and asked him if he believed in them all. "Absolutely," he replied; "and would that I had a thousand lives to give for the faith and the Church !" the Church !"

"Do you forgive all your ensuites?" asked the priest. "With all my heart," he answered; "and I call God to witness that I have ever intended only the good of religion and of the State. Being requested to pray to God for his recovery, he protested : "God forbid ! I pray only to do his will." In a few hours the king heard of his bereavement, and exclaimed : "The enemies of France will not profit by the

though the storm blew over to-day, things may Royal Highness should have some insight, are ROONEY NOW HAS \$15,000 IN H come to that pass yet. Even now there is a soling against their conscience in the course they feeling that the contrast, in the decisions of the persist in carrying out ?. Such an explanation would not be by any means inconsistent with their conduct, and if it may be received as corredt, we can easily understand the violence of Lord Salisbury's language, and the barbarity of

Mr. Balfour's methods of procedure. But whether it should raise our respect for these Statesmen to regard them as had hators over-doing their parts, rather than as men savagely complying with their genuine convictions, we need not attempt to decide. From Sociation, properly so-called, meantime, we expect nothing, It is the opposite extreme to Ucaservatism, and may meet it in ite worst forms, and so far as op-pression and syranny are concerned there would be little to choose between them, or, indeed, if there were anything to choose the new system might prove worse than the old. What, per-haps, the Frince of Wales meant was, however, that Liberal principles were so manifestly just that no man of ordinary perceptive powers could close his eyes to their justice, and this seems to us to fall in with the truth as it really exists. It speaks badly for the future of monarchy, never-theless, if the heir to a throne, while he per-ceives the claims of Liberalism---not to speak of

Liberalism run mad as the Socialists hold it feels himself obliged to feign a sympathy with Conservatism. It is always evil to play a part, but when the part to be played is imposed upon a man in spite of his convictions and in support of the position held by him and whose necessities he must best understand-the inference is that the position in question needs sup-pression or amendment-and, in the particular

case alluded to, the character of the monarchy must suffer. If the Orown of England, as the Prince destined to inherit it seems to declare, cannot be worn consistently with the prevalence of Liberal principles, the time in which it will continue to be worn at all is certainly drawing to an end.-New Zealand Tablet.

W10HITA, Kss., May 20.—In the death of Charles Fiske on Saturday, an interesting bit of romance was revealed. Thirty five years ago at Buffalo, N. Y., he fell in love with his cousin, Harriet Fiske, but she rejected his suit and married Albert Stage. A few years of happy married life ensued and then Stage went to the war and was heard of no more. Fiske having accumulated wealth in Colorado again renewed bis with Mrs Stage. bis suit. Mrs. Stage, thinking her husband was dead, married him. They came to Wichita and lived very happily until the son of Albert Stage, learning the mystery of his father's life, deter-mined to solve it. After several years' search he found his father alive in Florida. Corre-spondence was opened which resulted in the reurn of Stage and his marriage secured him to his wife. After the seperation Fiske went abroad but returned a year afterwards broken in heath and purse. His former wife found him and took him home where he received the tenterest care and warmest sympathy from both his wife and her first husband until his death.

More Piety than Plater .-- Boarding House Mistress (sternly to hongry boarder)----- We are going to have grace." Boarder (mildly)---- Glad we are going to have something.'

Vol. 79, No. 469. HARPER'S MAGAZINE

JUNE.

Montreal. By C. H. FARNHAM. Sixteen Illustrations;

Social Life in Russia, By the Vicomrs DE VOGUE, Member of the French Academy. Second Paper. 13 Illustrations by T. DI THULSTEUP; Our Artists in Europe.

BY HENRY JAMES. With Portraits of E. A. ABBEY, I D. MILLET, ALVEED PARSONS, GROEDE H. BOUGE TON, CHARLES S. REINHART, and GEORGE DU MAN HIRE, and three liketrations by ALPERD PARSONS

An Incident of the Irish Rebellion. By DR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL ;

Quince.

POOKET.

MAY 29, 1889

It is a singular thing that two residents It is a singular thing that two residents Providence, R. I., are richer to day than the were a week ago. The ticket 2,887, which dre the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the drawin of March 12, brought one twentieth part of the prize to Mr. John Rooney, he having paid for that there in its chances.—Providence (R.I. Telegram, March SO.

Teacher-" Samuel, which animal, outside man, has the most brains?" Samuel-"The ba "Teacher (surprised): "The bag?" Samuel-"Oertainly ; he has a hogshead full."

DRUNKARDS

and the second second

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just reachly cured as any other disease which medicate reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we as and if you hapren to be a victim of this habit and wi to rid yourself of all desire or taste for lique, you do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and a the comparative trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afficient should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges pre-paid. Send for circular.

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ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM.

ST. LEON, QUE.

ST. LEON, QUE. This colebrated establishment, one of the most de-lightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continue, will be open to the pub ic on the ist june. The numerous sourists who visit this beautiful sof anamally will find it this year under the new manne-ment, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will ment of the guests. The cuisine will be under the immediate management of one of montreal's leading professional cooks. We ci-i facilities will be given for sil kinds of recreations such as bliards, bowling, croquot, lawn tennis, bowling. The state of the guests. The state of the summer showing the state of the summer state of the summer state of the summer state of the state of the summer state of the stat

such as billards, bowiling, croquot, lawn tennis, boains, etc., etc., etc., tec. To sufferers from Rheumatizm, Neuralgia, Indige-tion, General Deblity, etc., etc., the baile brings in connection with this botol offer a sure cure. Ucaches will be in waiting for guests at Louisevin on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebe. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., 54 Victoria Square, sole proprietors of the famou St. Leou Mineral Water for sale throughout the ering Dominion.

FREE LANDS <u>Minnesota</u> AND

DAKOTA

There are no better free lands in the world than those offered the home-seeker in Minnesota and Dakota on the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth Offer exceptional markets for all the farmer can produce, and the nearness of these markets makes treight rates low from all points in Northem Minnesota and Northern Dakota consequently the farmer gets more for his products than it he were far removed from civilization.

Excellent railway facilities, good churches, schools and congenial

rangements for their future. They will in all likelihood be sent home on the next boat. They were made comfortable with clothes, etc., and made their head quarters on the Alcides, the

other boat of the compacy now in port. The wrecked steamer is a Clyde-built boat of 2,2(0 tons, comparatively new, having been con-structed in in 1880 by Messrs D. and W. Henderson, of Glasgow, for her owners, Mesers. Doualdson Bros. She carried no passengers, and was freighted with about 500 tons of cosl, beside a general cargo of hardware and pig iron. There were thirty-eight persons, all told on board

A RESCUER'S STORY.

Mr. John McVey, who resides next door to the village church, gives the following graphic story: "About half past four this morning I was awakened by a loud crash which proceeded from the river bank. I was about to jump out of bed to ascertain the cause thereof when my housekeeper came to my door and told me that two large ships had run into each other, and that one was sinking fast ; if I wanted to see it before it went down I must make haste. jumped out of bed and put my pants on, then I went to the window and took in the situation at a glance. Even in that short time the Cynthia's stern had lifted and I saw she was bound to capsize and that a serious loss of life would en-sus, as her deck was crowded with half naked men. I did not wait to dress, but ran out of the house barefooted, but before I reached the shore I witnessed a sight that almost froze the the blood within me. Without a moment's warning the the ship canted over and the men whom I had previously seen on her decks were thrown bigh up into the air and then fell into the rapid current. Seizing a punt which was half filled with water and with one oar I sculled towards the sinking ship, which had turned over on her side. Three of the sailors had clinbed on bo the side of the ship, and knowing that it was only a question of the few moments before she would finally disappear, I begged of before she would many disappear, 1 begged of them to get in my boat, but they refused, at the same time pointing to a man struggling in the water who could not swim. They said, go and save him then come back for us. All remon-strances were useless; they would not let me take them off. I then paddled as far as I could towards the drawning man and caught him he towards the drowning man and caught him by the hair of his head just as he was sinking for the last time. It turned up to be Mr. Brunet, the pilot. I turned my head and what I had the pilot. It turned up to be Mr. Brunet, the pilot. I turned my head and what I had, expected had happened; the steamer had gene down and I could only see two out) of three of the brave fellows whom I had left on her a few moments before. These were swimming towards shore, but the third one had been sucked down by the stream to a watery grave. You read of manal herear in bittown the tident more denore naval herces in history, but if ever men deserv-ed that tible these three British seamen are worthy to rank among the best of them, more especially the one who could not swim, because knew as well as myself that the ship would go down, but true to the last he sacrificed him self to save another fellow-creature.

Is it true there were a number of people on the bank with boats laying at their feet, yet they did not help to recoue the drowning sea-

forth to save them. I would never have be-lieved that such a thing could have happened in this Canada of ours, if I had not seen it with my own eyes. It is a lasting disgrace to our country.

What did you do with the pilot?

I took him to my own house and invited all the rescued sailors who were half frozen as well. Luckily I had some gin, and gave each of them a drink to revive them, after which the brave Captain Taylor had the roll " 4 when it was found that not only the brave whom I had found that his time had gone.

Bishop O'Mahony's Departure.

Rt. Rev. T. T. O'Mahony of Toronto Ont., Canada, arrived in this city from Les Angeles on Wednesday last, and stopped at the arch-episcopal residence on Eddy street. Bishop O'Mahony looks much better than on his first visit to this city, some four months ago but, as we stated last week, he is not entirely well. He departed for his diocese on Sunday last where be has under construction a magnificent church in St. Paul's parish. Bishop O'Mahoney was or this coast about six month, most of which he spent in the southern part of this State, and during his stay by his very congenial way, his brilliant conversational powers and kindly and mild spirit, he made a host of fast friends.— San Francisco Monitor, May 15th.

The Man Whom the Queen Delights to Honor.

Queen Victoria heard the other day that Ireand was still a part of her dominions, under the brutal bayonet and bludgeon rule of Bal-four, and so her majesty said she must "do something for that long-forgotten people." Ac-cordingly, she decorated with the vacant r bbon of the Knighthood of St. Patrick, the Earl of Erne, Grand Master of the Orange Lodges. The Earl of Erne is, the same inhuman wretch who sought to create religious rancor in the north of Iveland by advising Protestant employers to discharge Catholic servants so as to punish them for their Home Rule principles ! And this is the man Queen Victoria has honored !

Developement of Caracter.

No faculty is developed, no quality is acquir-Yes, to their shame, it is true. A crowd of people stood on the bank with boats near them and listened to the harrowing cries of the poor drowning seamen, but would not put a band forth to save them. I would not put a band ed, no power is gained except by constant exerwell as to learn. Then life will be a succession of steps naturally following each other, each of which will prepare the way easily and thoroughly for the next, and each of which will bring new light, broader views and abilities to bear upon increasing duties and responsibilities as they arise.

> The man who was recently assaulted by a highwayman evidently thought that his time had come, until he made an examination and a maganan di k

remaining at the bar, has to address the subor-dinate at whom he formerly perhaps swore, with all the outward air of the most profound respect-addressing him as "My Lord" when the Judge says anything with which he agrees, has to signify his agreement with the circumlocutory and obsequious phrase, "If your Lord. ship pleases ;" and all the time is cursing in his heart the promoted inferior who rives himself such airs. Sir Charles Russell does not sometimes make any concealment of his contempt for the inferior persons whom he has to address, and the papers sometimes record the replies of quiet sarcasm with which he assails the occu-pant of the bench. The result is that a good many of them stand in considerable dread of him and others try to take their revenge by attempting to shub him whenever they can. I fancy that Mr. Justice Smith-who is one of the Commissioners and who was once Attorney General's "devil "-has this mingled feeling of hatred and dread for Russell; and certainly he seems to take every opportunity of scoring a point against him.

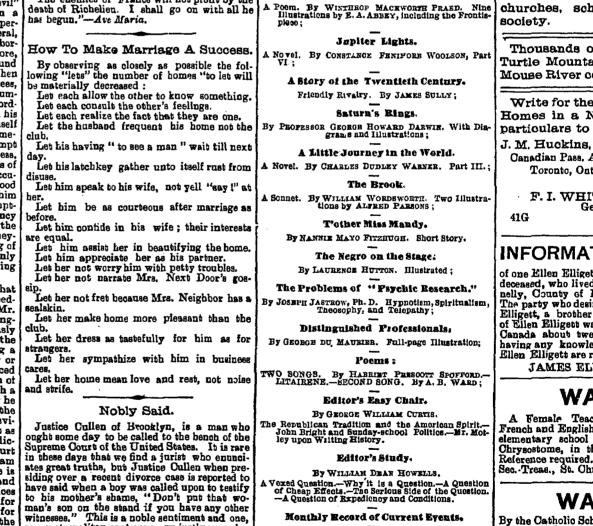
As to the third Judge, it is hard to say what he thinks. From the very start of the proceed-Justice Day-as your readers know-us an Eng-lish Oatholic ; and English Oatholics, curiously enough, are often the most bitter enemies of the Irish cause. Be has the reputation of being a Tory of a very violent kind, whether rightly or not I do not know. But if he be prejudiced against the Irish party he has given no sign of it during the present trial. He is a man with a very keen sense of humor and occasionally he has been unable to conceal his sense of the ridiculous. When Pigots was giving his evi-dence Judge Day almost rolled on his seat as the poor wretch involved himself in contradiction after contradiction until the whole court laughed in sympathy with the Judge. told that Day is a outjous contradiction. He is very devout, goes to church every morning and keeps up with strictness all the other practices of his religion. He has not much sampathy for weak and erring human nature in his court, for he gives very severs sentences ; but outside the court he has surprised people by paying personal visits to the worst criminals in the hope of

inducing them to lead a better life. Such is the tribunal which will have a certain share in making the future of Ireland. To day we had, as I began my saying, the fercest col-lision we ever saw. Webster took some of the obecks of Mr. Parnell and found that payments had been made to persons who were afterwards convicted of orime. There was really nothing in the matter, because the money had been paid when these men were in jail under Mr. Forster's set. Under that act men were imprisoned without trial and simply on suspicion. It had been agreed at the time that a fund should be It had raised to supply Mr. Forster's victims with food, and of course no distinction could be made be tween one class of prisoners and the other. To

do so would be to stamp a man as guilty whom Mr Forster could only suspect, The President of the Court shut up Mr. Parnell when he wanted to explain this. Russell intervented with the observation that he thought Parnell had a right to explain. The President flamed up and told Russell he was wrong in expressing this opinion. "Nevertheless I continue to hold the opin-

ion.

'I'he Judge again expressed in the angriest tones his condemnation of Russell's opinion, and again Russell doggedly replied that he adhered to his opinion. There was a fear for some time that things would have proceeded to extremities and that the Judge might have ordered Russell out of court Some Home Rulert are way sorry that things did not come to this pass. It would have accentuated the general feeling that fair play is not being done, and in this way would have an important political effect. However,



Monthly Becord of Current Events.

Editor's Drawer.

Conducted by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNES. Conducted by CHARLES DEDERY WARNER. The Receive on (CHARLES DEDERY WARNER: Initial by H. W. MCVIUKAR).-Drawing his Salary (Illustration by H. M. WILDER).-The Dialectrician (JOHN KAR-DRICK EANOS).-Me Insulted Him (Illustration by W. H. HYDR).-Daybreak (CLINTON SCOLLARD).-Over the Hills and Far Away (ALEXAMER MCCLUES) -A Palpable Hit (Illustration by H. W. MCVICKAR). -Of Elizabethan Poets (M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE, Jr.).

literary Notes. By LAURENCE HUTTON.

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INFORMATION WANTED

of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkor-nelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Canada about hypertrain and are and are Canada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligets are requested to address JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.

WANTED.

A Female Teacher, holding a diploma in French and English, is wanted for beaching at elementary school in the parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, in the county of Chateaugusy. Reference required. Apply to J. J. DEROME, Sec. Treas., St. Chrysostome, P.Q. 413

WANTED,

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

TEACHER WANTED.

Applications from Male or Fenale Teachers will be received up to noon on the 15th of June next for the Boys' School of Huntingdon (biss.) for the Scholatin year, commencing July 1st.

	For particula 43-3	rs apply to the un	WM. HA98/	AN, Treas.
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2 00 crip- iould raft.	has instituted	an action for sep d Defendant. y 21st, 1889.	GEVIN & LEG	properif
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Nine knots made in a black woollen thread formerly served as a charm in case of a sprain Women who wish to preserve the slimness to stand well.

In many parts of England and in the United States an odd number of eggs is put under a setting hen.

When a servant maid finds nine green peas in one pod she lays it on the window sill, and the first man who enters will be her beau,

There is a well-known superstition, current since the days of Oyid, that particular virtue, strength or danger lies in the ninth wave of series,

A Ourious Admission.

The Prince of Wales is reported, on what seems rather good authority, to have declared recently, in conversation with an elderly States-man, bas, in common with all the rest of the world, he was himself a Socialist at heart, and bet the condition of the provided it different that this condition of things made it difficult to maintain an outer semblance of Conservatism. Are we to undestand, then, that the Conserva-tive Government, into whose state of mind his

11, .

as a metropolitan contemporary justly remarks which ought to be embodied in the law of th State. Such testimony is horrible and unnatural and no child should be made to do a deed or say a word which is sure to be freighted with future remorse and shame.-Union and Timis.

Fancies About Figures. The seven days of creation led to a septenary division of time in all ages,

MAY 29, 1889.

MR. M CONWAY, M.P.

Address to the Persecuted Tenants of Clon-gorey.

Mr. M. Conway, M.P., for North Leitrim, visited Clongorey, the scene of the recent feroi-ons evictions and burninge, when the impromutu meeting was held at which he made the follow-

Mr. CONWAY, SHI THAT HE HAD COME to see the condition of the tenants, and to consult with them on local matters affecting their interests, and he hoped that his work would be of some use to them. He was there as an Irish repre-sentative to epack to them on behalf of the resentative to speak to them on behalf of the re-presentatives of Ireland to convey to them the sympathy of the whole Irish people, and to pro-mise them support to the last in this struggle against a rackrembing landlord. They were de-tarmind that the Irish people at no time and in no place should be left at the mercy of any indiced of of his worse agant whatever shape in no place should be left at the mercy of any landlord or of his worse agent whatever shape these people may take. In Clongorey the ten-ants had taken a manly and courageous stand, and the world was alive to the part that the people of that district had played in the move-ment of the advancement of the country's cause and the manufaction of the people from their ment of the au valuement of the people from their shaldom. The world had not been inattentive to thraidom. I no world had not been inautentive to the sufferings and struggles of the poor people of Clongcray, and it was thrilled with horror when the wires flashed everywhere round the world the reports of the strocities that had been is declared unlawful, and the priest is jailed. This is the infamous application of the infamous law which we have to endure in Ireland. This is the system which discourages and tries to world the reports of the atroctites that had been perpetrated here. It might have seemed to them that the burning of the people's houses in that locality was a local matter. Not, so, how-ever. It had been flashed over the world, and had electrified civilised men wherever the news when them of the desperate doings that had crush every effort for peace in the country. This is the rule which seeks to drive our people paths of peace on which they have travelled securely thus far. More of this infamous law was instanced in had done more. The burnings of Clongorey had the Newbridge Ocercicn Court. A number of people were prosecuted by the landlord for takeverywhere stirred up warm sympathy for the ing and holding possession—of what? Houses that had been thrown down and burnt two months before. The summons server was unable to find several of these poor poople; scattered, people and men in all countries began to take an interest in the welfare of the tenants and the interest in the welfare of the tenants and the success of their struggle. The smoke from the hurning houses ascended to heaven like a sca-rifice of old, and would result in bringing relief to the poor people of the district, and in the de-feat of the fiends who were working for their destruction. The people of England were es-pecially disgusted at what had happened in flongorey. He had been in England at the time, and when the papers came out full of des-criptions of the hellish work enacted here, there as they have been, by the hands of the ruthless exterminator. But such of them as were cited appeared in court to answer the charge of hold-Ing possession of what was proved to exist ho longer. The prosecution was one of pure via-dictiveness. Before any tribunal sitting to dis-pense even-handed justice the cases would be sconted out of court. Before the removals ad-ministering the Coercion Act sentences of two were everywhere expressions of disgust and herror and indignation at what had been done. months were imposed. He remembered especially the observation of an He remembered especially use soservation of all English member of Parliament of moderate views, who said that he could imagine Balfour astride of the smoke as a fiend in human shape conducting this work. The Englishman was right. It was Balfour who was conducting this work. Of course he said that he had nothing the said that his police wave them and to have resolved to rebuild all its bridges of short creased so much of late years that iron bridges, which were built with large margin of safety, are now dangerously tried by the trains passing over them and the expense of inspection and reto do with it, that his police were there not to protect the emergencymen in this work, but to give them protection as persons who are in need of protection. Is that so ? Is it the fact that of protection. Is that so : Is to the work the police that were there, engaged in the work at midnight may have been protecting these emergencymen and not the emergencymen's work? What were thirty or forty police at pair of iron bridges represents a large interest on their cost. For this reason the engineers on the read have decided that brick or stone arches, although much more expensive in the first in work : what were thirty or forty police at protecting half-a-dozen emergencymen? Is that the usual proportion of police engaged in pro-tection duby? Why, there are half-a-dozen emergencymen in that house below now, and stance than iron trusses will be cheaper as well as safer in the end. have been made in Berlin with India rubber emergencymen in that nouse below now, and there are only four policemen protecting them. There have been only four policemen there every day since these burnings, and there were only four policemen there before the burnings pavement. It is said to be very durable, noise-less, and unaffected by heat or cold. As a covering for bridges it is said to have unex-ceptional merits, its elasticity preventing viince the emergencymen first came there. But there were over thirty policemen here on the night of the burnings (cherrs). What does that teach you ? Does it not mean that the police indicate the next station at which the train will were there to do some special dury beyond that -one that the four of them discharge to day and discharge avery day? What was the excepstop. It is a dial, the intex of which points to the name of the sostion. One is set up in every car, and the indices of all are moved at once by electricity, working from the locomotive. tional duty that brought them crowding to Clongorey on the day of the burnings? These thirty policemen were here for the burnings and only for the burnings. A party of them accom-panied Roubledge into Newbridge for the particulation burnings and protected him

his name is of course to give special attention to materials for the burnings and protected him the coming exhibition ; but when the exhibition back with his instruments of destruction. The thirty police were here the evening before the is a thing of the past, and the tower has no longer the charms of novelty for the public, it The The first commenc-d to be lighted will, it seems, be used as a species of coloasal at three o'clock that night, And we are to be told that these thirty policemen were that night to discharge a duty that four were able to do observatory, with the approval of scientific men who will be glad to turn it to account for the purpose of study and research. From another every day before, and have effeciently discharged every fay before, and have effeciently discharged ever since. Nor is this all, The morning after the burnings, at five o'clock, a force of extra police began to arrive from outlying stations point of view the constructor of the monument foresees that it may prove of

utility. In the event of war it is impossible, he thinks, to say what services in the strategic line

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

pair; and if, to-day, Queen's County, and, in an Froude's hero who "had come too late; the sepecial sense, the district of Luggacurren is the spirit of the Cromwellians had died out of the mainly to the exercised and labours of Father thusiast." In this worn out, languid age of Maher among the people. He exercised and labours of father out, perhaps the persect approach to a Crompair; and it, to-day, Queen's Conney, and, in an especial sense, the district of Luggacurren is the most peaceful spot in Ireland, the fact is owing mainly to the exertions and labours of Father Maher among the people. He exercised a wholesome restraint in the face of deep and valculated provocation. For what offence is this apostle of peace sent to prison? 'I'hat he dared to sympathies with the people whom it had been the business of his life to befriend and direct. He spoke at a perfectly legal meeting. well we shall ever see is a Balfour, who after all ought to matisfy even Mr. Frondo. The Phila-delphia Times, speaking of this book, says:-'Is is a cry for blood voiced in the apparently innocent language of romance. It is an argument for the annihilation of a nation— of a race * * * Upon the Irish question Mr. Fronde is so completely direct. He spoke at a perfectly legal meeting. He addressed words of comfort and words of peace to his audience. He told them to break no law, to use no violence, to a madman that he utterly discredits civilizatold them to break no law, to use no violedes, to injure ne man. Thus he went on. Then he told them to do nothing that would sully the banner of the Plan of Campaign, and he assured the "Campaigners" of the sympathy of the civilized world in their struggles and their suf-ferings. This was his offence. The tenants of Luggacurren instead of shooting or violence, adopted the Plan of Campaign, and agitated peacefully and within the constitution for the redress af the great and griagons wrongs that tion, whether it is English or Irish, and Obristianity whether it is Protestant or Roman Catholic." It we look upon the "Two Chiefs Ustbolic." If we look upon the "Two Chiefs of Dunboy "merely as a novel, there is but one conclusion to be arrived at, namely : that it is dull and uninteresting. The plot, if plot it may be called, is hackneyed and decidely weak. The buccaneering and smurgling are commonplace, even as regards description. The characters are not remarkable for originality, and are more or loss the stock abscience of aroun I high powel redress af the great and grievous wrongs that they have been made to endure. Father Maher less the stock characters of every Irish novel. Oliver Wendell Holmes has said that every counselled the people to preserve order, and not to sully their cause by an act of violence, but because, in the course of Lis speech of peace, he man has the material for and ought to be able to write one novel. As Mr. Froude 18 now over made a passing allusion to them as "Campaign-ere" he is convicted of inciting to the Plan of Campaign; because his words of sympathy and hope were cheered by his hearers, the assembly

to despair, and to provoke them to leave the

ing possession of what was proved to exist no

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad

span in brick or stone instead of iron. It is

argued that the weight of locomotives has in-

INDIA RUBBER PAVEMENT. - Experiments

THE NEXT STATION .- A contrivance has late-

w been introduced on the railroads in Russia to

bration.

seventy years of age, perhaps, we must consider him a brilliant exception to this rule,

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

"THE CHILD OF AN EXILE."

Sweetly the charms of thy beauties, O Erin ! Have loomed in my musings away o'er the sea. Land of my parents, each bright scene endearing, That nature so lavish bestowed upon thee. Oft have I hoped that some bright day of

pleasure Would find me a pilgrim upon thy green shore. To view in their grandeur those scenes that I treasure.

As pictured in fancy a thousand times o'er.

But never, ob never, while tyranny shade thee, Could the child of an exile wish for to roam, To gaze on thee, Erin, while despots degrade

thee No. never I till freedom can claim thee its home.

Cold were the heart of the lone Celtic ranger.

Who, treading the land where his parents had

birth, Would bow to the tyrant or flee from the danger That threatening hangs over the patriot's hearth.

hearth. Sad art thou, Erin, when dungeon and prison Are filled with thy children, the gifted and

brave ; Thy feeble and poor from home's shelter driven, Who scorn for to kneel 'neath oppression as alaves.

Then never, ob never, while tyranny shade thee, Could the child of an exile wish for to roam, To gaze on thee, Erin, while despots degrade

thee No, never 1 till freedom can claim thee its home

But oh let the balm of contentment and peace Illumine thy banner unfurled to the breeze, When Tararesounds to thy statesmen and chiefs Then, then, will I hasten my bark o'er the seas. When God's choicest gift that of liberty shine, Where its spirit endeared must ever remain, The child of an exile will kneel at thy shrine And welcome the dawn of thy glory again.

But never, oh never, while tyranny shade thee, Could the child of an exile with for to roam, To gaze on thee, Erin, while despots degrade

the No, never I till freedom can claim thee its home. J. F. McGowan.

St. Anicet, May 15.

FRUIT OR MEAT.

THE EISFEL TOWER.-The chief purpose of the gigantic tower to which M. Eiffal has given which is the Natural Diet for Man and Child.

> Longman's Magazine-The food which is most enjoyed is the fruit we call bread and fruit. In all my long medical career, extending over forty years, I have rareig known an in-stance in which a child has not preferred fruit to animal food. I have many times been called apon to treat children for stomachic disorders induced by pressing upon them animal to the exclusion of fruit diev, and have seen the best results occur from the practice of reversing to

accept the tenant's offer, he would not do to. Jones died of inflammation of the lungs, pro-duced, there is not the slightest doubt, by the hardship he endared since his cruel eviction. -United Ircland.

The State of Dongale.

Mr. Wilson, one of the English members of Parliament who went to Dongsle to see what Mr. Balfour's rule meant there, has written to " The Eighty Club Circular" a minute but unvarnished account of his experiences. His narrative, which bears the unmistakeable stamp of truth in every syllable, sompletely corroborates all previous reports of the harrying of the people, the constant police espionage to which visitors were subjected, and the brutal and wanton dragonnading to which the miserable tenatury were subjected day and night. He characterises the description of these proceed-ings given by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons as "absolutely inaccarate." Mr. Wilson went over the townland of Glasserhoo. and he thus describes what he found there-"A more miserable sight I never saw. The people are miserably poor, and without potatoes, for the last year's crop was in some places a partial, and in others a complete, failure. They were living on Indian meal, obtained on credit and to be paid for when the men return from next summer's work in England and Scotland. Almost the only work they had been able to do during the winter was bringing seaweed to manure their little holdings, which they had done in the hope that the threatened evictions would not actually be proceeded with ; and now, whon seedtime was approaching, the evictions appeared all too certain, the labour of the where seemed thrown away, and, feeling that further work was now useless, they were stand-ing about in groups, discussing their hard lot. Even children in Gweedore have to go away to service for several months in the year. They are employed by more prosperous farmers in the valley of the Lagan and other districts, chiefly in tending cattle, bringing home some 30s. or 40s., which scongoes to pay bills for food al-ready esten." These impatial statements from an eye witness cannot but do a world of good in opening the eyes of the English people to the iniquities which Mr. Balfour is daily and hourly backing up in this unhappy country,—United Ircland.

any substance, evaporation is thereby lessened, and the water is into the stakes of the plants. When the ground is loosened, or the surface of the soil broken, it becomes a dry mulch and prevents evaporation in the same mapper as though a covering was afforded. It is not necessary to cultivate deeply. What is required is to keep the surface soil loose, thus preventing evapora-

tion of moisture and enabling the crop to en-dure severe drouth. The earth itself 18 converted into a store-house of moisture, and the soil should be cultivated and loosened even if It is well to advise corn growers to use only

seed from corn that is adapted to the section. While there are varities that may yield more, yet the period when such a variety matures must be kept in view, as the frost may overtake a variety not suitable to the section. The main point is to give the young corn a good start, and to have it as well grown as possible before sum-mer. If this is done, and the soil kept loose, the drouth will have but little effect upon it.-[Philadelphia Record.

Care of Poultry.

It is time to think about growing chickens, Mate to the best fowls, and pick up their eggs often enough to prevent them from chilling in the uest, and look out for good quiet here to hatch them. Only those who raise chickens by the thousand can afford to run the risk of trying the incubator, if they can get good hens. Make the nest for sitters where they will not be disturbed by other fowl, and not put in too hany eggs at this season. They cannot keep as many warm now as they would in May. See that the nest are clean and the fowl are free from vermin. If any are suspected, dust a mixture of fine tubacco and sulpher among the feathers of the hen and put a haudful of the same into the nest.

Before the other work gets to driven, thoroughly clean out the hen house, and either use the manure, by mixing it with ashes and loam to make a fertilizer to use in the hill, or add to it the compost heap, where its ammonia will add to the strength of the whole pile. If mixed with wood ashes, the heap should be slightly wet, and then keen covered with loam enough to prevent the escape of any ammonia. If this is done it makes a very good phosphate, and it will be all the better if as much more fice ground bone is added to it. Hen mixture alone is too heating and too stimulating for most crops.

Cackles.

After 10 to 12 weeks old, separate the cockerels

Cracked eggs, where the skin under the shell is not broken, will often hatch.

Hogs ent young chickens. Remember this and keep the chickens out of the pig pens.

Six chicks from thirteen oggs is a good hatch. Four good chickens will pay for the hatch. A little ale (teaspoonful to each patient) is recom- ended as a good remedy for droopness in

chick Do not let grease come in contact with egga it closes the pores, and we have never known one to hatch.

Feathers on the legs of Plymouth Rocks is a swindle to purity of stock, but it denotes the right kind fewl for the broiler business.

Do not give chickens drink the first thing in the morning A good breakfast, and then water is always better. This is our plan also with old Pullets are somstimes risky setters. Never

place high priced eggs under them, as they are apt to desert the nest. A 2-year old hen is batter.

them in an egg crate or wrap each one up separately in paper, so as to prevent their touching each other.

they can be taken away from the hen and raised by hand. The hen can be made go back to laying.-Germantown Telegram.

Practical Notes.

A calf born in fall or winter is worth two born in the spring for profit.

is richer in butter than the first,



1 10

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epiloptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplassness, Diz-

ziness, brain and Spin-

al Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the new and power of nerve fluid. It is portectly harm-less and leaves no uppleasant effects, (ar Fanishiet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any adress, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from by

us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverence Pastor Koenky, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the bass for parts, and is now prepared under his direction by the

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

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

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

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OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vois. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINAND DEAVENING take place Benst Annually (June and Be-cember), and its GRAND SINGLE SUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the older ten months of the year, and are ait drawn in public, st the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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

It Early

Commissioner.

We the undersigned Banks and Banksrs will pay all prises drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisians Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Enion National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday. June 18, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halver \$20 Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5 Twentleths \$2; Fortiothe \$1.

The Fence Question. Undoubtedly, as an exchange suggests, the best way to manage breachy animals is to have the kind of fences that they cannot throw down or jump over, for bad fences make unruly stock. Cattle reared on farms where fences are poor

are apt to be troublesome ever after, but if they can be kept from jumping until four or five years old it is surprising how light a barrier will keep them within bounds. It is therefore important that cattle should be kept from conbracting breachy habits while young. What kind of fences a man can most economically build and maintain will depend upon its locality, the scarcity of timber, etc. In regions where chestnut or some other durable timber is plentiful, the old Virginia worm fence possesses moved when necessary to change the shaps and size of fields. But there is no economy of tim-ber in the worm fence, and at the best is reguires constant care and attention. A good, solid post-and-rail fence requires a better class of timber and more labor to build, but it will last for many years with little or no care, and if I made five rails high is about the most "unjump-sole" thing that a breachy animal is likely to attempt. On farms encumbered with stones, stone walls, if well laid upon a foundation below froat line, will last a long time with slight re-pairs, but ord narily the work is done in too much of a hurry, and a poorly built stone wall is only a nuisance. It is a question whether in most cases the stones could not be disposed of to better advantage in some other way. An made five rails high is about the most "unjump-

to better advantage in some other way. An old stone wall that has been abaked and ridered is about the most untidy and ugly combination trapolice began to arrive from outlying stations the tower might render, for from its summit on They commenced to arrive at five o'clock in the tower might render, for from its summit on a clear day a person will be able to see a radius imple experience, that the most natural diet, is no word or message of what was happening. They were under orders issued before hand. They were under orders issued before hand. They would have been in con the single electric lights, the city would have been in con the tower for drink. The desire for this same mode electric lights, the city would have been in con the provide these orders. For what purpose electric lights, the city would have been in con the provide these orders. They were under orders is a tendency to do away with the long the second tendency in other provide these orders. The second tendency is a tendency to do away with the long the second tendency to do away with the long the second tendency to do away with the long tendency tendecy t and dangerous barbs that were first introduced, and to make them just long enough to act as reminders. An animal soon learns to respect a fence with even short barbs on it. Still, the wire fence, even in its modified forms, is far from being a perfect one. The best fence is still a thing of the future. Perhaps Yankee ingenuity will some day furnish us with a cheap. portable and durable stock barrier that will not be a terror to the man who wishes to go across lots, or to the toiler who yearns for a rest on the top rail at the end of his row .-- Vermont Journal

some advantages. It is easily built and readily

fowls.

In saving eggs for hatching, either place

After the chicks have assumed their feathers, which in the light breeds is about six weeks,

The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking,

If butter is covered tight when put in the

AGRICULTURE. from the pullers. Fresh Facts Gathered for Farmers.

Who is used these orders is the behavior induction what purpose were the polics ordered in Clongorey from five o'clock that morning? Mr. Balfour says it was not to protect the demolition of the houses. then for ammusement that the police are ordered out of their beds at five o'clock .n the morning, and sent with loaded rifles, with batons, and bayonets to Colngorey (hear, hear). Thirty police were sufficent to protect the stealthy work of the night, but a large force was pecessary to protect its continuence in the open day. Accordingly, the police were ordered to reach Clongorey in the morning to protect the thirty that were sufficient for the night in protecting the distruction of the people's houses, built by the people's hands out of the results of their labor and toil here in Clongorey. Yes Mr. Balfour disclaims any re-sponsibility for the hellish work that was perpetrated here in Clongorey under the protection of his minicas, acting by and with his authority. More than that, he tells you that there was no petroleum used and no petroleum can. Well, I can tell him that there was, and a friend of mine can produce it to him if he wishes, and point out where it was found (hear, hear). Mr. Con-way in conclusion advised the people to stick to their combination, and prophesied that victory was near at hand. But be the time long or be it short, the Irish party and the Irish people were determined that the tenants of Clongorey should not suffer or he put down in this strug-gle. They were fighting the battle of the prople of Ireland, and the people of Ireland were de-termined to maintain them in their struggle. He was glad to find from this visit to houses that day that they were in high hopes and full of courage. So well they might, for the whole Irish race, the world over, was determined to stand by them, and to support them in this struggle until they had brought their ban-ner to victory (loud applause.) Gn the motion of Mr. P. Fullam, a warm

vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Conway for his interest in the tenants of Clongorey, and the meeting terminated with three hearty obsers for the Plan of Campaign.-Leinster Leader.

Father Maher of Luggacurren.

(Leinster Leader, May 11th.)

The arrest of Father Maher should set the Queen's County in a blaze of indignation. Father Maher is one of the most sterling priests in Queen's County. His exertions on the behalf of the poor people of Luggacurren will live in history as a noble example of the Christian missioner's devotion to his fock. He has pleaded for them, he has labored and struggled for them as few men would have done, and now he is suffering for them. In any other country such noble devotion to the interests of the poor would raise him high in the estimation of the rulers of the land. In Ireland his reward is the criminal cell and prison torture. This is how the State rewards its best friends. Father Maher was the best champion of law an order that ever lived in this country. His words an acts did more for the peace of the Queen's County than a thousand Coercion Acts backed by a hundred thousand police could accomplish. At a time when there was nothing for the men of Lugga-curren but the workhouse or the condemned cell, as a time when starvation added to years Certifies a time when scarvation access to person of persecution had brought them to a stage of desperation. Hather Maher, over watchful of the interests of his people, stepped in, and led them on a course where the promise of hope lighted

of nearly sixty miles. Had bus tower existed during the siege of Paris, with its enormoue electric lights, the city would have been in con-stant and easy communication with the pro-vinces, and the whole order of things might in-dead, M. Eiffel believes, would probably have been reversed. It might be suggested that were Faris besieged on some future day, and the famous tower still in existence, a well-timed shell from the enemy would considerably dam-age it. But M. Eiffel, who has thought of this, affirms that it would be extremely difficult to bit it from any great distance, and that were it hit, the effect on the huge network of iron would be relatively slight.

great

"THE TWO CHIEFS OF DUNBOY.

Mr. Froude Puts Ireland in a Novel

Mr. James Anthony Froude has written novel with the above name, and sub-called "An Irish Romance of the Last Century." Mr. Foude is a celebrated historian, with a remarkable aptitude for inaccuracies, and well known for the intensity of his opinions upon Irelandopinions which hitherto have been, to some degree, kept in check by the severity of history, but now burst forth free and unrestrained in the guise of romance. Mr. Froude, some years ago, suffered very severely at the hands of Father Burke, on account of his too candid expression of opinion upon Irish affairs. Many of those same opinions have been woven into his romance, showing that the learned historian had been merely punished and not convinced by the eloquent divine. The "Pall Mall Gazette" said it was unkind of the critica to refer to "The said it was unkind of the critics to refer to "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy" as Mr. Foude's new romance, as many people would be inclined to ask which was his old romance-the "Bio-graphy of Carlyle" or "Julius Cæsar ?" The "Daily News" also remarked that the trouble with Mr. Fronde was, that his his-tory contained too much fiction and his fiction too much history. One of the chiefs of Dunboy is an Englishman-Colonel Goring; the other chief is an Irishman-Morty O'Sullivan. The former is the landlord, working and striving former is the landlord, working and striving for the good of the peasantry, spending his time building churches and holding service, and again hanging amugglers and evicting tenants, an admirable character, half Robert Ellesmere, half Oliver Cromwell. The latter is an exile, an officer in nearly fall the constituental services, a smuggler, a captain of a French privateer and finally a huccaneer, the terror of the seas and sworn foe of the Saxon-all in the orthodox style. The natural end of the reforming landlord was to be shot ; that of the buccaneer, to be hanged; and the accomplishment of these objects appears to be the sole aim of the novel. For some reason, however, the author decided that it would be better the buccaneer, instead of being hanged, were shot while attempting to escape, and so it transpired. There is very little in the novel but bigotry and slander, and as an instance of the manner in which he refers to the Englishment of Ireland, we shall merely state the following : English law placed a prohibitive duty upon Irish blankets piaceu a proniciuve duvy, upon irish biankets and broadcloth, and compelled the sale of all Irish wool (at the time the beat in the world) in Ringland only. Mr. Froude refers to this as "an unfortunate commercial policy." France was willing to pay three or four times as much for the wool as Ecgland ; Irishmen often broke the law and exported wool to France. Mr. Froude says, "Irish lawlessness for once bad"

of sustanance is often continued into atter years, as if the resort to flesh were a forced and arbifical feeling, which required long and per-sistent habit to establish its permanency as a part of the system of everday life. How strongly this preference taste of fuit over animal food prevails is shown by the simple fact of the re-tention of these foods in the mouth. Food is retained to be tasted and relished. Animal food, to use a common phrase, is "bolted." There is a natural desire to retain the delicious fruit for fall mastication ; there is no such desire, except in the trained gourmand, for the retenof animal substance. One further fact which I have observed-and that often to dis card it as a fact of great moment-is that when a person of mature years has, for a time, given up voluntarily the use of animal food for veget able, the sense of repugnance to animal food in so markedly developed that a return to it is overcome with the utmost difficulty. Neither is this a mere fancy or fad peculiar to sensitive men or over-sentimental women. 1 have been surprised to see it manifested in men who were the very reverse of sentimental, and who were, in fact, quite ashamed to admit themselves guilty of any such weakness. It have beard those who, gone over from a mixed diet of ani mal and vegetable food to pure vegetable diet, speak of feeling low under the new system, and declare that they must needs give it up in con-sequence-but I have found even those (without exception) declare that they infinitely preferred the simpler, purer, and, so it seemed to theme more natural food plucked from the prime source of food, untainted by its passage through another animal body.

Coercion in Ireland.

Overcion has done its work. Ireland is completely pacified ? The people are delivered from the thraidom of the League. Freedom flourishes throughtout the land. This is the common cry of the Coercionists. Coming to proof we find three members of Parliament, Mr. Condon, M.P., the Mayor of Ulonmel, Mr. John O'Con-nor, M.P., and Dr. Tanner, M.P., all sent to prison by the recently appointed partisans of the Government, for terms varying from two months to four, for addressing speeches of sympathy and encouragement to the tenantry of Ireland. shree members of Parliament in a A batch of day is not bad for a peaceful country. Each prisoner promised to repeat the offence the moment he stepped back into free air. They were met, we read, at the railway station by an exceeding large crowd, including almost every member of the Corporation, who cheered them to the echo. The police, as usual, wound up the entertainment by a baton charge, in which the principal sufferer was Mr. J. Condon, father of the Mayor of the town. This does not look very like the condition of Arcadian bliss which Mr. Balfour and his admirers assure us he has established in Ireland. Yet this is an ordinary and everyday illustration of his paternal Government, - United Ireland.

Another Victim to Landlordism.

Michael Jones, Glendree, Tulla, Co. Clare, who was so cruelly evicted by Mr. Robert Keane, Land Commissioner Dublin, died on Friday morning, May 11th. Jones, with his aged father, and monaction eleven little child-ren lived since the aviation in o shed, kindly interests of his people, stepped in, and led them on a courses where the promise of hope lighted them on to the ways of peace whence the promise of hope lighted them on to the ways of peace whence the promise of hope lighted them on to the ways of peace whence the promise of hope lighted them on to the ways of peace whence the promise of hope lighted them on to the ways of peace whence the promise of hope lighted them on to the ways of peace whence the promise of hope lighted them on to the ways of peace whence the promise of hope lighted them on the ways of peace whence the promise of hope lighted them on the ways of peace whence the promise of the country by the landlord Colouel the law and exported wool to France. Mr. aged taths. State that will ge an early start that the promise to be condemned. The God help us in the country by the landlord Colouel the count us another Oliver. Another the interact of the croating the the hones to while the hones to the vicinit ment and that the hone to the vicinit the term of the that more the hones to the vicinit the term of the treat of the count. The converse them to the terms the hones to the vicinit the hone to the vicinit the hone to the vicinit the hones to the vicinit terms the hones to the vicinit terms to the vicinit terms the hones to the vicinit terms terms terms to the vicinit terms terms terms terms terms te

Succession of Vegetables.

With judicious care and planting we may have a succession of the luxury of tender, too bhsome vegetables from early spring until late autumn, and all the result of our own effort, in which we have gaued health, wisdom and plenty of good living. It has been said that a garden of one acre or less will amply supply ten persons with all the luxuries of the season. There is the whole list, from the early asparague to the late turnip crop, and luscious melons need not be excluded from the home garden, with easy care. I say, with easy care, yet not so, for without constant and vigorous effort, and vigorous and constant stirring of the soil, the whole summer long, in hot days as well as cool ones, there would be in all points but a meagre harvest to gather in. Toere must be literally no letting the grass grow under our feet-[Vick's Magazive for March.

Cows Holding Up Milk,

Cows that are frightened or worried by abuse are quite apt to hold up their milk. This is done by constricting the ligaments around the tube by which milk must pass from the bag into the test. The cow can do this at pleasure, but the operation of milking, if properly performed is so pleasurable that the muscles involuntarily But the milking needs to be done quick relax ly, as the muscles may at any time resume their rigid condition, and what is got then is only by strippings, a little at a time. Slow milking scruppings, a little so a time. Slow milking causes many a cow to dry off much quicker than she should. So too will milking out part of what the cow will give, and then stopping to talk or do anything else. When the cow relaxes the muscles so as to let the milk into the test, she wants to be relieved of the burden as ranid ly as possible. Any delay in milking is likely to cause her to hold up the next time.

Cultivating Corn.

The first work in spring is preparing for corn. The land is ploughed hastily because the hurry to get in the crop does not permit of that preparation so necessary in order to derive the largest yield. The corn land should be ploughed in the fall and plenty of manure spread over the ploughed ground in order to permit of the effects of frost and moisture. A second plough-ing should be given in the spring, running the furrows across those turned in the fall. It is the practice with some to check off the rows on and that has been ploughed in the fall, depend-ing on cultivation in order to pulverise the sol, but the better plan is to plough the land again in the spring and harrow the field over until it is as fine as possible. This first preparation will be found of great advantage to the corn at later stages of growth, especially should, there be a drouth. The roots will have a better and deep-

chest it will not obsorb the orler of any foud ly ing near. There is nothing so sensitive as but ter, and you may see it at any time placed near to meat or vegetables.

Don't get up an excitement in the hen house If you want chickens for dinner ba-morrow take them quietly off the roost to night. Fright ening a hen out of her wits is as bad as dogging & COW.

Any soil that will grow a fair crop of corn may be selected for peaches. The same cultivation is given peaches the first year that is necessary for corn, which means that the cultivator should be passed over the ground frequently and the grass kept down.

Any young man not now on a farm who de free to become a farmer should hire out to the best farmer he can find and stay two or three years. He will then get trained for his work and be paid for his training. He can still fur ther help himself by a course of judicious read ing and study during the winter evening . Such a course for a young man of common sense and energy will fit him to manage a farm wisely and

Farmers should improve their business method if they would acquire competency. They must know their market or their customers better. It retailers, they should enter every customer's peatoffice address in a book and frequently send rord by mail of what they have to sell. Drice etc., naming the day on which the goods are de livered, weekly or fortnightly. Simple printed forms, circulars or postal cards will materially ncrease sales and vastly pay for the trouble and expense. The farmer should not complain of make and hold a good market. Often times he

can establish a demand and assert a claim by excellence of products and accurate, regular business principles.

Some say the thing of chief importance in the dairy is the cow, others say the bull, again others the feed ; these are all important and without all of them best success cannot be gained. But the most successful thing in the successful dairy is the well bred man.

As an engrafter, my business consists mostly in retopping with the old standard kinds, those trees which but a few years ago were the famous new varieties. If those farmers had bought the old kinds instead of the new it would have say ed them much expense.

The feed of young cnimals should always be liberal. This is the time when food produces the greatest growth, perhaps for one reason be-caute the natural strength of the digestive organs has not yet been impared. A young animal after being once stuntied never fully recovers its digestion. This most important of all the organs remains enfeedled, and diminisher the effect of all good feeding afterwards. It also porbably helps to overcome the natural instinct which prevents eating too much. Alter-nate starving and clogging will ruin any oi-gestion, and with this injured, all animals, even up to men and women, are not worth half what they should be.

Most every farmer is awars of the fact that a sheep must be fat to make the best mutton, but few conceive the idea that a property fed sheep produces more and better than one peorly fed and cared for. Wool is a product from feed-ing, just the same as fat or flesh, and the flock should be fed and mannaged with a view to wool growth, and that of fine quality.

LIST OF PRIZES.	
PRIZZ OF \$600,000 is	\$600,000
PRIZE OF 200,000 1s	200.000
PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100.060
PRIZE OF 50,000 is	. 50.000
PRIZES OF 20,000 are	. 40.000
PRIZES OF 10.000 are	. 50.000
PHIZES OF 5,000 are	. 50.000
PRIZES OF 2,000 are	50.000
PRIZES OF 800 are	80,000
PRIZES OF GOU are	. 120,000
PRIZES OF 460 a.e	200 ,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
Prizes of \$1.000 are	\$100.000
Prizos of SuO are	000 /08
Prises of 400 are	40.000
TWO NUMBER TREINALS.	
Prizes of \$200 are	\$399,800
Prizes amounting to	2,159,000
	PRIZE OF \$600,060 is

AGENTS WANTED.

1.99

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MAY 29, 1889.

COLUMN

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All the state of t

strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in pompetition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphete powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

CRONIN MYSTERY. THE Further Proofs that Dr. Cronin Was De-

liberately Assassinated.

CHICAGO, May 26th .- A free examination of the Carlson cottage was permitted yester-day. It presented a fearful sight, with blood bespattered floor and walls, and every indication of a terrible struggle. Arrangements for the Orenin tragedy were apparently begun as early as February let. At that date a person corresponding to the description of the man who rented the Carlson cottage hir. ed rooms scress the street from Cronin's office. In one room was placed furniture eimilar to that found in the cottage. The furniture was removed about the date when the furniture was first brought to the cottage. The furniture included the trunk which has figured in the case. The purchaser had an extra heavy strap made for the trunk.

A DETROTIVE IMPLICATED.

A morning paper publishes a story which question is Detective Daniel Coughlin. The utely both with the time when the man came livery stable keeper to say nothing about the matter. Force is added to these revelations by the fact that Coughlin was a member of one or more societies to which Oronin be longed, and that they were enemies. The matter was finally brought to the attention of Ohief of Police Hubbard, who seems inclined to take a serious view of it, and promises to probe it to the bottom.

Detective Coughlin has explained to

surprise. Oronin, however, was not aware of this precaution because the men who were like Cronin ?" instrumental in getting the body guard did not care to alarm him by telling him what they had done. The detectives would have been on his trail the night he was murdered had he not been exhausted several wesks ba-menoy. Bat if they thought it best for the fore. There are many patriotic Irishmen in erganization, they would kill anybody they Obiosgo who are not members of secret societies, but who are thoroughly acquainted with the facts of Dr. Cronin's career in this city. These men are determined that the nurderous crime ?" censpiracy shall be fully exposed and that the man that hatched the plot as well as those who committed the actual murder shall be brought to justice. It is asserted that the murderous conspiracy would not have ended

with Dr. Oronin's death had not his mutilated body been found. There were other Irlahmen on the condemned list, and they would all have shared Oronin's fate had the chance to dispose of them safely arisen. It is asserted that W. J. Hynes, the well-known at-torney, Father Gleason, Capt. P. O'Connor, John Devoy and two others had been tried convicted and their death sentence signed.

KING ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, May 27.-The man King, desoribed by the prisoner Woodruff as the person who hired him to steal a horse out of Dean's barn the night of Dr. Cronin's disappearance, was arrest at 2 o'clock this morning in a house of ill-fame. The funeral of Dr. "No; I do not think that he was." Oronin took place to-day and was largely attended, his sister, Mrs. Carroll. of St. Catharines, Ont., being amongst the mourners.

EXPECTED TO BE MURDERED.

PRILADELPHIA, May 27 .-- Michael J. Ryan last night, at the Irish American Club, exbibited a remarkable circular which Dr. Oronia sent to a prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael in this city eight months ago, in which he prophesied that he might be killed. The circular was intended as a defence that his friend could use. In it Cronin mentions the names of nearly all those who have become prominent recently in connection with his murder. The circular closes with a sketch of his life.

A SUSPECT ARBESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.-The Record says Peter McGeeban, who mysteriously disappeared from this city three weeks ago, and was next heard of in Chicago, where, it is alleged, he threatened the life of Dr. Croniv. was arrested there yesterday. The arrest of McGeeban is thought to foreshadow other arrests.

COUGHLIN CHARGED WITH THE MURDER.

CHICAGO, May 27 .- Detective Whales, who coompanied Detective Coughlin in his search for the man Smith from Houghton, Mich., for whom Coughlin hired a white horse on Implicates a member of the Chicago police May 4, has been suspended from duty pend-force in the taking off of Cronin. The officer in Ing further investigation. The police claim May 4, has been suspended from duty pendthat the chain of circumstantial evidence paper says that on the morning of the day on tending to show that McGeehan was con-which Gronin disappeared Coughlinengaged at corned in the assassination of Dr. Cronin is which brown dissiplated buggs from where croin lived, a horse and buggy which he said a friend of his would call for that evening; that the man did call and was given a white horse similar McGoschan was missing from his room in to the one attached to the buggy in which McCoy's hotel on the night of the murder Oronin was decoyed away; that the time of going and the description corresponds min-factory account of himself on that night that he was arrested. T. T. Conklin informed the for Oronin and the appearance of the man detectives that Cronin had been warned by bimself ; that Coughlin subsequently told the friends that MoGeehan had told three or four people he was going to remove Cronin. Harry Jordan, a man who came from Philadelphia some time ago and who is said to have been an intimate friend of McGeehan's, has been arrested to be held as a witness.

To night an examination by a justice was held at the police station where Detective Daniel Coughlin was confined. Later the magistrate ordered a commitment and Cough-Detective Coughlin has explained to lin was taken to the county jail. The war- who openly take risks to release their comrades Superintendent Hubbard that a few days rant was sworn out by John Oronin, brother are no more murderers than anybody here. before May 4th a stranger introduced him-self to Coughlin as Thos. Smith, of Hancook, directly with the murder. Luke Dillon, who self to Coughlin as Thes. Smith, of Hancook, Mich., a friend of Ooughlin's brother. He was on his way to New Mexico, he said, ad-reting out the murderers of Dr. Cronin, says and O'Brien honored by their Chicago kind.

organization who weuld thus murder a man

were told to." "Do you connect the threats you have

mentioned with the actual commission of the

"I have no moral dembt," answered Le Osron, speaking with much emphasis, "that those threats, were uttered in no idle spirit, and that they are connected with the removal of Oronin."

"Do you think that you know the murderers ?"

"Yee; I am as positive that I know the men who murdered Dr. Oronin as I am pos-itive that I am sitting here. I could name the leader of the crime beyond question ; but it would be quite inexcusable for me to give the names for publication."

"Were you surprised at the murder ?" "I cannot say that I was. Dr. Oronin's murder was only a sidelight of the organization in America, and is quite in accord with the sentiments and actions of the members of that revelutionary body." "Do you think that Dr. Cronin was com-

the murderers of Cronin, and one especially as being the prime mover in the tragedy, but all we are at liberty to state is that the persons thus referred to have not as yet figured in the published reports of the orime."

(Continued from fifth page.)

THE FORGERIES COMMISSION.

This action of the Parnellites resulted in creatreland untroubled until the Times public opinion. The Ireland untroubled until the Times published articles declaring that his visit had crushed the power of Mr. Parnell. It was then thought desperately necessary to show Englishmen that this was a mistake and that the Prince's visit was being used

TO STRIKE DOWN THE IRISH CAUSE.

Mr. O'Brien explained that when he made Mr. O'Brien explained that when he made the speech iv which he used the words, "We are in a state of civil war, tempered by a scarcity of firearms," he was exapperated by his expl-sion from the House of Commons and spoke uuder intense feeling, caused by the fearful hatred displayed by the majority of the House of Commons against the Irish members of that body. He declared if any people ever had the right to rehel the Irish members of that right to rebel, the Irish people then had that right, if there were a chance of success. Attorney-General Webster interrupted wit-

Attorney General Webster interrupted with ness, saying "You only objected to rebellion because it was hopeless?" Mr. O'Brien-In the circumstances of the time unquestionably. Violent language could not have further inflamed the people's minds against Eugland. Their minds had become like a lightning conductor when the air is charged with electricity. Mr. O'Brien justified certain articles written

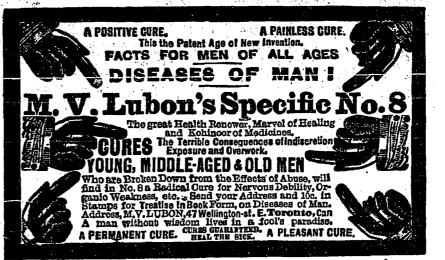
by him, and printed in United Ireland, to il-lustrate the brutal argument that because the English people numbered 30,000,000 and the Irish people 4,000.000, the English were entitled

Irish people 4,000,000, the English were entitled to do as they liked. Attorney General Webster quoted from an article in Unsted Ireland headed "Allen, Larkin and O'Brien honored by their Ohiesgo kindred," and asked witness whether it referred to the Manchester murderers. Mr. O'Brien replied : "Not murderers but men warging in one warfing who shot a

men engaged in open warfare who shot a policeman by accident." The Attorney-General-"The shooting at the

police in a van at Manchester wes legitimate warfare !" Mr. O'Brien-" It was not criminal. Men

and O'Brien honored by their Chicago kind-



and the second second

teotion service, expenditure to 31st December, 1888, as follows: General service, \$95,544. 65; fish (braeding). \$41,082.04; fisheries protection service, \$77 102.90; fishing boun-ty for 1887, \$163,757 92.

The receipts of the fiscal year by province were : Ontario, rents, license fees, and fines, \$18,251 25; Quebec, rents, license fees and fines, 5,394.99 ; Nova Scotla, licenses and fines, Commenting on the interview, the News \$3,905 44; New Brunswick, licenses and fines, says: "Le Caron confidentially uttered the answes of several men whom he believed were fees and fines, \$6,934.55; Manitoba, licenses, \$819.25; total, \$42,93I.12.

Fruits of British Rule.

The Rev. Canon Wilberforce says of Ireland in the Contemporary Review : "During the last fifty years, the reign of Queen Vic-toria, in spite of certain ameliorations wrang with difficulty from the British parliament, we have the herrible record, under the cold arithmetic of which lies hid an aggregate of agony indescribable : Died of famine, 1,225, 000; avioted by landlords, 3,668,000; emi-grated, 6,186,000; land gone out of tillage in the last twenty years, 100,000 acres; good land now waiting for reclamation, 1,500,000 acres."

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR — Under increasing receipts, secumul-ating supplies and absence of demand, the mar-ket has been forced to give way, and we reduce our quotations all round. There has been some enquiry from Newfoundland, and offers have been made of American straight roilers at \$4 43 to \$4.47 c. i. f. St. Johns, but so far we hear of proceedings of the providence of the prono actual business. A small business has been done on export account, with freight engage-ments at 11s 3d to 12s 6d Luverpool and 14s Glasgow. Apart from this, transactions have been coufined to the local trade Patent, winter, \$5.15 to \$5.50; Patent, sprinr, \$5.30 to 5.75; Straight roller, \$4.75 to 5.00; Extra, \$4.45 to 4.60; Superfine, \$4.00 to 4.15; Cut down Superfine, \$3.50 to 3.75; City Strong Bakers, \$5.60 to 5.80; Strong Bakers, 15 \$5.10 to 5.60; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.30 to 2.50; Superfine bags, \$2.00 to 2.20. OATMEAL.-Market dull and easy. Standard \$4 to \$4.20, and granulated at \$4.25 to \$4.50. In bags \$1.85 to \$2.05 for standard, and \$2 to no actual business. A small business has been

In bags \$1.85 to \$2.05 for standard, and \$2 to

\$2.15 for granulated. BRAN &C.—The market is very quiet with sales at \$11 to \$12. We quote \$11.50 to \$12.00 for car lots, and higher prices for small lots. Shorts \$14 to \$15, and moullie at \$19 to

\$25. WHMAT. — The market is dull and lower, al-though we hear of business at C. P. R. points West of this city at \$1.12 for No. 1 Manitoba hard, and \$1.10 for No. 2 harn. A lot of 19.000

1888, was \$477,887.59, including fisheries pro- (just where we found them a week ago. First teotion service, expenditure to 31st December, pots at \$4 to \$4.05, and seconds \$3.55. / FRUITS, &c. Applizs, - The season for old apples is now about over, with the dumping grounds full of their remains. May our dealers never see the like again. It will not be long before new apples in crates make their appearance from the South. Bankers in the West it is said took a greater interest in the apple market last year than ever before in their lives. Their connection with it however will not contribute anything to-

wards their dividends. BANANAS.—A batter demand has sprung up in view of requirements for the Queen's Birthday and holiday. Sales of a couple of car loads were made at \$1 to \$2 per bunch as to size and coudi

PINEAPPLES-Plentiful and lower, selling all the way from \$1.40 to \$2.50 per dozen as to size and quality.

and quality. STRAWBERSIES.-Supplies from New York fair, with sales at 20c to 25c per quart. COCOANUTS.-In good demand and selling well at \$1.50 to \$5 per 100.

as \$1.00 to So per 100. ORANGES-Market firm and higher, Valencias selling at \$7 to \$8 per case, and box fruit at \$4 to \$4.50. At the last auction sale Messina oravges sold at \$3.25 to \$4.25 per box, and Palermo at \$1.62 to \$2.25; half boxes selling ab 90n to \$1.62. at 90c to \$1.62. LEMONS.-Market steady under good demand

with business at \$4 to \$5 per box. At the auc-tion sales Messina brought \$1.52} to \$1.87] per box, and Palermo at \$2.25 to \$4.25. CHEREIES.—California cherries have been re-ceived, the first lets bringing \$5 per box, but they sold yesterday at \$3.50. Apricots are ex-ported at the close of the week

Dected at the close of the week. ONIONS.-New Bermuda onions sold at \$1.50

to \$1.75 per crate, and Spanish quoted at 50c to 75c. Canadian onions 15c to 25c per bbl, with sales at both figures. POTATORS. -Little better demand and the

market steady, with sales for car lots at 35c to 40c per tag. Small lots 50c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAB, &c.-Market quiet; granulated 8§ to 82c and yellows 7 to 72c. Barbadoes molas-

to 840 and yellows / 10 /2C. Darbaues mona-ses firm at 44 to 45c. PICKLED FISH.-With the exception of dry cod there is very little to report, a few sales of this description having been made at \$4 to \$4.25 per quintal. Sea trout, \$9 50 to \$10, and British Columbia salmon \$6.50 in half barrels and \$12.50 to \$13 in barrels. First OILS.—There has been sales of 700 bbls

RAW FURS.

20 : Imperial Kid, 22c to 36c.

at 13c for costse.

hard, and \$1.10 for No. 2 harn. A lot of 10.000 was also offered at one of the above points at \$1.12} with \$1.12 bid. Advices from Manitoba state that farmers are offering to deliver No. 1 hard at 80c at points where sometime ago it was stated that every kernal had been marketed. PEAS.—There has been a little more doing in peas, with sales at 70c in store, equal to 71e afloat. OATS.—Sales of car lots have been market at the state of the sales at 70c in store, equal to 71e afloat.

" BABGAINS" S. Caraley has decided to clear out several lines of tweed English waterproof circulars and dolmans at clearing prices \$3,00 and \$5,00 for \$1,25 and \$2,50. Mail Orders received careful attention. YOUTHS' SERGE SUITS, \$ 3.40 YOUTHS' SERGE SUITS, 3.40 Long Pants, Coat and Vest, a well cut, nicely finished, good quality; serge suit for a boy 16 years, only \$3,40. S. CARSLEY. Mail Orders promptly attended to

SEE THE NEW DESIGNS in carpet at S. Cars-

ley's, all the latest patterns to chose from.

The largest importation of new bravelling shawls is to be found in a great variety of shades in S. Carsley's show rooms.

YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS' YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS' YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS, YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS, YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS, YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS,	\$4.4 5 4 45 4 45 4 45 4 45 4.45 4.45 4.45
Conver Dember 37 and and 6 and a	

Long Pants, Vest and Coat, well cut and finished, genuine All-wool Tweed, only \$4.45.

S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders satisfactory filled.

YOUTHS' Hand-Made Halifar SUITS, 7.80 YOUTHS' Hand-Made Halifar SUITS, 7.80

Long Pants, Coat and Vest, made of hand-made Halifax Tweed, will not wear out, only \$7.80.

S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders carefully filled.

UITS, 7.90
TITS 7 00
TTITA POO
TTT/PO 700
SUITS 700
TTTTS 7 80
TITTS 7 m
UITS. 7.90

TRAVELLING WRAPS.

 \$2.15 LONG 2.15 LONG 2.15 LONG 2.15 LONG 	WRAPS,	WORTH	\$5.00
	WRAPS,	WORTH	5.00
	WRAPS,	WORTH	5.00
	WRAPS,	WORTH	5.00
\$5.00 LONG	WRAPS,	WORTH	86.00
3.00 LONG	WRAPS,	WORTH	6.00
3.09 LONG	WRAPS.	WORTH	6.00

ding that Coughlin, of Hancook, asked him to look up his brother Dan, the detective, while he was in Chicago, Detective Cough-in showed Smith around town. On Saturday that McGeehan was identified as the man Smith said he would like to take a buggy who rented a room opposite Dr. Cronin's ride that evening to the house of an sunt, but office is denied. The few people who saw ride that evening to the house of an sunt, but he didn't know whether livery stable keepers would trust a stranger with a horse. Coughlin told Smith to go to Dinan's whenever he wanted a horse and he would see Dinan during the day and make it all right. Smith got the white horse and rig, and Coughlin didn't see him again for a week, when Coughlin met bim on the street and wanted to know why lawyer nor even his wife. King, who was he did not pay for the use of the rig, Dinan arcested last night on the strength of Woodhaving come to Coughlin for the money. ruff's story, was released to day. It is Smith gave Coughlin \$3, and said he would announced that the police believe King is all pending further investigation, he will keep Coughlin under surveillance.

UNRAVELLING THE MYSTERY.

NEW YORE, May 27 .- A Chlosgo despatch to the Sun says :- The police have been put In possession of startling facts concerning Dr. Cronin's murder. It has been clearly shown by the dead man's friends that his removal was ordered by a committee represent ing the Cian-na-Gael society. Charges of traitorous conduct were preferred against him at a meeting of the Clan-na-Gael camp. He was found guilty and his death was or-dered. The charge was based on the state-turns up to-day in an interview published ment of the British spy LeCsron that there were four more spies in America. LeCaron charge that Cronin was murdered by made the statement on the stand before the friends of Alexander Sullivan. Le Caron a names of the spice. He said he dared not do the attorney-general, and Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Parnell's attorney. Le Caron gave the names. Within fortyeight hours from the time the news was cabled from London nearly every Clan-na-Gael camp in America had met and passed resolutions declaring in favor of a rigid hunt for the four spies. Suspicion justly or un-justly was pointed at Dr. Cronin. A com-mitteed was appointed to try him. He was convicted without having a chance to make a defence, and his assausing were brought here from other cities to carry out the mandate of about the conviction, but it is said on the best authority that it was furnished by men who were unfriendly to Dr. Oronin. It con-sisted of telegrams, letters and affidavits. It "How did Dr. Cronin stand in the fight more than half is sweed in Nova Scotia. seemed almost overwhelming, and Oronin was between Egan and Davoy ?" declared a traitor. His death was ordered declared a traitor. His user was ordered wer. under the clause in the Olan-na Gael by-laws wer. "Have you heard of any threats against traitorous conduct. The word "removed" simply means death. Oronin, his friends say, | Chicago !" was not aware of trial and condemnation, He had expected for years that his enomies would ed night and day by a detective whom his tion." friends had employed to protect him against "D

he has received a telegram saying the Clan-na-Gael of Philadelphia have sent him red ? the man who hired the horse at Dinan's livery stable and drove Cronin to his door are so uncertain in their descriptions that his Identification is very doubtful. Extraordinary efforts have been made it is said to extort a statement from Coughlin. It is asserted that Coughlin has not been allowed to see his having come to the set of the set Schaack afterwards annoanced that the nolice had P. O'Sullivan, the iceman, under arrest, O'Sullivan was at the conference for a few minutes. Detectives and Justice Mahoney, who introduced O'Sullivan to Cronin,

were examined at the conference,

Le Oaron on Oronin's Death.

LONDON, May 25.—Since the British Gov-ernment spy, Major Le Caron, retired from the witness box of the Parnell Commission the public has almost forgotten him. But he the Evening News and Post, with the disti Parnell commission that he could give the that he was very intimate with Dr. Cross and that he used to live five doors from hi It because if they were known they would be murdered. Justice Hannen then took him into the presence of Sir Richard Webster, that he was an ardent advocate of the dyn mite policy, and that, owing to his scient attainments, he was appointed and acted chief instructor in the use of handling plosives. After relating the causes of sharp quarrel between Dr. Cronin and Su van, beginning in 1881, and coming down the trial last November, Le Caron asked: "Do you think that Cronin would h

split on Sullivan ?"

" My own impression is that he wo not," answered Le Caron. "But if he wished to, he might have been of great value the committee. The latter was chosen by as he could have told much of interest and secret ballot. Positively nothing is known impertance to the authorities ; that he possesabout the evidence that was produced to bring sed such knowledge is well known ; and as he had told so much that he should not have said. It may have been feared that he would

"He sided with Devoy," was the ans-

Dr. Oronin in connection with the dispute in

"You can state this, and I am willing to have it published, that for some time past one day attempt to kill him, but when the trial threats have been made against Dr. Cronin. finally took place he had no intimation of it, and that they have been made in my presence. For nearly nine months previous to the time his not once, hot reneatedly. All these threats death sentence was signed he has been tollow- of violence were made by the Sullivan facof violence were made by the Sullivan fac. 28,252, an increase over 1887. tion." "Do you think, then, there are men in the vice for the financial year ended 30th June, Ar

Mr. O'Brien-"Yes, the article was written by me." (Cries of "Hear, hear".) Attorney-General Webster-Why those

'hears ?' Presiding Justice Hannen threatened that if order was not maintained he would have the Court room cleared. He said he understood Mr. O'Brien did not consider the shooting at Manchester murder, but he wished to remind him

that the court did so. Mr. O'Brien said he and Mr. Redmond in wited Mr. Ford to be present at the Chicago convention. As a proof of the change in feeling wrought by Mr. Gladatone, Mr. O'Brien cited the fact that Mr. Ford seemed to regret his former views and appeared to be harmless. This concluded Mr. O'Brien's testimony.

The Canadian Fisheries.

1		L
	The total value of the fisheries of Canada	L
	by Provinces in the year 1888 were	Ł
Ì	Nova Scotia	Ľ
	New Brunswick	L
	British Columbia 1,902,195	L
	Quebec 1,860,012	Ŀ
	Ontarie 1,830,869	
	P.E. Island	
	Manitoba and the Territories 180,677	ļ

Total......\$17,418,510 In 1887 the total was \$18,386,103, and in 1886 it was \$17,723,000, so that last year's catch may be considered as an average one. The following exhibits the chief commercial fishes and their yield for the past year :---

ь по	I mence and such lever for and hade 1	out to
d in	Cod	\$1,203.508
inot	Herring	2,354,234
the	Salmon	1,907,400
ayı	Lobsters	1,483,388
nin	Mackerel	981,659
im.	Haddook	948,732
180-	Whitefish	702,324
ваув	Trout	510,061
VDA-	Hake	486,540
țifio	Pollock	484,284
d aa	Fish oils	390,650
OX-	Eele	321,348
the	Seal skin	311,517
ulli-	Smelts	222,674
n to	Pickerel	194,458
WAS	Oysters	163,902
	Alewives	128,541
ave	Halibut	125,405
_13	Sturgeon	111,116
ald	Sardines	128,541
hađ		

The fishing fleets employed last year in all 61,001 men, as follows : Nova Scotla, 28,107; New Brunswick, 9.840; Prince Edward Island, 4,379; Quebec, 9,432; Ontario,3,303; British Columbia, 5,940. The vessels and tugs in the service numbered 1,137, and their tonnage amounted to 48,247 tons, of which Their total value was \$2,017,558. The num-ber of boats engaged was 27,384, valued at \$859,953. The number of accepted bounty olaime was last year 15,546, against 15,811, in 1886. The number of claims paid during the year 1887 was 15,416, an Increase of 516 over the previous year. The number of ves-sels which received bounty in 1887 was 812, with a tennage of 30,969 tons. The number of boats claiming bounty was 14,605, and the number of fishermen who received bonnty was

OATS .- Sales of car lots have been made at 32c per 52 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT -- Prices nominal at about 10 per lb. BARLEY.--Market dull at 500 to 55c for malt-ing and 40 to 45c for feed.

MALT.-Montreal malt lower at 70c to 85c per SEEDS.—The market continues quiet; timothy seed at \$2.05 to \$2.15 per bushel for Canadian. American \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 8½c, to 9c per lb,Flax seed \$1.50,

PROVISIONS.

POBE, LARD & C.-A moderately fair business has transpired during the week, with sales of small jobbing lots of Canada short cut clear pork has been placed at \$15.25, and we quote \$15 to \$15.50. Lard remains quiet at old figures, which range from 91c to 91c in pails for Canada and Washern. and Western. Oanada short cutolear, per bbl,\$16.25 to \$16.50;

Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.25 to \$15. 50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15 to \$00.00; Hame, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western in main set and the order is a set. Western, in pails, per lb, 9c; to 19c;; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9c; to 19c;; Lard, per lb, 11c to 112c; Shoulders, per lb, 95c to 95c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 55c to 6c.

DATRY PRODUCE

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—The markes is rapidy declining under increased receipts of Eastern Townships and Western, and we hear of the sale of 25 tubs of fine Townships yesterday at 19c, and we quote 18c to 20c as to quantity and quality. Western has sold at 17c. In the Eastern Townships buy-ers are paying 16, 17 and 18c, but farmers are beginning to kick against the inside price. There are several "jags" of American butter left over, one lot being offered at 15c duty paid with 12ge bid. Quite a lot of American is said to be held by a commission firm in Bonsecours MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending May 25th were as follows, 229; Left over from previous week 19; Total for week 258; Shipped during week 114; Sales for week 258; Shipped during week 114; Sales for week 13; Left for city 82; On hand for sale 49. The horse trade at these stables during the week was quite, and 24 horses were sold at prices ranging from \$100 to \$175. Received Ex S.S. Lake Ontario 10 very fine Shire stallions consigned to Burgess Bros. of Weona, Ills. ex S.S. Conopus 26 horses and 15 ponies consigned to Meerrs. Dyer and Stillweil of Troy, Ohlo, will be shipped per G. T. Ry. on Monday. to be held by a commission firm in Bonsecours market. We notice that fresh ladle packed has been sold to exporters in New York at 10c. Creamery is lower, having been sold at 21 to 224s in lobs. We reduce our quotations as folbe shipped per G. T. Ry. on Monday.

lows :---

New Oreamery, 21c to 211c; New Eastern Townships 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, 18c to 19c; Brockville, 18c to 19c; Western 16c to 17; Rolls. 17c to 18c.

Eccs .- The market has ruled steady and although the receipts have been liberal they were well taken up, the ruling price to-day being steady at 13c. A few round lots were sold at the beginning of the week, but 13c is the lowest figure that would reach them to-day, BEANS.—Market dull at \$1 to \$1.50 as to constitut and quality

quantity and quality. HONET.—Prices are purely nominal at 12c to

14c per lb in comb. Extracted, 10c to 12c as to quality, and imitation honey 8c to 9c.

quality, and imitation honey 80 to 90. MAPLE SYEUP AND SUGAR.—The market keeps quiet, with sales of syrup at 40 to 440 in wood. Sugar 60 to 740 per lb as to quality. HOPS.—There is little to report in this mar-ket, the demand being alow. We quote choice Canadian 200 to 210 as to quantity, and 140 to 180 for medium to good. Old hops, 70 to 100. A lot of 19 bales of American are offered in bond, and a lot of 14 bales of Canadian is just received by Montreal's hop king.

inst., Robert Hammill, aged 85 years. Funeral from his father's residence, No. 20 St. David

cept for choice export lots which are steady. We quote No. 1 \$12.00 to \$13, with extra choice a shade higher. No. 2, \$10.50 to \$12 as to quan-

LEATHER. BLATHER. Sole:--No. 1. B. A. 18Åc to 21c; do. 2. 17c to 19c; do. 1. Ordinary, 18Åc to 19Åc; Slaughter, 28c to 26c; Black Waxed Upper, 25c to 33c; Grained, 27c to 35c; Harness, 20c to 25c; Spilts, large 14c to 20c; do. light 18c to 23c; do. juniors, 11c to 15c; Buff, 10c to 12Åc; do. glaz-d, 9c to 12Åc; Dull kid, 9c to 12Åc; Pebble, 8c to 12c; Calf, Canadian 50c to 55c; do. French, 40c to 60c; Rough Leather, 18c to 20: Imperial Kid, 22c to 36c.

WOOL.

greasy Cape rauging from 15c to 16c. Australian is also firm at 16c to 20c as to quality. In

Canadian wool, sales have recently been made

of Northwest grades at 14c to 15c for best, and

HIDES, One of the large Quebec buyers has resumed

Operations in this market at 5c per lb for No. 1 cured bides, Montreal inspection, and a car of Toronto bides is reported sold at the same figure.

Dealers are paying 51c for green hides, and in some instances as high as 6c, although quota-tations are 5c 4c and 3c for Nos. 2, 2 and 3. Calfakins 5c to 6c, lampskins 20c to 30c. A dealer stated a few days since that the hide market was tarribly mixed.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these markets for the week ending May 25th, 1889, were as fol

TO THE DEAF.

DIED.

Cattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calve

164 49

213 191

191

25 25

The market keeps steady with business in

3.00 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 6.00 3.00 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 6.00
 \$4 75
 LONG
 WRAPS, WORTH
 \$9.00

 4.75
 LUNG
 WRAPS, WORTH
 9.00

 4.75
 LONG
 WRAPS, WORTH
 9.00

Mail Orders Carefully Forwarded

\$2 75 BLACK 2 75 BLACK 2 75 BLACK 2 75 BLACK	ULSTERS, ULSTERS,	WORTH	5.00 5.00
2 75 BLACK 2.75 BLACK \$4.75 TWEED	ULSTERS. ULSTERS.	WORTH & WORTH \$	5.00 5.00 7 . 00
4 75 TWEED 4.75 TWEED 4.75 TWEED	ULSTERS, ULSTERS,	WORTH 7	7.00
4.75 TWEED 5.70 ULSTERS 5.70 ULSTERS	WITH CAP	E WORTH	\$9.00
70 ULSTERS	WITH CAP WITH CAP	E WORTH E WORTH	9.00 9.00
	-	S, CARSLI	

Mail Orders receive immediate attention.

\$6.75 BLACK PALETOTS, WORTH \$10.00 \$8.25 PALETOTS WITH MOIRE SILK, WORTH \$13.00 \$8.25 PALETUTS WITH MOIRE SILK. WORTH \$13.000 \$8 25 PALETOTS WITH MOIRE SILK. WORTH \$13 00

\$8.25 PALETOTS WITH MOIRE SIL WORTH \$13.00

\$8.25 PALETOTS WITH MOIRE SILK \$9.25 PALETOTS, WAIST LINED, WORTH \$13.00 \$9.25 PALETOTS WAIST LINED, \$9.25 PALETOTS WAIST LINED

\$9.25 PALEFOTS, WAIST LINED, WORTH \$15.00

\$9.25 PALETOTS, WAIST LINED, WORTH \$15.00

S. CARSLEY.

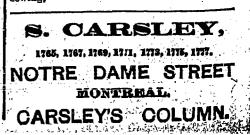
Imperial Waterproofs in all sizes'

CORTICELLI

Sewing Silks and Twists are the best for all use. With smooth even thread and bright color. a fine finish, they deserve the reputation the are rapidly accuiring in this market—Unequal-ed Corticelli. The Florence Knitting Silk is also the best Silk for that purpose, and will pay any one for trial. REMEMBER, FLORENCE.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COT-TON.

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 eewing,



Left on hand...... 310 34 ... Moderate receipts and a fairly brisk trade at these yards, several extra good loads of choice shippers being among the receipts The city markets report a good trade cattle being held at high prices. Sheep are in good demand, more particularly those suitable for export. Hoge quiet at from 5½ to 5½ cts. We quote the fol-lowing as being fair values :--Export 4½ to 4½; Butchers good 4c to 4½; Butchers Med., 3½ to 4c; Butchers Culls 3c to 3½ c; Sheep 4½ to 4½; Hoge 5½ to 5½; Calves \$2 to \$6.00.

lows :---

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDouga Street, New York.

HAMMILL-In this city on Tuesday, 281

by Montreal's hop king. HAT.--Market quiet and prices irregular, ex-Liane, on Thursday, bosh inst., as 6.30 o clock a.m., to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CHERSE. — The cheese going ont this week cost 9 to 9 to 10 here, but at the close 8 to 9 to end of the state that 8 to 10 here, but at the state that 8 to 10 here they will pay for next week's shipment.