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PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

Their Opinion on Chamberlain's Plan of Separate Parliaments in Ireland—The Treatment of the Protestant Minority in Canada Quoted.

At a meeting in Dublin a couple of weeks ago of the Protestant Home Rule Association...

A pamphlet had been recently published by the Liberal-Unionist party, and a preface had been written to it by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain...

Very Ancient Divisions. and at one time may have been associated with the social and political conditions of the country...

Plenty of Protestant Support. given to the Nationalists in the North of Ireland. (Applause.) But without attributing any malignity or malevolence to the "Papists," as they called them, he would say that it would be very bad for Protestant interests to leave the whole of the Province of Connaught delivered over to them to manage...

Dirty Patch-work Business of Four Councils. (Hear, hear.) The old Gaelic 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 Butt, or were they to have this dirty, miserable, patch-work system of four so-called National Councils?

The Jesuits Estates Bill. Religious susceptibilities, which were most difficult and dangerous to deal with in politics, were called into play; and yet this question was settled—first by a decision in the Provincial Assembly of Quebec, and afterwards finally in the great Assembly at Ottawa, simply by debating power, reasoning, and coming to a conclusion. There were 216 members, from all quarters of Canada, the majority of them being Protestants...

tants, and yet they came to a reasonable and 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 Quebec 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. (Applause.) 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 assembly 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 called "rebels." (A voice—Nonsense.) General Sanderson (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 disrespectfully 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 Bankrupt Worthy of Bombastes Furioso.

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 derogatory to the brave soldier and general, 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 proper, 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? 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. C. C. Colby, a Protestant, on Tuesday, March 26th, in this year. The question was as to what should be done with estates that had belonged to the Jesuits, and the dispute on the subject being within the bosom of the Catholic Church.

The Matter was Referred to the Pope as Arbitrator and he gave 160,000 of the \$400,000 in question to the Jesuits and the balance to the bishops. That had to be legalized, and the bill was brought into the Quebec Parliament for the purpose. At the name of the Pope the Protestant drum was beaten all over the country. (Laughter.) It was settled in the Quebec Parliament, however, notwithstanding that, but the Orangemen of Toronto threatened to become rebels or to join the United States, aided by their "patriotic" cranks, Goldwin Smith; but his efforts failed. The following were the words of Mr. Colby: I believe there is nowhere in this Dominion a body of Protestants more willing to vindicate their rights, more willing to make sacrifices 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 have 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 happily together upon mutually respecting terms, each respecting the other's 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, amicably 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 voice 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 More Liberality—With More Generosity, than the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec 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 Protestants 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 permitted to manage their own affairs, and they have not felt that they were in a minority in any instance that I recollect. Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not care to protract my remarks longer—I am a Protestant. The remarks longer—I will not speak of it as a Catholic Church—I look upon to-day, speaking of it from a political standpoint only—as one of the strongest, if not the strongest, bulwark of the Protestant cause in this country, against what I con-

sider to be the most dangerous element abroad in the earth to-day. The Catholic Church recognizes the supremacy of authority; it teaches observance to law; it teaches respect for the good order and constituted authorities of society. It does that, and there is need of such teaching; for the most dangerous enemy abroad to-day in this land and on this continent is a spirit of infidelity; is a spirit of anarchy, which has no respect for any institution, human or divine; which seeks to drag down all constituted authorities from their seats, the Almighty from the throne of the universe, and lift up the goddess of Reason to the place of 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 it by the Catholic Church. The silence with which they appreciate 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 preferred the abominable doctrine put forward by men like Balfour—that these men meant any mischief to the Protestants of Ireland.

THE BANS OF MATRIMONY.

The Reasons for Publicly Announcing Them.

To some people it seems an old, needless piece of church legislation and discipline to publish on three public festivals, on Sunday, the names of the parties intending to be married. But to the wise it is of quite a different character. It is not to have people tease the matrimonial intended, or to furnish gossip, or to put to blush the ladies in question.

In old, medieval days, the barons, knights and esquires were pretty bold 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 crook" 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 injury 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 bans was ordered. First the prevent abductions and to secure freedom of choice; second, to prevent the sinful marriage between whom an invalidating impediment existed; third, to have proper reception of the sacrament in all needed cases; fourth, to give ample notice to society that such and such parties were about to enter upon new relations with it; fifth, that all the congregation should offer up prayers for blessings on the couple.

Even between Catholics there can exist many impediments. They may spring from blood relationships, or relationship from wedlock called affinity; or from the sacraments of baptism or confirmation, 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 bans. 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 marriage, 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 on themselves and their posterity. Not only that, but it makes the entire community witness to the marriages and thus secures them from fraud and repudiation in the future. Articles of marriage drawn up without witnesses, and on the level of a business contract can be defied, and there is no way to prove genuineness. But the Catholic, married after the requirements of the Church, is amply provided for and against himself. He cannot deny his Oath, and he has every necessary means to establish its facts. The Church is wise in her legislation, and experience with the vagaries of human kind has taught her the best methods for public weal.—Pittsburgh Catholic.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

Annual Demonstration of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention.

The annual demonstration of the Irish Catholic 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, Bag. St. Gabriel's A. B. Society. St. Ann's T. A. B. Society. St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society. Rev. Father McCarthy, H. Brissette, and J. A. McCallen, took part in the procession and were seated in a carriage drawn by four horses. On entering the church the organ played St. Patrick's day and other Irish airs. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Anthony's who took for his text: "Woe to you who rise up early in the morning to follow drunkenness and to drink to the dregs; and who are intoxicated with wine." He began by complimenting the societies on their display and then dwelt upon the evil

dent malediction implied in the words of his text. He quoted examples taken from the Old Testament to demonstrate the character with which God visited his people for the days of old as a consequence of drunkenness, adding that the mysterious sentence which Balthazar had read upon the wall during his drunken orgie 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 victims 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 temperance; yet when it comes to action the old church is always 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 sacramental system from which they derive a divine force and religious character which places them above mere conceptions of the human mind. The rev. father then dwelt upon the various means that could be employed to advance the cause of temperance, chief amongst which he said was in training the young. Teach the child from the beginning to avoid the drag of intemperance, and when a man he will be able to withstand its temptations.

After the sermon the pledge of total abstinence was administered by the Rev. Father McCarthy. Solemn benedictions of the Blessed Sacrament brought the ceremonies to a close. Rev. Father J. A. McCallen of St. Patrick's being the celebrant. Seats of honor were arranged in front of the rail, and were occupied by the following officers: Messrs. P. Doyle, Jas. J. Costigan, A. Brogan, N. P. M. Sharkey, Ald. P. Kennedy, A. Cullen, M. J. Ryan, P. Flannery, B. Taylor, J. S. Kelly, John Lynch, C. McGuire, Jas. Meek, John L. Jensen, E. Emerson, Thos. Latimore, J. Hayes, A. T. Mattin, P. Mainree and others. Rev. Fathers McCarthy and Robillard, of St. Gabriel's, Rev. Fathers J. A. McCallen, of St. Patrick's, Rev. Fathers C. Brissette, of St. Charles, and other clergymen were seated in the sanctuary.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Father Casey Before a Protestant Audience.

"The Irishman should be proud of the record of his country in the work of education. It is true that we are taunted with our poverty and our ignorance and we are told that it is because we are Catholics. It is because our fathers would not give up their Catholic faith that the English robbers, after stealing the land, wanted to steal the faith. England, Protestant England, by the most infamous code of penal laws, kept the 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 Milan, and Clermont and Rome, and the like. It is a stream of saints and scholars like Greek warriors from the wooden horse at Troy." The Saxon did was in barbarism when the Irish scholars went to his land to civilize him and teach him his letters. Montaigne says that "in the Irish monastic schools were trained an entire population of philosophers, architects, painters, musicians, poets and historians. His inspiration arose from the teachings of the Catholic Church. "Why, then, do men say that the Catholic Church is the 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 the mighty names of Michel Angelo, Raphael, and a Eugénie shine from her walls, and men are proud to shine inasmuch as they copy the grand old cathedrals. The song that resounds through her aisles is freighted with the names of men who seem to have heard the heavenly strains and adapted them to earthly ears. Mozart, Haydn, Rossini, and Liszt have been great because of the sweet influence of the Holy Sacrifice. She blessed Columbus discovering a New World, and De Soto finding a mighty river. She gave Dante a refuge when exiled from his native Florence; she crowned Petrarch as lyric poet. What could not be said of the epoch of Bede, Alcuin, of Alfred the Great, of Charlemagne, of Leo X., Gregory the Great, and Louis XIV. They are ages of literature, and they were ages that, but for the Catholic faith. Let us hear his 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 letters and art, elegance of dress or manner, wealth and material prosperity, but in good morals based upon an exact knowledge of Jesus Christ 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 Christian 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 a stronger influence is here for good than anywhere else, and should rejoice in that which will make your children better men, true members of the family, more devoted citizens, and this must come from Christian education."

ST. CATHERINES.

Dedication of the Roman Catholic Church.

ST. CATHERINES, May 20.—Yesterday will long be remembered in Roman Catholic circles here, it being the occasion of the blessing or rededication of St. Catherine church. This edifice has recently been greatly enlarged and improved and is now one of the finest church buildings in Ontario. At no time in the history of the church was there such a gathering of ecclesiastical notables and dignitaries—two bishops, two superiors of the Carmelite order of the priesthood, the pastors of the neighboring parishes and some 1000 clergymen, as follows: Bishop Walsh of Toronto; Bishop O'Connor of Montreal; Fathers Meyer and Pius, Superiors of the Carmelite Order; Father Shanahan of

Niagara; Father Allen, of Merriton; Rev. Dean Easton and Father Smyth of St. Catharines. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity, including in the congregation many Protestant citizens. The procession inside and outside the building was in the following order: Cross-bearer; 24 young boys, dressed in white surplices and black gowns, each holding a candle, walking two by two; Father Pius, deacon of honor; Father Smyth; sub-deacon of honor; Father Allen, of Merriton; deacon of the mass; Bishop O'Connor, full deacon of the mass; six boys, dressed in purple surplices.

The procession passed down the main aisle of the church, on through the large doors, and made a complete tour of the outside walls, the bishop on intervals sprinkling the walls of the building with the holy water, and at intervals the following prayers were recited—"Actioes nostras," etc.; "Ani phantam aspergite me," was next intoned; then the "Miserere" was recited by the clergymen alternately. Arriving at the main doors again, preparatory to entering, the bishop read the prayer, "Jomine Deus." On entering, the Litany of Saints was recited, proceeding to the sanctuary, where the Mass was celebrated. Then the various sides and wings of the church were visited, the blessing being repeated at stated times, accompanied by the palms. "Ad Dominum," "Lectus Osculus Meus," "Lectus Sun" the whole concluding by returning to the sanctuary and saying different orisons. A pontifical high mass was then celebrated by his Lordship Bishop O'Connor. This was the first pontifical high mass in this diocese outside of St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto. Bishop Walsh then delivered an eloquent and powerful sermon. In the evening the sacred edifice was again filled to repletion. Bishop Walsh presided, Father Meyer, superior of the Carmelites, and delivered an interesting and eloquent sermon.

PRIESTS MARKED FOR VENGEANCE.

Anonymous Threats of Death Received by the Baptism of a Hebrew Convert.

Mayor Grant yesterday sent a communication to President French, of the Police Board, enclosing four anonymous letters received by Rev. Francis J. Frenzel, a priest of St. Stanislaus's Church, and by Rev. H. Klimecki, pastor of the church of St. Stanislaus, who had been baptized in the Catholic faith. The letters were very angry because she had been baptized in the Catholic faith. 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. Roma 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 not go to the Rabbi, and she did not call upon him. The Mayor asks for a police investigation, and the anonymous letters will be turned over to Inspector Byrnes for action.—New York World, May 28.

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 Louis-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, God wishes that His Holy Mother should be at present more known, more loved, more honored, 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 I am able to allow, that beautiful Star of the Sea, following its guidance, in spite of the tempests and the waves of the world, they will know the grandeur of that Queen, and will consecrate themselves entirely to her service as subjects and slaves of love. They will experience her sweetness and her maternal goodness, and they will love her tenderly like well beloved children. They will know the merces of which she is full, and the need they have of her aid; 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 Jesus 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 nation may be preserved in faith, in purity and in charity. "May the former glory of its apostolic faith again reappear. May it become again the seat of learning and religion. May the rising generation see its rights restored. May the zeal of its holy priesthood increase. May the purity of its daughters preserve its stainless character. May she honor of its sons remain unsullied. May the evil of intemperance, immorality, never reach its shores. Aspirations to which Christian Irishmen, of every creed, will say "Amen."

THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST

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

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 Jerusalem, but should wait for the promise of the Father, "which you have heard," saith he, "by my mouth: For John indeed baptized with water, but you shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost 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 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 Judaea 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 him going up to heaven, behold two men stood 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 heaven, shall so come as you have seen him going into heaven."

On Thursday following the fifth Sunday after Easter, we celebrate the Ascension of our Lord. For forty days after he rose 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 foretold 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 went up into heaven. The apostles had gathered all together in the large hall, where the first Mass was said by our Lord the night before he suffered, and he came and sat and eat with them. That supper hall is to be seen today in Jerusalem, and now the Turks are generally allowed 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 own power, he went up into heaven, and a cloud received him from their sight. 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 themselves down again in death, till they will rise 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 Jerusalem, the imprint of the Lord's feet remained, and over them the Empress Helena 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 Christians, to keep the people from attending the pagan procession on this day in honor of Jupiter, and also to bless the bread and the new fruits of the earth. There is no fact on the eve of the Ascension because it falls within the Easter season.

The paschal candle which tells of Christ, 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 one 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 unite 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 Cardinals, went to St. John Lateran to end these holy rites in the Church built by Constantine in honor of the Savior.

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 Congregation of Rites has declared the validity of the process instituted in Paris by Apostolic authority, with regard to the sanctity, virtues, and miracles of Mother, Blandina, the foundress of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

RESEDA:

Or, Sorrows and Joys.

Second Part.

Madeline bowed to them and smiled, and let Mrs. Dubouloy, who had taken her by the hand, lead her close to them.

"My dear children," she said, "do you know this young lady? Open your eyes wide and look at her."

This advice was not needed. Tan great eyes were fixed on Madeline and she bore their gaze bravely, half-smiling and half-blushing, but really not much out of countenance, for by this time she had recognized in each of the 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 simplicity.

The curiosity of the boys, as Mrs. Dubouloy 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 Lemoine."

"Mrs. Dubouloy burst into a hearty peal of laughter. 'Why not, Miss Mignonette?' she said, gaily; 'she would have sounded more amusing. Miss! Ah! that is very funny, is it 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!'

"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 sister?"

"And this great fair fellow?"

"Charles."

"And the Saint-Cyr boy?"

"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 countenance, she took Madeline's hand and pressed it, saying, with a sigh, "Alas! that two are wanting!"

There was a moment's silence, and then turning from sorrowful memories, she seated herself at the Rector's side and left Madeline to her boys. They gathered round her, they talked of early days, and the formal "Miss Lemoine," 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 the others.

At last the Rector arose and said, "We must not forget that we have to go further."

"Where are you going to take her?"

"To Old Castle."

"A dreary abode," observed the merry Henry, "Alas! it is growing gloomier and gloomier, and added Louis, "she will see, Madeline! He will soon be like Don Quixote."

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

"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; he used to be so kind to me."

"You will be in luck if you find him at Old Castle," said Paul, "he is always wandering about the country, in spite of the heart complaint which Miss Bridget says he has got."

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 dogs, and the noble creature was lying on its back, as if dead.

No surprise was attempted in this case. Miss Hermine looked far too grave, and the doctor simply said, "I have brought Madeline so see you."

Then the old wrinkled face lighted up, the stiff fingers 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 satisfaction. Madeline placed herself at Mr. Oldcastle'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 occasions on board an English vessel, and as a native of Brittany he had a deep-rooted aversion to England. He began by consulting his young visitor, and then determined that during the half-hour which Madeline spent at Old Castle, he would not lose a word that she might say; they had not been so happy for many a long day. The young girl, with the grace which characterized her, expressed to each one of the company the pleasure which she felt in being again in the midst, and her carresses, her smiles, and her loving 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 name suddenly grew sad when his name was mentioned. "His mother," said one of them.

"And he does not see," added another.

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

"His expedition to Italy could not tell upon his health," observed Miss Hermine; "I do not say that he makes the most of his merits, if he underwent 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."

"He is 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," murmured one of the ladies.

"No, he used not, certainly; but now he has travelled and seen the world, and his taste has changed. Formerly he never opened a book and now he reads; he used to turn his back if 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 writes 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, and I am sure he has closed my eyes. Have you spoken to him on the subject I mentioned to you, Rector?"

"I have said what I could," answered the Rector with some embarrassment, and a furtive glance at Miss Hermine; "he will not hear of it."

"Must my name then die out?" rejoined the old lady. "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 following 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 Larnec, when he saw her stand still and gaze in every direction as if in search of something.

"I am looking for an old oak which ought to be somewhere hereabouts," replied Mignonette. "Ah! there it is, that great hollow tree on the right."

"Yes, that is the patriarch of the grove."

"Well! grandpapa and I were close to that tree when Alan took it into his head to carry me off on his horse. I can still see poor grandpapa's face alarm."

"Such a romance! There is the horse and there is the rider!"

A man was riding towards them; the Rector stood aside but barred the way with his stick. Alan, for it was Alan riding Diabol, drew in the reins and took off his cap. Madeline could observe the change which had taken place in his aspect of face. He was extremely pale, he looked gloomy and had quite lost his former bold and careless air; Madeline, however, thought him improved.

"I cannot let you pass without bidding you good-day," said Father Larnec. "Cheer up, my dear fellow, we are both old friends."

Alan kept his cap in his hand, but did not seem to rise up in the least.

"One cannot be too tedious when Diabol 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 shook hands with her.

They exchanged a few words and Alan was just about to remount when the sound of horses' feet made 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 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 directed at Madeline's lips, and indeed the young man could not have answered it for he at once mounted his horse and with a hasty salutation galloped off in another direction.

Madeline greatly astonished by the apparition 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 clearer we substitute the following chapter.

CHAPTER XIV.

Three years before Madeline's visit to Kerprat an old country-house in the neighbourhood of Old Castle had been purchased by a retired armourer of Brest. Having been repaired, restored and embellished, it became a sumptuous residence of its rich proprietor, who lived in it to 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 related to the Oldcastles, and she had been married to her second husband, and she had two houses, especially during the first season spent by Mr. and Mrs. Voulor on their new property.

The unsocial Alan, who excelled in every exercise that required strength and agility, had been a soldier in the army of the Duke of Brittany, the only daughter of the Duke of Brittany. When she was out riding with her father he had often joined her, and he had taught her to ride as skilfully as he himself could. She had learned to ascend the rugged mountain paths, as thanks for her able guide the delicate and timid denizen of the toady had become a fearless horsewoman, and her praiseworthy life was most benefited by her active country life.

When the wintery winds made bare the trees and desolation reigned upon the sandy coast, the new arrival from Kerprat returned to Brest. A man seemed depressed, and his depression or melancholy was increased by the winter. His anxiety was increased by the winter. His anxiety was increased by the winter.

CHAPTER XV.

After that eventful Saturday, Madeline found the hard bed at the Presbytery most uncomfortable, and the next morning when she woke she found her feet cold and her head aching. She had often revisited Kerprat in her dreams, but on this occasion the vision of her dreams, with the vanishing from her waking of the night, with the white-washed walls, the chintz curtains, the stone spiral staircase, the chiming bells, and all the other old familiar sounds were no longer there.

She looked out of each of her two windows and looked out of each of her two windows and looked out of each of her two windows. She looked out of each of her two windows and looked out of each of her two windows.

She had not time to give herself up to the contemplation of the striking contrast. A great door was to be given to the Presbytery by her father, and Martha, who had not inherited the powers of the departed Elizabeth, begged for her advice and assistance. Until the hour of High Mass, Madeline obligingly accompanied Martha from kitchen to dining-room, and from dining-room to the study.

When she had finished her 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 vehicles of very different aspect coming from two different directions.

One was from Old Castle; a strong and quiet Norman mare drew a great dingy leather-carriage, and she was followed by a pair of antique steeds.

The other came from Kerlouzon. In an open carriage, drawn by two beautiful thoroughbred horses, sat side by side a lady and gentleman, who seemed to have just returned from a journey, and who were dressed in the latest fashion of the day.

On the blue cushions of the seat opposite to her was Bertha, the horsewoman of the previous day, in a tasteful dress which set off her good looks.

The stylish equipage drew up a few paces from the ancient coach. From the latter emerged Mr. Oldcastle, dressed in the latest fashion of the day, and he was followed by a pair of antique steeds.

Alan, who came on foot, joined the elder members of his family, and all went towards the church with the Voulorin party had already entered. Mr. Oldcastle walked slowly, and his daughters and grandson measured their steps by his.

Madeline, who was seated in the carriage, had a very good view of the scene, and she observed that the carriage was drawn by two beautiful thoroughbred horses, and that the gentleman and lady were dressed in the latest fashion of the day.

CHAPTER XVI.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as 'Judea Querer' for its magnificence of conception, beauty of color, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE! It is 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 CYCLOPAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urban 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.

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

The Presbytery was literally invaded when Mass was over. The Rector had made it his special request that the whole of the Dubouloy 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 declined, and they had been present at their reason, being that they were afraid of meeting the Voulorins, who generally dined at the Presbytery on Sundays.

Madeline was seated opposite to her grandfather's old friend, and gracefully did the honors. The dinner was very pleasant and cheerful. Louis Dubouloy paid assiduous attention to the pretty Bertha, who seemed inseparable. In the course of the conversation, someone spoke of the inhabitants of Old Castle, and a young priest from a neighboring parish expressed his astonishment at the change which had taken place in Alan, and as his increasing shyness and unsociality. 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 fallow. She fancied that Bertha listened with surprise and with a certain interest, and accordingly, being near her dinner, she took another opportunity of bringing Alan's merits before the lady, who had not yet been introduced to her.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1899

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 29th, St. Cyril, martyr.
THURSDAY, May 30th, The Ascension of Our Lord.
FRIDAY, May 31st, St. Angela Merici.
SATURDAY, June 1st, St. Justin, martyr.
SUNDAY, June 2nd, St. Pothin and companions.
MONDAY, June 3rd, St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi.
TUESDAY, June 4th, St. Thomas Aquinas.
WEDNESDAY, June 5th, St. Boniface.

The Vacant Senatorship.

The death of the Hon. Thos. Ryan, to which we have referred elsewhere in this issue, leaves vacant the seat in the Senate for the District of Victoria. This was the one Senatorial District in the Province of Quebec represented by an Irish Catholic, and to say that the Senator to be appointed should be of that Faith and Nationality is merely stating the existence of a right which no one will think of disputing.

This being the case the Government should have no difficulty in settling on the obolus. The name of Mr. Edward Murphy must occur to everyone, as that of a man eminently qualified in every respect for the position. As an Irishman and a Catholic, he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, and has identified 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 successful commercial men of this country, and yet, amid the engrossing cares of business, 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 sunk the citizen in the partisan, and while true to his convictions, has nevertheless earned and received the respect of those who differed from him politically, not less than that of those of the same political creed.

Among the citizens of Montreal, there is none who stands higher, none better qualified to fill with honor to himself and advantage to the country a seat in the Senate Chamber. It is indeed but seldom the good fortune of a Government to be able, in filling an important public post, to at once recognize the services of the party friend, and reward the patriotic 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 circumstances 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 so smoothly with Secretary J.G. Blaine as he probably anticipated. President Harrison has a say—a 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 "bulldozed" into making appointments which he does not consider good ones. Dissatisfaction over this straightforward conduct 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 coercion is trembling from top to bottom, and the Gladstonian idea of Home Rule has become so familiar to English people that it no longer inspires horror or fear in the Commons or Lords."

Another Blow at Lansdowne.

Fearless William O'Brien is at the victor of Luggacurran again with renewed energy. On the floor of the English House of Commons last Monday night he levelled serious charges against Lansdowne and his son-in-law.

tion with crime. This he was in a position to do, owing to his late historical visits to Canada. He did not mince matters in the least and Goldwin Smith did not escape his invective. He said:—"If anyone wants to follow me in this subject he has only to give us a tribunal of three judges to proceed to Canada to enquire into Lansdowne and crime. (Irish cheers.) I will undertake to give murderous speeches, murderous incitements to violence, and plenty of murderous deeds that make the speeches of Sorab Nally harmless indeed we can do that without forty letters out of the speeches of Lansdowne, Goldwin Smith, and a great many other highly sensitive moralists. (Laughter and cheers.) The only argument Lansdowne offered for himself to my visit to Canada was the argument of the revolver shot, and paving stones fired in the dark." (Cheers.)

The speaker here intervened and said O'Brien exceeded the scope of the matter. The only friend of the chief of Irish evictors to come to his rescue was a man of his same stripe in the person of Balfour who made but a feeble defense to the overwhelming charges of the outrageous editor of United Ireland.

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 speakers, 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 criticized the course taken by the agitators. Even those journals avowedly hostile to the settlement effected by Mr. Mercier and otherwise favorable to the movement for disallowance have condemned the conduct of those who have undertaken to guide the movement. Thus the Toronto Week, a broadly Protestant British-Canadian politico-literary publication, which aims to occupy a place in this country analogous to that held by the Saturday Review in 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 being, in some respects, seriously mismanaged. The playing at cross-purposes, which is at times but too apparent, is no doubt the result of partisan feeling, which is impossible to suppress as one, and so cannot fairly be made a reproach to the movement itself, but only to certain of its supporters. But it 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 the Canadian people, after having wrought and fought for half a century to obtain full responsible Government, should now seek to overthrow 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 understands and cherishes the representative system can put his name to such a petition. True, substantially the same objection lies against asking His Excellency or his advisers to disallow the Act in face of the overwhelming vote in the Commons against disallowance.

Here we have the unconstitutionality of the course proposed by the agitators clearly and truly stated. In the eyes of all loyal and sensible men the objection is fatal, for though public spirit may be suffering temporary paralysis owing to the prevalence of political 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 exercised 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 the most pronounced opponents of Mr. Mercier'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 forcibly. "The bare statement," says the Globe, "that a body of men who profess '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 'in spite of his constitutional advisers, is so '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 overturn our system of constitutional government, 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 Confederation. Referring to the failure of the inimitable Bismarck in his attempt to coerce the Catholic 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 success, and speaking of the weakness "of 'the English population in the matter and 'the strength of the Church," proceeds to remark: "To say that the odds are all 'against us is merely to repeat that she has 'fortified herself at every point and has left 'nothing undone to make her imperium 'imperio complete." Yet with these opinions and convictions the Mail urges on the agitation from which it anticipates as the inevitable result, "shattering the Federal

system to pieces." The Empire's reflection on this is that "the prime object of the agitation is less disallowance of the Jesuits' Act than to bring about the destruction of the Dominion.

The Farnham Times, one of the most able and ablest of Reform newspapers, is equally emphatic in its condemnation of the course pursued by the agitators. It also bears witness, incidentally, to their failure to rouse indignation 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 frankness:—

The results 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 a few hundred by the time Mr. Charles began to speak, and before the close of the meeting there was a big array of empty benches in the rear of the hall. The speeches were fairly vigorous, but did not carry conviction. Mr. Charlton lamented that the English 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 penal statutes of 60 years ago—condemning Jesuits in England to banishment for life—as models for the present more tolerant generation, and he actually cited enactments of the time of Henry VIII., as if he longed for a return of the days when fire was commonly resorted to as a converting agency. A cause that requires such arguments had better be allowed to drop. What is all the fuss about? The Province 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 payment of a sum of money, the claim disappeared, and the title of the Province perfected. Is there anything in this to make the people of Hamilton 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 statement of fact we obtain a fair idea of how the agitation 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 Intelligencer defines its position thus:—

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 objectionable; 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, disallow it. There is, however, if the grant to the Jesuits be unconstitutional, a means of securing its abrogation, and that is by attacking in the courts the Act incorporating the Jesuits, which was passed some three years ago by the Legislature of Quebec. This is the course which we have advocated, and the only practicable method of attaining the desired end.

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 reports sent out by the associated press regarding 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 obnoxious to some of his brother Irishmen but that their dissatisfaction with his sentiments should prompt them to carry their hatred to the extent of plotting his death we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe.

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 Chicago will make every effort to solve the mystery and place Irish Americans and the general public in full possession of the facts connected with the deplorable crime.

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 afflicted 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. Stirring 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 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 in a new way, by the conquest men can make over themselves, by submitting our individual judgment to the new order of things. When we saw a new method, but heroic man come, whom nobody could distrust, who had the marvelous gift of compelling his race to believe in him before he proved himself—Parnell (great applause). When he came to America only nine years ago, there was but one paper in New York to say welcome to him, there was not a public leader or a great man in public life to go to his meetings. Hounded down by politicians, avoided by editors, crucified by the large

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 got the larger England on our side (applause). Never has there been such a relation between Ireland and Ireland as to-day. The best speeches I have ever read on the Irish question have been made by Englishmen within the past year. There is no moral doubt in the mind of any man in this country, or in England, who is not blinded by prejudice, that Ireland is going to get Home Rule within a short time (applause). It can't be kept from her. England must make peace with Ireland for her own sake," continued Mr. O'Reilly, "or she will lose such power and friendship throughout the world as twenty Ireland could not repay her (applause). She has had proof of that in this country, where that fact has caused three treaties, desired by her, rejected, and which will cause no more forsy treaties to be rejected, but will never 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 candidate 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 newspaper, nor a priest in Ireland to speak a word in our favor. Now we have every bishop in Ireland, every newspaper 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 Duke of Westminster, who, it is announced by cable, has been offered the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, is one of the richest members of the House of Lords. He derives the major portion of his income from ground rents in London and suburbs, and has collected enormous sums in increased increments. 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 Isle.

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 Treasurer took the keys the other day. Over against this showing Canada can point to a debt of two hundred and fifty millions and nothing to show for it worth mentioning.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

was celebrated in Ireland by the reopening of the eviction campaign with redoubled ferocity. Desperate resistance was made by the tenants of the O'Leigher estates. This is how Irish loyalty is promoted.

TO EMPLOY EVICTED TENANTS.

A number of prominent citizens of Boston, 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 full details of it cannot be given out yet, but they will probably be developed in the course of a few weeks. They feel that the hope of accomplishing anything lies 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 no filibusters in the party. As soon as the plans are perfected, however, they will be submitted to Mr. Parnell, Davitt and O'Brien for approval.

IRELAND'S LOVE FOR LEARNING.

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 because we are Catholics. It is because our fathers would not give up 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, legislated 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, "whence issued," says Usher, "a stream of saints and scholars like Greek warriors from the wooden horse at Troy." 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 population of philosophers, architects, painters, musicians, poets and historians." Her inspirations arose from the teachings of the Catholic Church.—Rev. D. Conaty.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The Newly Elected Officers—Gratifying Report of the Society's Continuing Prosperity.

It is always a pleasant duty for a Catholic journal to record the success of Catholic societies, but especially those established for the benefit of young men. It is with no ordinary satisfaction therefore that we publish the following account of the flourishing society 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 preeminence which it acquired since its inception. It has the good fortune of being directed by the zealous and energetic Redemptorist Fathers, who possess no doubt for its present high order of efficiency 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 forward from the previous year, were \$1,964.91 and the total disbursements \$1,841.87, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$123.04, the total assets are estimated at nearly \$26,000 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 chosen:—

President, J. J. Gethings, 1st Vice-President, D. Hickey, 2nd Vice-President, W. Murphy, Treasurer, M. O'Connell, Financial Secretary, J. Johnston, Assistant Fin. Sec., M. Curious, James, Recording Secretary, W. J. Brennan, Assistant Rec. Sec., Jas. Fitzpatrick, Librarian, Jas. McInerney, Assistant Librarian, D. J. O'Neill, Marshal, Michael Shea, Assistant Marshal, John Bell, Chairman of the various sections:—Dramatic, P. J. Conroy, Gymnasium, T. Conolly, Choral Union, P. Shea, Band, M. Loughman, Amusement, T. Moore.

The Spiritual Director is Rev. Father Strabbe, 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 1st, and will no doubt be successful as usual. Several new dramatic and other entertainments are in contemplation for the opening of the fall and winter season, and, taken all together, the prospects of the Society for the future are very bright and encouraging.

EMERALD BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Canadian and American Brothers Reconcile their Differences. PETERBORO, Ont., May 23.—The annual convention of the Ontario branch of the Emerald Benevolent Association, which has been in session here since Tuesday, finished their business this afternoon, and the delegates left for their respective homes. The session has been one of the most successful and pleasing that has ever been held. The difficulty which has existed for several years past between the Ontario 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 brethren in the States. The remainder of the session has been principally taken up in the revision of the constitution. This morning the election of grand officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: Grand orator, Very Rev. Father Rooney, administrator of the archdiocese of Toronto; grand president, P. CroTTY, of Hamilton; grand vice-president, W. McClean, of Toronto; grand secretary, W. Lane, of Toronto; grand treasurer, G. Hironax, Peterboro; executive committee, J. McGrath, Peterboro; J. J. McAuley, Toronto; S. J. Salkie, of Merrittville; J. Smith, of Dundas; M. Welch, of Oakville; delegates to international convention, D. O'Leary, of Toronto. The officers were duly installed by Bro. Darryl, of Toronto, assisted by Bro. J. F. Smith, of Dundas. It was decided to hold the next convention at Dundas on the first Tuesday in May, and the annual parade on the 6th of August at Merrittville.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

As Discussed by the Newspapers.

Reasons for Rejoicing. "Day and night," says Sir John, "At no matter what season, To prevent our discussions I try, And that's why I'm giving the Jesuits reason, To rejoice on the 12th of July."—Toronto Globe.

Mr. Gladstone's Greatness. While paying a warm tribute to the American people at a dinner party Mr. Gladstone is reported to have remarked that he uttered opinions 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-Dispatch.

Food for Reflection. President Van Horns took 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 hour in trying to discover for what purpose they gave the Company twenty-five million dollars, twenty-five million acres of land, a thousand miles of completed railway, and other benefits. Was it "to make money for the shareholders, and for no other purpose under the sun"?—Toronto Globe.

A Hint for Haggart. 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 decrease 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 Deal 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 \$75, for which he spent 300 days in jail. It is hard to know which is the most condemnable—the law which permits the imprisonment under which such a rate of interest of the law 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 afterwards committed for the crime.—London Advertiser.

Farmers and Reciprocity. We have the promise of a good harvest this year, but more than one good harvest is needed to set the farmers on their feet, and at the best the margin of profits must be low. If it was possible to ship freely into the markets of the United States peas, beans, wool, butter, cheese, horses, cattle, sheep, etc.—the margin of the farmers' profits might be great—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 property 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 voter 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 House of Representatives.—London Advertiser.

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," added 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 Mr. H. J. Cloran, who walked arm in arm, remarked a few minutes previous: "The Irish people are quite satisfied and satisfied at the manner in which they have been treated. The Premier promised at the Windsor dinner that the Irish and the Protestants would be represented in the Cabinet. Colonel Rhodes is there for the latter, but the Irish are out in the cold, and our people stood for Mr. Mercier in the last contest and they expect justice at his hands. We hold the balance of power in twenty counties and can use it if necessary. The huckney 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 party bigotry has ever been made.—Kingston Whig.

"Howat Must Go." Straws tell how the wind blows. This was shown a few evenings ago in Toronto when Mr. Coburn, one of the M.P.'s for that city, presided at a dinner of the Young Conservative Club, before another year rolled around a Tory Government would rule Ontario. This prediction conclusively proves that the Tory party intend to make a determined effort to defeat the Ontario Government, and that Mr. Dalton McCarthy is merely pouring forth his sham indignation against the Jesuits which he may, here and there, see opportunity presents itself, stab Mr. Mowat. This little game however, under the plausible guise of great zeal for Protestantism is too well understood to be productive of much harm to the Ontario Government.—Berlin Telegraph.

A Sweet Question. The Times has often suggested that the removal 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 needed 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 Punch, is a Catholic, as are half a dozen other eminent in periodical literature. Mr. Clement Scott, the critic of the Daily Telegraph—one of these has lately inherited a fortune from Miss Drew, a Catholic, who greatly admired his criticism.

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 are asked to believe that "an oppressed minority" has a grievance so great that the people of Ontario are bound to intervene in their behalf, even at the risk of destroying our constitution and smothering Confederation, yet that this "minority" has so little cause of having a grievance that they are not even aware of it till informed and stimulated from without. It is a curious theory.—Toronto Empire.

These well-meaning persons there who have allowed themselves to be misled by the didactic 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 principles of the constitution has been made in recent provincial legislation, may read in the result of the Compton election the true feeling of that minority. The people of Quebec 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 Assistant of the Pontifical Throne, and the Curia has authorized him to accept this dignity. It is the first time that such an authorization has been granted by the Russian Government to a Polish prelate.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

Prince George of Greece has joined the French navy.

Forty-five persons lost their lives through the floods in Bohemia.

Princess Beatrice, wife of Prince Henry of Battenberg, has given birth to a son.

Duplek 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 Ganjw district in India.

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

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

Several warehouses in Lubeck harbor 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 Rev. Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., recently celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy.

The number of persons drowned in the recent floods in Austria is placed at one hundred. The Pilsen district is still submerged.

The Nineteenth Century says a number of Frenchmen have been arrested by the German authorities at Soultzmat, Alsace, on a charge of treason.

In consequence of the extensive orders sent abroad since the strike in the mining regions the German coal markets are overstocked 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 office the Portuguese authorities have ceased to obstruct the passage of Bishop Smythe who, with a party of missionaries is on his way to Lake Nyasae, by way of Mozambique.

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

While Mr. Gladstone was crossing Piccadilly, at the junction of Berkeley 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 spectators, and finding himself unhurt 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 existing universal peace and security arising from the triple alliance. Baron Frankenstein, for the Centre party, concurred in the proposal, with the reservation that the approval should not commit the Centre party upon the question of the temporal power of the Pope.

All the leading London papers comment on the annual meeting of the Imperial Federation league. The Times says it voices the general opinion, when it says if the colonies are agreed to levy no duties on natural products and manufactures of the mother country or other colonies, they could approach the Imperial Parliament with an offer of closer political connection and a common system of defence and free trade, the subject of a moderate differential tariff against all countries outside the Imperial customs union, but while the colonies persist in their present trade policy 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 English and German ships in those waters. There are many cases of dysentery and fever on English ships, and the German vessels are in even a worse condition. The corvette Carvalha is rendered entirely helpless, carrying 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 Nest. The man-of-war is full of water. The Surprise is a 4-gun gunboat, carrying ninety-three men. She was commanded by Commander Hon. M. A. Bourke.

BERLIN, May 25.—Capt Wiseman, in a report from Bagamoyo, dated May 1st, refers to the troubles of missionaries. He says he recommended the English to take and open up the road through Mombasa. Dr. Peters placed one hundred Somalis at Captain Wiseman's disposal for a month to assist in crushing Bushiri.

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

BERLIN, May 26.—The situation at the Westphalia collieries continues critical. The situation of the miners is imminent. Hitherto the miners have held aloof from the socialists and have resented their approaches. Now there are symptoms 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 against capital—victory or death is proclaimed." The miners in several pits in Bochum, Gelnikrohen and Aachen will strike again, the owners at Dortmund having failed to make concessions. Eleven thousand men 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 approved by Mr. Blaine or framed in consonance of his instructions. The success of the commission was partially due to the conciliatory attitude of Count Herbert Bismarck and the impartial policy displayed by Sir Edward

Malet and largely to the American commissioners having definite instructions covering every point. The German official would treat the American commissioners with high favor.

CATHOLIC.

The Duke of Norfolk heads a public invitation for contributions for a silver jubilee testimonial to Cardinal Manning.

Sir William O. 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 strained. The Pope declined to nominate Polish and Russian 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 Catholics.

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 sin and abstain from servile work as on Sundays.

Bishop O'Mahoney returned this morning from Los Angeles where he has been to curate 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 year—not of children and old men, but of young men and young women, the finest fruit of the Irish race.

Two hundred acres of land have been bought in Spring Valley, Ill., by the Benedictine Fathers, on which they propose to erect a \$200,000 college. The site overlooks the valley of the Illinois River, about four miles from Peoria and La Salle. The location was chosen by Bishop Spalding. It will be the only Catholic college in the Peoria diocese.

The Pope in his allocution on the 24th, protested against Italian legislation hostile to the charitable institutions of the Catholic Church. The proposal to erect a monument in memory of Gregory Bruno, who was burned as a heretic at the end of the 16th century, was denounced as an outrage upon religion. His Holiness also referred to the recent 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 colonial statue of the Right Rev. John Hughes, first Archbishop of New York. It is 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 college. The granite pedestal, upon which it will be placed is to be nine feet high, while the statue itself will be eight feet in height.

The Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beauspre, near Quebec, was solemnly consecrated on May 16th. Cardinal Taschereau, two Archbishops, and four Bishops officiated as follows: Cardinal Taschereau consecrated the Basilica and the main altar dedicated to Ste. Anne; Mgr. Fabre, the altar of Our Lady of Perpetual Help; Mgr. Duhamel, the altar of St. Joseph; Mgr. Lafloche, 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 street, Newark. The little chapel was filled with friends of Miss Grace Waterman, of St. Louis, Mo., who was the postulant for admission among the nuns of St. Dominic. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia officiated, being assisted by Rev. Father Leary, and several other priests. The postulant, a strikingly handsome young woman, entered the chapel, attired as a bride in a magnificent costume of white silk and rare lace. The ceremony was long and solemn, but before proposing the questions by which the postulant consented to give up the world and all its pleasures, Father Ryan delivered a forcible exhortation to the young woman in which he warned her to consider well all the steps she had proposed taking. He brought out vividly the bright, happy, luxurious home she was giving up, the friends and relations she was about to forsake, and the many pleasures to be had by a young person of her social standing. Then he drew a 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. When 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 favorite 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.

IRISH.

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

Mr. Parnell will visit Edinburgh on July 1, 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 Reed, inspector-general of the Royal Irish constabulary, has been made a knight.

Mr. O'Brien will not appear in the House of Commons before the Whitauitide 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 Londonderry is not disposed to continue in office another 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 of lord lieutenant has been offered to the Duke 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 documents have been taken to the residence of a Mrs. Maloney in Dublin. Arthur O'Connor took some of them to London, and Mr. Egan took others to Paris.

Mrs. Gladstone was yesterday presented by the Women's Liberal federation with a diamond brooch containing a miniature of Mr. Gladstone, copied from Millais' portrait. Mr. Parnell and a large number of members of the House of Commons were present. Mr. Parnell spoke of the happy marriage of Gladstone between England and Ireland, and said the Irish party accepted Mr. Gladstone's platform without ulterior objects. That platform, he

said, would enable them to build up Ireland as a nation without danger to the Empire. Mr. Gladstone, 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 mixed with some censure, but it was better to lose praise than to lose 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 royal 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 invidious attempt at a further absorption of that country. Any interference with the office would, he said, especially if the Parnellites chose to obstruct it, "as, please God, they would do when the proper time came." Prof. Galbraith's remarks were greeted with cheers.

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

A deputation from various Irish municipal bodies to-day presented to Mr. Parnell an address congratulating him upon his success in annulling that which had been imposed 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 disintegration of the Empire, nor for upstaging the authority of the Queen, but for obtaining the realization of their legitimate aspirations. He had never doubted that the falsity of the forged letters would ultimately be shown. He would rather have gone to his grave with the stigma of the letters upon him than have submitted his country to the humiliating ordeal which it was proposed to place upon it as an accompaniment of the acquittal upon the authenticity of the letters. Right had been transgressed under the pretext of an enquiry into crime. A political issue had been laid before men not competent to give a fair decision. He had never contemplated the failure of Parliamentary action. If convinced of its falsity he and his colleagues would not remain in the House of Commons twenty-four hours. He believed in the near realization of their hopes.

DUBLIN, May 24.—The O'phelt evictions to-day were characterized by desperate resistance on the part of the tenants. During one of the many scenes Police Inspector Duff 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, May 27.—There was another conflict at Falcarragh to-day between evictors and tenants. Twenty-five policemen were injured, several seriously. The houses were barricaded, scaling ladders were procured and the attacking party endeavored to enter by way of the windows and roof. The inmates of the houses raised every manner of missile upon the police, and in some cases the ladders crowded with officers were thrown violently to the ground. The superior forces of the bulgeers prevailed, and the evictions were finally accomplished.

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 Macleay, to which he invited the judges composing the Parnell commission to meet Sir Rowland Blennerhasset. Mr. Healy said Sir Rowland Blennerhasset was implicated in the Pigott forgery, having supplied money to be used in defrauding the Parnellites, and asked if the members of the House were not to be protected against the use of their rooms in the entertainment of such persons. (Parnellites cheer and cries of "Oh!" from the Conservatives.) The speaker 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, \$25 a month and board being offered.

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 Duhamel 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 breweries were closed in the Northwest this month by order of the Inland Revenue department. This action was taken on account of the pending question of issuing licenses for the manufacture and sale of liquor in the territories. Most of the breweries closed were fitted with plants for making purposes, but only made "no" beer.

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

The artists exhibiting at the annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists are indignant at a remark made by Lieut. Governor Sir Alexander Campbell. At the opening of the exhibition at Toronto, Sir Alexander remarked that he deemed such efforts premature in Canada. This country as yet was too poor to encourage art in the manner in which it was encouraged best. He advised that

Canadian artists should turn their pencils to 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 French fishing vessels, the Ella and the Quatre Freres, which left France sometime ago for the Newfoundland fisheries with one hundred and 75 men on board, have been lost and all hands are doubtless drowned. The large fishing supply establishment of A. Lemoine was burned last week. Loss, eight thousand francs; no insurance.

There is great demand for labor in Nova Scotia and many hundred French and Italian laborers are arriving to work on various railways under construction. One hundred men arrived from Newfoundland to work on the Nova Scotia Central railway. One thousand men are wanted on the Cape Breton railway, and wages as high as \$1.50 a day are offered.

A question as to what should be the earliest date for navigation in the Straits of Belleisle by sailing vessels having been referred to the council of Quebec Board of Trade, has been answered to the effect "that from testimony received from various competent officials and sailing authorities, covering an extended experience, the council of Quebec Board of Trade concludes that let 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. Bachaus's boarding house, Sillery, and then disappeared. His name was not known, but one day last week his body was found at low tide by a bateman named Cyprien Drapeau, on the rocks at Bridgewater Cove. The feet were tied together and a stone weighing 30 pounds was tied around his neck, while there were several wounds about the head. There is room for considerable speculation as to whether this is a case of determined suicide or of murder. 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 not on because not in good order. A pocket handkerchief was found with the name L. G. on it.

WINNIPEG, Ont. May 23.—The inquest on the body of little Miss, who is alleged to have been taken to death by her stepfather, was held yesterday. The first witness was Heister 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 got 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 regained consciousness, nor did Johnson show the least sorrow for the act. Mrs. Johnson's evidence was corroborated by James Lee, jr., who saw Johnson pounding the child, and other evidence given by James Lee, sr., and his wife. A doctor then gave testimony and said the result of his examination clearly showed that the child had been murdered. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the child had met her death by blows inflicted by her stepfather. Johnson has been brought to Winnipeg and lodged in jail to stand his trial at the fall sessions.

QUEBEC, May 27.—The executive committee of the St. Jean Baptiste society are hard at work making arrangements for the grand celebration here on the 24th of June next. Besides the parade, it is expected the festivities will occupy three days altogether, including the laying of the corner stone of the Jacques Cartier monument. Sub-committees are soliciting subscription toward defraying the expense report meeting with unequalled success, some of our mechanics 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 St. Patrick's, St. Roch's, and Levis churches in aid of the sufferers of the St. Saviour fire.

QUEBEC, May 27.—Advices from South Beach, Magdalen Islands, under date 20th May, says a fearful pestilence passed over the Islands from the northeast a little after daylight yesterday morning, doing considerable damage. A Dutch 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 Massena Springs, New York, of ex-Alderman W. E. Brown, the insolvent boot and shoe dealer of Ottawa, at the instance of certain Montreal creditors who have entered proceedings against him in Canada for fraud. He was arrested, but allowed out on bail of five thousand dollars and during the preliminary hearing, which resulted in his commitment for trial. He is a couple of months ago crossed over to the States.

WALES, Oct. May 27.—An explosion took place at Ballast Pit No. 1, one mile east of this station on Saturday, injuring 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. Polson, mother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was married in Jackson, Mich., on Monday to Henry E. Perrine, of Buffalo.

The revenue cutter Rush yesterday sailed from San Francisco for Behring's 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. Yantic has arrived at New York in a disabled condition. She was struck by a hurricane May 21 and badly damaged.

Captain Josiah Lawler, with Hans Hansen and Edward S. McKinley, have sailed for France in the sail boat "Never Sink," which is only 28 feet long.

Gen. John Esten, a distinguished retired officer of the British army, who has been travelling around the world in search of his son, 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 having assaulted Julia A. King, a respectable girl, 17 years of age. King is a Salvation army preacher, and the girl had attended his meetings.

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

The Bonrue Mills Corporation has decided to adopt a plan of profit sharing with the operators. The total amount will not be less than 8 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 corporations.

Laura Bridgeman died on Friday at the South Boston asylum, where she had long dwelt. She was 60 years old and had been

deaf, dumb and blind from her second year. She was made widely famous by Charles Dickens in his "American Notes," and also by many public references to her wonderful intelligence. Her education was the greatest triumph achieved in the education of the afflicted.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., May 25.—Jno. C. Bradley, cashier 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 charged with embezzlement of the bank's funds. The shortage may reach \$100,000. It is said Bradley and O. W. Palmer for years dictated 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 slipped and fell in such a position that his neck rested on one of the rails. A switch engine which was backing up passed directly over his neck, severing his head from his body. He was 24 years of age.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—A special from Pomona, California, says that Dwight Lord, cashier in one of the National banks at Omaha, who arrived at Pomona yesterday, claims to have been robbed on the Santa Fe train last night, between Needles and San Bernardino, of \$3,000 in money and \$5,000 in notes which he carried in his satchel. There 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 on routes to the British possessions. They are Mormons from Utah and Idaho and their destination is the country through which the Galt railway passes. The Alberta Railway and Coal Company has sold the Mormon hierarchy several thousand acres of land in the Northwest territory.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 26.—Coleman Pitts, postmaster at Pomona, Westmoreland County, was yesterday arrested for filing registered letters. The discovery of the thief was accomplished by means of decoy letters.

THE CROONIN MYSTERY.

Lead a Hand to Catch the Murderer.

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

The man who decryed Dr. Cronin 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, athletic frame, weighing about 100 pounds. He had black hair, and a neat, well-trimmed black mustache. The mustache did not quite cover his upper lip. His face was oval-shaped or tapering and rather thin. Check-bones a little prominent. 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, but Mrs. Cronin, who saw him, did not think he was anything but a perfectly ordinary man. Please inquire if a man answering the description, or the description of Woodruff, is known in your locality, and forward any information you may deem of service in this matter to

K. MCCARTHY,

301 N. Eighteenth Street, Phila.,

WOODRUFF OR BLACK.

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean, May 10th.]

F. G. Woodruff, who was arrested for horse-stealing and taken to Chicago, was confronted by the officers on Saturday night with a man who is supposed to be the driver of the mysterious wagon which contained the blood-stained trunk found in Lake View the morning after Dr. Cronin's disappearance.

Woodruff came to Chicago three weeks ago. He is a man who could be identified from among a thousand, and it is strange that he has not been identified. He is 28 years old and stands about six feet high. His left forefinger has been taken off at the second joint, and his left eye is slightly crossed. His mouth is large, and is one of his most prominent features. He was dressed neatly in a dark suit, and he wore a tinted neck scarf. But with all his peculiar features he has an unimpressive look, and appears to be anything but the hardened criminal and ex-jailed bird that the officers say he is.

Later a reporter who saw the prisoner learned from him that his name was not Woodruff, but Black. Speaking of his past history Black said: "I was born in Woodstock, a little town near Fall River, Canada, twenty-eight years ago. When I was 12 years of age my parents moved to California and located about 180 miles above San Francisco. My father bought a large wheat farm and after some years built a mill at the village, which was only a short distance away. I was quite bad 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 and finally tired of home I started out to do for myself. I have railroaded, herded cattle, clerked in a store, worked in livery stables and gambled, and have been pretty much all over the country."

In conclusion he spoke with some regret of his misadventure and hoped that his folks at home in full he gave as Fred. J. Black. He is 5 feet 6 or 8 inches tall, has rather dark complexion, high cheek bones, a roman nose, and brown eyes. There is a slight defect in his left eye, and the index finger of his left hand is cut off at the second joint. He talks rather slow, and uses fairly good language. Detective 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, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. From the manner in which he talked to them the officers believe that Black has some heavy crime hanging over him in California.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean, May 10th.

T. C. Long, who makes the statement that he saw Dr. Cronin in Toronto and conversed with him there, was at one time, about two years ago, employed with the W. M. Eloy's Wholesale Grocery Company as a book-keeper. His young man and they dispensed with his services 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, consisting of wife, child, and sister-in-law. Mrs. Wagoner, who occupied at the time and still occupies the first flat, says that there have been several inquiries for him since his departure. Dr. Cronin's friends insist that either Long or Wagoner is some one else for the missing man or that he is misrepresenting intentionally and for a purpose.

To arrange for Unrestricted Reciprocity may almost be called the simplest problem in the world. Let the United States authorities adopt an act setting forth that all articles of Canadian 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 by each country in favor of the other will be advantageous to both and in degree limited to the other.—Toronto Globe.

FORGERIES COMMISSION.

William O'Brien Gives his Evidence.

LONDON, May 21.—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 debt to their necks, he said, and had absolutely no resources against the exactions of the landlords. The troubles after 1870 arose from the universal movement 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 payment of compensation. The condition of affairs in Mayo when Mr. Davin formed the league was appalling. Wholesale famine and bankruptcy seemed inevitable. Farmers sold everything at a dead loss. The landlords did nothing to alleviate the distress. They denied that any distress existed. Mr. O'Brien stated that he approved of boycotting. He believed that it prevented crime.

Mr. Reid, of counsel for the Parnellites, read an article from United Ireland denouncing the Phoenix Park murders, and asserting that the assassins, if discovered, would be more likely to be lynched in Dublin than in London. Mr. O'Brien said the anger expressed in the article was undoubtedly genuine. The view of the Parnellites 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 suppressed United Ireland because witness charged the Government in the matter 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 objected 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 testimony before the Parnell commission to-day. He denied that he had ever published in United Ireland articles inciting to outrage. The League, he said, was founded chiefly to oppose a general landlord combination. The landlords had formed a combination having a normal capital of £1,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out evictions by violence 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 outrages. Several branches of the League had been suppressed in consequence of the strong language used at the meetings and the excessive evictions by violence 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 outrages. Several branches of the League had been suppressed in consequence of the strong language used at the meetings and the excessive evictions by violence 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 outrages. Several branches of the League had been suppressed in consequence of the strong language used at the meetings and the excessive evictions by violence 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 outrages. Several branches of the League had been suppressed in consequence of the strong language used at the meetings and the excessive evictions by violence 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 outrages. Several branches of the League had been suppressed in consequence of the strong language used at the meetings and the excessive evictions by violence 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 outrages. Several branches of the League had been suppressed in consequence of the strong language used at the meetings and the excessive evictions by violence 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 outrages. Several branches of the League had been suppressed in consequence of the strong language used at the meetings and the excessive evictions by violence 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 outrages. Several branches of the League had been suppressed in consequence of the strong language used at the meetings and the excessive evictions by violence 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 outrages. Several branches of the League had been suppressed in consequence of the strong language used at the meetings and the excessive evictions by violence and replacing the evicted tenants with colonies of tenants from other countries. He had been a member of the committee of

SUNK NEAR PORT

Disastrous Collision of the "Polynesian" with the "Cynthia."

The Later News Ashore and Sinks—Eight Valuable Lives the Sacrifice Called for—Drowned Twenty Feet from Shore.

A broken mast sticking out of the water, seven drowned sailors, a first-class steamship sunk and another seriously damaged, are the reminders of a serious collision that occurred on the river just below the city early Wednesday morning.

At 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 bank just between the Aylum and the Longue Pointe Church.

The missing men when the roll was called by the captain, totaled up as follows—All Scotchmen from Glasgow, one; one cook, Glasgow; Alexander Nichol, sailor, Glasgow; Andrew Vance and Charles McCracken, trimmers; James Low, fireman, Glasgow; James Ferron, boatwain; David Young, stowaway from Glasgow; Charles Blackstock, messroom boy.

When the above had been ascertained, and it was evident that neither the captain nor the crew could save the ship, the captain gave the word and the long and tramp, without oars or boats—because there was not a horse in Longue Pointe—began. When the cold and weary men did reach the city they were subjected to more inconvenience.

The wrecked steamer is a Clyde-built boat of 2,270 tons, comparatively new, having been constructed in 1880 by Messrs D. and W. Henderson, of Glasgow, for her owners, Messrs. Donaldson Bros. She carried no passengers, and was freighted with about 500 tons of coal, 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 of 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."

Bishop O'Mahony's Departure. Rt. Rev. T. O'Mahony of Toronto Ont., Canada, arrived in this city from Los Angeles on Wednesday last, and stopped at the archbishop's 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.

The Man Whom the Queen Delights to Honor. Queen Victoria heard the other day that Ireland was still a part of her dominion, under the brutal bayonet and bludgeon rule of Balfour, and so her majesty said she must "do something for that long-forgotten people."

Development of Character. No faculty is developed, no quality is acquired, no power is gained except by constant exercise. We desire our young people to grow up into noble men and women, we must demand from them gradually, but steadily, to assume responsibility, to exert their will and force of character, to give out as well as take in, to act as well as to learn.

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Great Britain is distancing all competitors for the carrying trade. Ten years ago 67 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 per cent. of the ocean trade of the United States; the percentage has since advanced to 50.7 per cent. Great Britain increased 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.

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When the nuptial knot was duly tied, the Mayor, girt with his tri-color scarf of office, addressed a brief general homily to the bride and bridegroom, and the proceedings were then explained in English to the Maharajah, 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 son of the King of the Punjab, 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 deposed Prince, Monsieur Le Maire finally wound up by expressing a hope that the royal union would be propitious. The ceremony then terminated and the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends.

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ROONEY NOW HAS \$15,000 IN HIS POCKET.

It is a singular thing that two residents of Providence, R. I., are richer to-day than they were a week ago. The ticket 2,887, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the drawing of March 12, brought one-twentieth part of the prize to Mr. John Rooney, he having had the good fortune to draw the number.

Teacher—"Samuel, which animal, outside of man, has the most brains?" Samuel—"The hog." Teacher (surprised): "The hog?" Samuel—"Certainly; he has a hoghead full."

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which is just as readily cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be one of the many who do not do yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfief's Antidote for Alcoholism

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in from three to five days, and a few more bottles usually will finish the character of the man, making him more attractive than ever. The proprietor makes special efforts in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

On receipt of 45 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFIEF & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LEON SPRINGS

SANITARIUM, ST. LEON, QUE.

This celebrated establishment, one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the 1st June. The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find in the new management more attractive than ever. The proprietor makes special efforts in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

FREE LANDS

IN MINNESOTA 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.

Offer exceptional markets for all the former can produce, and the nearness of these markets makes freight rates low from all points in Northern Minnesota and Northern Dakota, consequently the farmer gets more for his products than if he were far removed from civilization.

Excellent railway facilities, good churches, schools and congenial society.

Thousands of acres in the famous Turtle Mountain, Devil's Lake and Mouse River country—All Free.

Write for the new pamphlet, "Free Homes in a New State," and other particulars to J. M. Huckins, V. C. Russell, Canadian Pass, Agt., Trav. Pass, Agt., Toronto, Ont., London, Ont.

F. I. WHITNEY, Genl. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., 416 St. Paul, Minn.

INFORMATION WANTED

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

WANTED.

A Female Teacher, holding a diploma in French and English is wanted for teaching in elementary school in the parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, in the county of Chateauguay. Reference required. Apply to P. J. DEROME, Sec. Treas., St. Chrysostome, P. Q. 418

WANTED.

By the Catholic School Commissioners of Buckingham, P. Q., two Catholic male Teachers with Model School Diploma, to teach French and English. Good salary. For further particulars apply to A. GUY, Secy.-Treasurer School Commissioners, Buckingham, P. Q. 416

TEACHER WANTED.

Applications from Male or Female Teachers will be received up to noon on the 15th of June next for the Boys' School of St. Leon (Que.) for the following year, commencing July 1st. For particulars apply to the undersigned. W. H. HASSAN, Sec. Treas.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

JEAN BAPTISTE GUAY, defendant, vs. JEAN BAPTISTE GUAY, plaintiff. The plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property and maintenance against the defendant. The hearing of this case is fixed for the 15th of June next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The undersigned, J. B. GUAY, Attorney for the plaintiff, has the honor to inform you of this.

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Such an explanation would not be by any means inconsistent with their conduct, and if it were not for 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 bad actors overdoing their parts, rather than as men savagely complying with their genuine convictions, we need not attempt to decide.

Over and over again such evidence has been given by the hirelings of the Government, said Mr. Biggar. At once the President of the Court pounced down upon him from the bench. "Very well," retorted Mr. Biggar, quite calmly, "I will say officials of the Government, and I say deliberately that if this is to be persisted in the whole inquiry will end in a farce."

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Country orders promptly attended to. J. P. WHELAN & Co., Publishers and Printers, 761 Craig street, 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 condition, and with a greater reputation than it ever hitherto enjoyed. All your enemies are humiliated. Only one reward for all my services do I ask from your majesty, and that is your good will and protection for my nephews; 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 had died. Richelieu's last words were: "The enemies of France will not profit by the death of Richelieu. I shall go on with all the death."

How To Make Marriage A Success.

By observing as closely as possible the following "lets" the number of homes "to let will be materially decreased: Let each allow the other to know something. Let each consult the other's feelings. Let each wear any dress that they are one. Let the husband frequent his home not the club. Let his having "to see a man" wait till next day. Let his latchkey gather unto itself rust from disuse. Let him speak to his wife, not yell "say" it at her. Let him be as courteous after marriage as before. Let him confide in his wife; their interests are equal. Let him assist her in beautifying the home. Let him appreciate her as his partner. Let her not worry him with petty troubles. Let her not nag Mrs. Next Door's gossip. Let her not fret because Mrs. Neighbor has a sealskin. Let her sympathize with him in business cares. Let her home mean love and rest, not noise and strife.

Nobly Said.

Justice Cullen of Brooklyn, is a man who ought some day to be called to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is rare in these days that we find a jurist who enunciates great truths, but Justice Cullen when presiding over a recent divorce case is reported to have said with a noble simplicity and testily to his mother's agent: "Don't put that woman's son on the stand if you have any other witnesses." This is a noble sentiment and one, as a metropolitan contemporary justly remarks, which ought to be embodied in the law of the State. Such testimony is horrible and unnatural and to call it noble is to do a deed or say a word which is sure to be freighted with future remorse and shame.—Union and Times.

Fancies About Figures.

The seven days of creation led to a septenary division of time in all ages. Nine knots made in a black woolen thread formerly served as a charm in case of a sprain. Women who wish to preserve the slowness and contour of their figures are advised to learn 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 boss. There is a well-known superstition, current since the days of Ovid, that particular virtue, strength or danger lies in the ninth wave of a series.

A Curious Admission.

The Prince of Wales is reported, on what seems rather good authority, to have declared recently, in conversation with an elderly Statesman, that, in common with all the rest of the world, he was himself a Socialist at heart, and that his condition of things made it difficult to maintain an order resembling the Conservatism of the Government, into whose state of mind his

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And so say all of us. T. P. O'CONNOR. PRINT AND PROSPER. Leave your orders for Printing at THE TRUE WITNESS Office. The Job department has been recently equipped with all the latest styles in new type, and we are now prepared to execute every description of fine Printing, such as Bill, Letter and Note Headings, Bank Notes, Drafts, Cheques and Receipts, Business, Invitation, Wedding and Show Cards, Catalogues and Circulars, Law Blanks, Programmes and Factures, Bonds and Insurance Supplies.

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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 condition, and with a greater reputation than it ever hitherto enjoyed. All your enemies are humiliated. Only one reward for all my services do I ask from your majesty, and that is your good will and protection for my nephews; 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 had died. Richelieu's last words were: "The enemies of France will not profit by the death of Richelieu. I shall go on with all the death."

How To Make Marriage A Success.

By observing as closely as possible the following "lets" the number of homes "to let will be materially decreased: Let each allow the other to know something. Let each consult the other's feelings. Let each wear any dress that they are one. Let the husband frequent his home not the club. Let his having "to see a man" wait till next day. Let his latchkey gather unto itself rust from disuse. Let him speak to his wife, not yell "say" it at her. Let him be as courteous after marriage as before. Let him confide in his wife; their interests are equal. Let him assist her in beautifying the home. Let him appreciate her as his partner. Let her not worry him with petty troubles. Let her not nag Mrs. Next Door's gossip. Let her not fret because Mrs. Neighbor has a sealskin. Let her sympathize with him in business cares. Let her home mean love and rest, not noise and strife.

Nobly Said.

Justice Cullen of Brooklyn, is a man who ought some day to be called to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is rare in these days that we find a jurist who enunciates great truths, but Justice Cullen when presiding over a recent divorce case is reported to have said with a noble simplicity and testily to his mother's agent: "Don't put that woman's son on the stand if you have any other witnesses." This is a noble sentiment and one, as a metropolitan contemporary justly remarks, which ought to be embodied in the law of the State. Such testimony is horrible and unnatural and to call it noble is to do a deed or say a word which is sure to be freighted with future remorse and shame.—Union and Times.

Fancies About Figures.

The seven days of creation led to a septenary division of time in all ages. Nine knots made in a black woolen thread formerly served as a charm in case of a sprain. Women who wish to preserve the slowness and contour of their figures are advised to learn 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 boss. There is a well-known superstition, current since the days of Ovid, that particular virtue, strength or danger lies in the ninth wave of a series.

A Curious Admission.

The Prince of Wales is reported, on what seems rather good authority, to have declared recently, in conversation with an elderly Statesman, that, in common with all the rest of the world, he was himself a Socialist at heart, and that his condition of things made it difficult to maintain an order resembling the Conservatism of the Government, into whose state of mind his

ROYAL HIGHNESS SHOULD HAVE SOME INSIGHT, ARE NOTING AGAINST HIS CONSCIENCE IN THE COURSE THEY PERMIT IN CARRYING OUT.

Such an explanation would not be by any means inconsistent with their conduct, and if it were not for 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 bad actors overdoing their parts, rather than as men savagely complying with their genuine convictions, we need not attempt to decide.

Over and over again such evidence has been given by the hirelings of the Government, said Mr. Biggar. At once the President of the Court pounced down upon him from the bench. "Very well,"



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THE CRONIN MYSTERY.

Further Proofs that Dr. Cronin was Liberately Assassinated.

CHICAGO, May 26th.—A tree examination of the Carlson cottage was permitted yesterday. It presented a fearful sight, with blood bespattered floor and walls, and every indication of a terrible struggle. Arrangements for the Cronin tragedy were apparently begun as early as February 1st. At that date a person corresponding to the description of the man who rented the Carlson cottage hired rooms across the street from Cronin's office. In one room was placed furniture similar 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 DETECTIVE IMPLICATED.

A morning paper publishes a story which implicates a member of the Chicago police force in the taking off of Cronin. The officer in question is Detective Daniel Coughlin. The paper says that on the morning of the day on which Cronin disappeared Coughlin engaged at a livery stable, not far from where Cronin 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 to the one attached to the buggy in which Cronin was decoyed away; that the time of going and the description corresponds minutely both with the time when the man came for Cronin and the appearance of the man himself; that Coughlin subsequently told the 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 Cronin belonged, and that they were enemies. The matter was finally brought to the attention of Chief of Police Hubbard, who seems inclined to take a serious view of it, and promises to look it to the bottom.

Detective Coughlin has explained to Superintendent Hubbard that a few days before May 4th a stranger introduced himself to Coughlin as Theo. Smith, of Hancock, Mich., a friend of Coughlin's brother. He was on his way to New Mexico, he said, adding that Coughlin, of Hancock, asked him to look up his brother Dan, the detective, while he was in Chicago. Detective 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 cut the white horse and rig, and Coughlin didn't see him again for a week, when Coughlin met him on the street and wanted to know why he did not pay for the use of the rig, Dinan having come to Coughlin for the money. Smith gave Coughlin \$3, and said he would give him the other \$2 later. Coughlin met Smith for the last time one day last week, and Smith said he would be back for New Mexico the next day. Coughlin has not been arrested, but Chief of Police Hubbard says, pending further investigation, he will keep Coughlin under surveillance.

UNRAVELLING THE MYSTERY.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A Chicago 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 representing the Clan-na-Gael society. Charges of treasonable conduct were preferred against him at a meeting of the Clan-na-Gael camp. He was found guilty and his death was ordered. The charge was based on the statement of the British spy LeCaron that there were four more spies in America. LeCaron made the statement on the stand before the Parnell commission that he could give the names of the spies. He said he dared not do it because if they were known they would be murdered. Justice Hannen then took him into the presence of Sir Richard Webster, the attorney-general, and Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Parnell's attorney. LeCaron gave the names. Within forty-eight 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 unjustly was appointed to try him. He was convicted without having a chance to make a defence, and his remains were brought here from other cities to carry out the mandate of the committee. The latter was chosen by secret ballot. Positively nothing is known about the evidence that was produced to bring about the conviction, but it is said on the best authority that it was furnished by men who were unfriendly to Dr. Cronin. It consisted of telegrams, letters and affidavits. It seemed almost overwhelming, and Cronin was declared a traitor. His death was ordered under the clause in the Clan-na-Gael by-laws which say that a man can be "removed" for traitorous conduct. The word "removed" practically means death. Cronin, his friends say, was not aware of trial and condemnation. He had expected for years that his comrades would one day attempt to kill him, but when the trial finally took place he had no intimation of it. For nearly nine months previous to the time his death sentence was signed he has been followed night and day by a detective whom his friends had employed to protect him against

surprise. Cronin, however, was not aware of this precaution because the men who were 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 weeks before. There are many patriotic Irishmen in Chicago 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 murderous conspiracy 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. Cronin's death had not his mutilated body been found. There were other Irishmen on the condemned list, and they would all have shared Cronin's fate had the chance to do so of them safely arisen. It is asserted that W. J. Hyman, the well-known attorney, Father J. 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, described 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 arrested at 2 o'clock this morning in a house of ill-fame. The funeral of Dr. Cronin took place to-day and was largely attended, his sister, Mrs. Carroll, of St. Catharines, Ont., being amongst the mourners.

EXPECTED TO BE MURDERED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Michael J. Ryan last night, at the Irish American Club, exhibited a remarkable circular which Dr. Cronin 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 ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—The Record says Peter McGeehan, 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. Cronin, was arrested there yesterday. The arrest of McGeehan is thought to foreshadow other arrests.

COUGHLIN CHARGED WITH THE MURDER.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Detective Whalen, who accompanied Detective Coughlin in his search for the man Smith from Houghton, Mich., for whom Coughlin hired a white horse on May 4, has been suspended from duty pending further investigation. The police claim that the chain of circumstantial evidence tending to show that McGeehan was concerned in the assassination of Dr. Cronin is tightening around him. The real estate agent who leased the room on Clark street, opposite Cronin's office, to-day identified him as the man who rented it. The police say McGeehan was missing from his room in McCoy's hotel on the night of the murder and it was because he could not give a satisfactory account of himself on that night that he was arrested. T. T. Conklin informed the detectives that Cronin had been warned by friends that McGeehan 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 Coughlin was taken to the county jail. The warrant was sworn out by John Cronin, brother of the dead doctor. Coughlin is charged directly with the murder. Luke Dillon, who came here from Philadelphia to assist in ferreting out the murderers of Dr. Cronin, says he has received a telegram saying the Clan-na-Gael of Philadelphia have sent him \$1,000 to forward the work. The report that McGeehan was identified as the man who rented a room opposite Dr. Cronin's office is denied. The few people who saw 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 lawyer nor even his wife. King, who was arrested last night on the strength of Woodruff's story, was released to-day. It is announced that the police believe King is all right. Liveryman Dinan and Frank Sosnan, a friend of Cronin, both saw the man who drove Cronin away, and they say Peter McGeehan, who has been arrested, was not the man. Capt. Schoack and Lieut. Wing conferred for several hours this afternoon. Capt. Schoack afterwards announced that the police had P. O'Sullivan, the teamster, 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 Caron on Cronin's Death.

LONDON, May 26.—Since the British Government spy, Major LeCaron, retired from the witness box of the Parnell Commission the public has almost forgotten him. But he turns up to-day in an interview published in the Evening News and Post, with the distinct charge that Cronin was murdered by the friends of Alexander Sullivan. LeCaron says that he was very intimate with Dr. Cronin and that he used to live five doors from him. In reviewing Dr. Cronin's prominent connection with the Irish movement LeCaron says that he was an ardent advocate of the dynamite policy, and that, owing to his scientific attainments, he was appointed and acted as chief instructor in the use of handling explosives. After relating the causes of the sharp quarrel between Dr. Cronin and Sullivan, beginning in 1881, and coming down to the trial last November, LeCaron was asked: "Do you think that Cronin would have split on Sullivan?" "My own impression is that he would not," answered LeCaron. "But if he had wished to, he might have been of great value, as he could have told much of interest and importance to the authorities; that he possessed 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 say more." "How did Dr. Cronin stand in the fight between Egan and Devoy?" "He sided with Devoy," was the answer. "Have you heard of any threats against Dr. Cronin in connection with the dispute in Chicago?" "You can state this, and I am willing to have it published, that for some time past threats have been made against Dr. Cronin, and that they have been made in my presence, not once, but repeatedly. All these threats of violence were made by the Sullivan faction." "Do you think, then, there are men in the

organization who would thus murder a man like Cronin?" "There are many in the Chicago organization," said LeCaron, "who would unhesitatingly kill any man if they thought it their duty to do so. They would not do it for money. But if they thought it best for the organization, they would kill anybody they were told to."

"Do you connect the threats you have mentioned with the actual commission of the crime?" "I have no moral doubt," answered LeCaron, speaking with much emphasis, "that those threats, were uttered in no idle spirit, and that they are connected with the removal of Cronin."

"Do you think that you know the murderers?" "Yes; I am as positive that I know the man who murdered Dr. Cronin, as I am positive 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. Cronin's murder was only a sidelight of the organization in America, and it quite in accord with the sentiments and actions of the members of that revolutionary body."

"Do you think that Dr. Cronin was coming to London?" "No; I do not think that he was."

Commenting on the interview, the News says: "LeCaron, who incidentally uttered the names of several men whom he believed were 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 crime." (Continued from fifth page.)

THE FORGERIES COMMISSION.

This action of the Parnellites resulted in creating a feeling of calmness in public opinion. The Prince of Wales was allowed to pass throughout Ireland untroubled until the Times published articles declaring that his visit had crushed the power of Mr. Parnell. It was then thought especially 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 the speech in which he used the words, "We are in a state of civil war, tempered by a scarcity of firearms," he was exasperated by his expulsion from the House of Commons and spoke under 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 rebel, the Irish people then had that right, if there were a chance of success.

Attorney-General Webster interrupted witness, 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 England. 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 illustrate the brutal argument that because the English people numbered 30,000,000 and the Irish people 4,000,000, the English were entitled to do as they liked.

Attorney-General Webster quoted from an article in United Ireland headed "Allen, Larkin and O'Brien honored by their Chicago kindred," for evidence as to whether it referred to the Manchester murderers.

Mr. O'Brien replied: "Not murderers but men engaged in open warfare who shot a policeman by accident."

The Attorney-General—"The shooting at the police in a van at Manchester was legitimate warfare."

Mr. O'Brien—"It was not criminal. Man who openly takes risks to release his comrades are no more murderers than anybody here. They act from the highest and noblest motives."

Attorney-General Webster, holding up a paper, "Do you see the heading Allen, Larkin and O'Brien honored by their Chicago kindred?"

Mr. O'Brien—"Yes, the article was written by me." (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

Attorney-General Webster—"Why those 'hears'?"

President 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 invited Mr. Ford to be present at the Chicago convention. As a proof of the change in feeling wrought by Mr. Gladstone, 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.

The total value of the fisheries of Canada by Provinces in the year 1888 were:— Nova Scotia..... \$7,817,030 New Brunswick..... 2,941,863 British Columbia..... 1,902,195 Quebec..... 1,860,012 Ontario..... 1,830,869 P.E. Island..... 876,862 Manitoba and the Territories..... 180,677

Total..... \$17,418,510

In 1887 the total was \$18,388,103, 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Fish Name and Yield. Includes Herring, Salmon, Lobster, Mackerel, Haddock, Whitefish, Trout, Hake, Pollock, Fish oils, Eels, Seal skin, Smelts, Pickered, Oysters, Alewives, Halibut, Sturgeon, Sardines.

The fishing fleets employed last year in all 61,001 men, as follows: Nova Scotia, 28,107; New Brunswick, 9,940; Prince Edward Island, 4,279; 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 more than half is owned in Nova Scotia. Their total value was \$2,017,568. The number of boats engaged was 27,384, valued at \$359,953. The number of accepted bounty claims 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 518 over the previous year. The number of vessels which received bounty in 1887 was 812, with a tonnage of 30,969 tons. The number of boats claiming bounty was 14,605, and the number of fishermen who received bounty was 28,262, an increase over 1887. The cost to the country of the fisheries service for the financial year ended 30th June,

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1888, was \$47,887.89, including fisheries protection service, expenditure to 31st December, 1888, as follows: General service, \$95,544.65; fish (breeding), \$41,082.04; fisheries protection service, \$77,102.90; fishing bounty for 1887, \$163,767.92.

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 Scotia, license fees and fines, \$3,905.44; New Brunswick, license fees and fines, \$7,625.64; British Columbia, rents, license fees and fines, \$6,924.55; Manitoba, license fees, \$819.25; total, \$42,931.12.

Fruits of British Rule.

The Rev. Canon Wilberforce says of Ireland in the Contemporary Review: "During the last fifty years, the reign of Queen Victoria, in spite of certain conditions which were brought about by the British Parliament, we have had a horrible record, under the cold arithmetic of which lies hid an aggregate of agony indescribable: Died of famine, 1,225,000; evicted by landlords, 3,668,000; emigrated, 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, accumulating supplies and absence of demand, the market has been found to be heavy, and we reduce our quotations all round. There has been some enquiry from Newfoundland, and offers have been made of American straight rollers at \$4.43 to \$4.47 c. i. f. St. Johns, but so far we hear of no actual business. A small business has been done on export accounts, with freight engagements at \$1.24 to \$1.28 c. i. f. Liverpool and 14c. Glasgow. Apart from this, transactions have been confined to the local trade. Patent, winter, \$5.15 to \$5.50; Patent, spring, \$5.30 to 5.75; Straight roller, \$4.75 to 5.00; Extra, \$4.45 to 4.60; Superfine, \$4.00 to 4.15; Out down Superfine, \$3.50 to 3.75; City Strong Bakers, \$5.50 to 5.80; Strong Bakers, \$5.10 to 5.30; Ontario heavy, extra, \$2.50 to 2.50; Superfine bags, \$2.00 to 2.20.

WHEAT.—The market is dull and lower, although 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 hard. A lot of 10,000 bushels was offered at one of the above points at \$1.12, with \$1.12 bid. Advertisers for Manitoba state that farmers are offering to deliver No. 1 hard at 80c at points where sometime ago it was stated that every kernel had been marketed.

PEAS.—There has been a little more doing in peas, with sales at 70c in store, equal to 71c aboard.

GRAIN.—Sales of car lots have been made at 32c per 52 lbs. RICEWHEAT.—Prices nominal at about 1c per lb. BARLEY.—Market dull at 50c to 55c for malting and 40 to 45c for feed. MALT.—Montreal malt lower at 70c to 85c per bushel.

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 8c, to 9c per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS. PORK, 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 \$16.25, and we quote \$15 to \$16.50. Lard remains quiet at old figures, with 1c to 1 1/2c in store, and 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c in pails for Canada and Western.

Canada short cut clear, 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 \$20.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, in pails, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; Shoulders, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—The market is rapidly 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 buyers are paying 16, 17 and 18c, but farmers are beginning to bid against the inside price. Several "one" of American butter left over, one lot being offered at 15c duty paid with 1 1/2c bid. Quite a lot of American is said to be held by a commission firm in Bonsecours market. We notice that fresh lard packed has been sold to exporters in New York at 10c. Creamery is lower, having been sold at 21c to 22 1/2c in lots. We reduce our quotations as follows:—

New Creamery, 21c to 21 1/2c; New Eastern Townships 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, 18c to 19c; Brookville, 18c to 19c; Western 16c to 17c; Rolls, 17c to 18c.

CHEESE.—The cheese going out this week cost 9 to 9 1/2c here, but at the close 8 1/2c was accepted, and buyers state that 8 1/2c is the highest they will pay for next week's shipment.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—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 rural 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 quantity and quality.

HONEY.—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.

MOLasses and Sugar.—The market keeps quiet, with sales of syrup at 4c to 4 1/2c in wood. Sugar 6c to 7 1/2c per lb as to quality.

HOPS.—There is little to report in this market, the demand being slow. We quote choice Canadian 20c to 21c as to quantity, and 14c to 15c for medium to good. Old hops, 7c to 10c. 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.

HAY.—Market quiet and prices irregular, except for choice export lots which are steady. We quote No. 1 \$12.50 to \$13, with extra choice a shade higher. No. 2, \$10.50 to \$12 as to quantity.

ASHES.—The market remains dull and prices

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See the New Designs in carpet at S. Carsley's, all the latest patterns to choose from. The largest importation of new travelling shawls is to be found in a great variety of shades in S. Carsley's show rooms. "BARGAINS" S. Carsley has decided to clear out several lines of tweed English waterproof overcoats 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
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Long Pants, Coat and Vest, a well cut, nicely finished, good quality, serge suit for a boy 16 years, only \$3.40.

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

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

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

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Mail Orders carefully filled.

- YOUTHS' BLACK WORSTED SUITS, 7.90
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Long Pants, Coat and Vest, a good fine worsted, properly made suit, worth \$10, for \$7.90.

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- 22.15 LONG WRAPS, WORTH \$5.00
2.15 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 5.00
2.15 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 5.00
2.15 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 5.00

5.00 LONG WRAPS, WORTH \$6.00
3.00 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 6.00
3.00 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 6.00
3.00 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 6.00

4.75 LONG WRAPS, WORTH \$9.00
4.75 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 9.00
4.75 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 9.00
4.75 LONG WRAPS, WORTH 9.00

Mail Orders Carefully Forwarded

- \$2.75 BLACK ULSTERS, WORTH \$5.00
2.75 BLACK ULSTERS, WORTH 5.00
2.75 BLACK ULSTERS, WORTH 5.00
2.75 BLACK ULSTERS, WORTH 5.00

5.70 ULSTERS WITH CAPE WORTH \$9.00
5.70 ULSTERS WITH CAPE WORTH 9.00
5.70 ULSTERS WITH CAPE WORTH 9.00
5.70 ULSTERS WITH CAPE WORTH 9.00

Mail Orders receive immediate attention.

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6.75 BLACK PALETOTS, WORTH 10.00
6.75 BLACK PALETOTS, WORTH 10.00
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Sewing Silks and Twists are the best for all use. With smooth even thread and bright color, a fine finish, they deserve the reputation they are rapidly acquiring in this market—Unexcelled Oorticelli. The Florence Knitting Silk is also the best Silk for that purpose, and will pay any one for trial. REMEMBER, FLORENCE.

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

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