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# ELECTION FORECASTS.

CHURCHILL DEFIES THE DYNA-MITERS.

# GLADSTONE DEFIES BRIGHT-PARNELL'S SPEECH IN ENGLAND-AN ULSTER LIBERAL UNIONIST ADDRESS-FROUDE HAS HIS SAY.

NEW YORK, June 26.- A London special to the Mail and Express says :- The present aspect of the election campaign is decidedly in favor of the Unionists. It is impossible, while nominations are still being made, to give any figures that are reliable. In some boroughs a Conservative and anti-Home Rule Liberal are to stand against each other and are without any opponent of Mr. Gladstone's are without any opponent of Mr. Gladstone a party. In some a Gladstone candidate is opposed by either a Conservative or a Union-ist-Liberal. In others three candidates are in the field. There are even instances in in the heid. Aftere are even instances in which the battle is yielded to a single candi-date without opposition. This confused state of things, the uncertainty which still exists in a few boroughs as to the sentiment of a majority of the Liberals and the probab lity of new candidates being put up at the last moment, render an absolute calculation out of the question. The reports of the Glad-stone election agents in the provinces are stone election agents in the provinces and anything but satisfactory to the party man-agers. They do rut express confidence in the result of an election, but simply state facts within their observation. The Torics and Unicnists, on the other hand, are certain of victory, and all the news of their general standing is en couraging. Much depends on whether Mr. Giadatone will make a more definite statement than he has yet made of his platform of fresh legislation on the affairs of Ireland. If he should announce his decisive abandonment of his land purchase bill, and should promise Imperial protection to Ulster in the event of a parliament being established in College Green, he would secure the adhesion of the Sootch Liberals who are now against him. Their defection is the greatest peril which he has to encounter, and is almost absolutely certain to defeat him unless they are conciliated. The Unionists already cal-culate that the election will result in the scating of 390 of their faith against 280 Home Rulers. Mr. Parnell's reception at Portsmouth was an unexpected surprise. It was the first time he had ever addressed an English political meeting, and the result justified the step. All his points were cheered, and he was personally liked.

CHURCHILL'S CAMPAIGN OPENED. LONDON, June 29 .--- Lord Randolph Churchill opened the campaign at Paddington tonight in a two hours' speech. The meeting 

There is in Ireland a discontented and miserable population, among whom the de-sire for separation and hatred of England are universal. Another part of the population is neither discontented, miserable, nor dialoyal. The proposed legislation would place the loyal and worthy minority at the meroy of the mutinous and worthless. It is the least promising expedient ever proposed to least promising expedient ever proposed to recover a shaken allegiance. In one shape or another home rule has been tried a hundred times. The proposals of Mr. Gladstone are a repetition of these attempts under varying forms which have always headed toward dis-aster. A firm, just administration with a dis-tinct assurance that separation would never be coloured would have the same effect in be tolerated, would have the same effect in

Ireland as in other countries wisely and resointely controlled."

### GLADSTONE AND BRIGHT.

LONDON, June 28 .- Mr. Gladatone has written as follows to John Bright : "1 regret to read your letter to Peter Rylands. Without losing a moment I beg of you either to publicly except me from your assertion that one year ago all Liberals held Mr. Rylands' orinion or to give proof of what you say. Never since the home Rule struggle was started, fifteen years ago, have I cnce condemned it in principle or held in any way the opinions of Mr. Rylands, which, to speak frankly, I think absurd."

## AN APPEAL FROM ULSTER.

LONDON, June 28.-The Liberal Unionists of Ulster have issued this address :--

To the People of the United Kingdom: As Irishmen we regret that we find our selves in opposition to so many of our seives in opposition to so many of our countrymen. As Liberals we are com-pelled to reject the proposals of our long trusted leader. We are driven to this attitude through simple adherence to the principles of Liberalism. For us the maintenance of the union means the assurance of our future. Under the union Unter area the blacket and most sterile. Uister, once the bleakest and most sterile, has become the most cultivated, prosperous has become the most cultivated, prosperous and law abiding province of Ireland, second to none in loyalty to the Queen. We pro-test against Mr. Gladstone's policy. It is ruinous to the beat interests of the country. It is already breaking up mercantile confidence, deprecating Irish securities and driving capital by wholesale out of the country. The Ulster Liberals believe that there is an alternative policy. At its root lies such a thorough comprehensive set. root lies such a thorough comprehensive set-tiement of the land question as will lead naturally and gradually to a widespread sys-tem of occupying ownership in this country. With such a settlement, agrarian outrages will disappear and the way will be open for the development of local government. We appeal with confidence to our brethren in England and Scotland to support us in this supreme crisis.'

PLAYFAIR'S MANIFESTO.

# **ARCHBISHOP FABRE**

# Presented with an Address of Congratule tion by the City Council last Evening.

On Thursday evening last the city council, headed by Mayor Beaugrand, paid their homage to Archbishop Fabre and presented him with an address of congratu ation on the ocra-sion of his being raised to the high dignity of the first archbishop of Montreal. At half-past seven the deputation met in the city hall and proceeded to the archbishop's palace. There were present, the Mayor, Aldermen Grenier, Gray, White, Wilson, Mathieu, Laurent, McShane, Donovan, Gauthier, Dubuc, Hamelin, Fairbain, Dufresne, Brunet, Mr. Boyer, Hon. Justice Jetté and Mr. Glackmeyer, city clerk. The Archbishop received the deputation in the reception room of the pa'ace. He was ac-companied by a number of clergymen. Mayor Beaugrand congratulated His Grace. He said that he was very happy to express the

He said that be was very happy to express the sentiments of rejoicing of the whole city of Montreal at the news of the elevation of Arch-hisbop Fabre. It was a compliment not only to the city but to Bishop Fabre personally, who so faithfully had discharged the duties of his dio-cese for many years. He was glad that, both from an ecclesiastical and business point of view, the communcial metropolis of Canada was

Progressing. His Honor then read the following resolutions, which were adopted by the City Council:-Proposed and resolved unanimously,

Proposed and resolved unshimously, That the City Council of Montreal is glad to avail of the occasion to felicitate Mgr. Fabre on his elevation to the dignity of the first Archibishop of Montreal; That the Council offers its most respective homage to the venerated chief of the new scclestastical province of Montreal and gratefully thanks the Sovereign Pontiff for the honor conferred on the metropolis of Canada; That these resolutions be embodied in an illuminated address and presented officially by His Honor the Mayor and Aldermen in the name of the authorities of the city of Montreal. (Signed), H. BEAUGRAMD, Mayor.

H. BEAUGRAND, Mayor. C. GLACKMEYER, City Clork.

# HIS GRACE'S REPLY.

His Grace the Archbishop in reply said :--Mr. Mayor and Aldermen, -- The city of Mont-real, the commercial metropolis of Canada, which you represent on this occasion, has come officially to express to the ecclesiastical metro conferred on it by the Holy See. Gentlemen conferred on it by the Holy See. Gentlemen, I am happy to tender you my most cordial thanks. You understand all the importance which is attached to this de-cision of the Holy See and your gratitude to the Sovereign Pontiff and the sentiments which prompt you will be gladly received by His Holiness. Your actron shows that you, gentlemen, appreciate the influence which re-ligion has had in the happiness and prosperity of the city of Montreal—a Catholic tity par excellence, which has been founded by heroes and developed in the atmosphere of the Church. You, gentlemen, hope with me that now the city of Montreal having been raised to the rank of the ecclesisstical metropolis of this province, city of Montreal having been raised to the rank of the ecclesisastical metropolis of this province, it shall be more prosperous in future and have even higher destinies. I ac-cept this agreeable manifestation of your sentiments with a joyful heart, and I trust that the City council of Montreal shall be actuated in the future as in the past with a arctive function of the captain and the support time, when he could slip down, while conversation at table. The russ succeeded, and while the captain, with course gibes and

ing explained the reasons which induced him almost from his childhood to identify himself so much with the cause of the people, Mr. McCaffrey rose, and in a next speech explained the object of the gathering, and paid an elequent tribute to the memory of the late Father O'Hagarty. Mr. M'Crosson responded on behalf of "Absent Friends." After, some music, songs, recitations, &c., a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the efficient manmer in which he had discharged his duties. brought a very pleasant evening to a close. (Irish Exchange.)

# ALL BUT MARTYRED.

made a martyr at sea for persist-ing in performing a Christian act, and that there lived a man in Providence, not a Catholic, who was instrumental in saving the Bishop from being foully murdered. The gentleman alluded to is Rev. Samuel Davies, a Protestant clergyman and superintendent of the Providence Workingman's Home, who says that the affair occurred on the Black Ball Line ship Columbia, which sailed from

Liverpool to New York on May 25, 1852. The captain of the vessel and all his officers and crew were members of the Knownothing party, the captain being a notorious leader and president of a lodge of Know-nothings in Maine. There were 700 steerage passengers, of whom 500, Irish and German, were Catholics. Rev. Mr. Davies took spiritual charge of the Protestants. Fathers longing and Welch work of a dailed Hendricken and Walsh, newly ordained priests, were cabin passengers. When thirteen days at sea a Catholic woman in the steerage was taken mortally ill, and Mr. Davies notified Father Hendricken. "The young man,' says Mr. Davies, "hurried into his cabin, donned his vestments, and was passing out with the Eucharist in his hand when he was confronted by the captain, who damned him for a Papist and seized him by the threat, declaring that aboard his ship people would have to die without d—d Catholic mummery. Drawing a pistol, he threatened to shoot if a step was taken towards the spot where the poor woman lay dying. Clasping his crucifix, young Hendricdying. Useping his crucia, young Hendric-ken replied that he must go to the relief of that departing soul, even though his life be sacrificed. Livid with rage, the captain would have felled him to the earth but for the other priest and myself. We got the young priest away and persuaded him to re-irain from open defiance of the captain until support time. When he could all down while

still warm body tossed into the sea. Three years later he was murdered hy ene of his own crew, and found the watery grave that he wished to give Bishop Handricken."



# D. Impusing Religious Demonstration—The Procession—Services at Notre Dame Church—The Decorations.

The Fête Dieu was celemated in Montreal on Sunday with all the poup and grandeur with which the Catholic church and population usually surrounds this great fostival. Montrea HOW BISHOP HENDRICKEN ESCAPED BRING MURDERED BY KNOWNOTHING BRUTES, A story of the late Bishop Hendricken, of Providence, R. 1., has been revealed through a brief sentence attared by Bisnop O'Reilly at the funeral service last week, to the effect that the Bishop was once nearly made a martyr at sea for persist-ing in performing a Christian act, and bishop and his first public aumaannee made tion of Monsignor Fabre to the rank of arts, bishop, and his first public appearance, made the occasion all the more joyous. The scene, as usual, was a magnificent one, and thousands of citizens, as well as visitors to the city, thronged the sidewalks all along the route to view the procession and admire a sight which, outside the province of Quebec, is not to be witnessed on the American continent, and which is rare even in the older and more Roman Catholic countries of the old world. Corpus Christi is the day set apart by the Church to commencerate the institution of the Sacrament of the Eucharist, and although Sacrament of the Eucharist, and although the day is observed as a holiday of obligation the public demonstration is in Montreal, de-ferred to the succeeding Sunday. This enables almost the entire Roman Catholic population of the city to participate. In spite of the threaten ingrain which actually fell, decorations were made on an extensive scale. Immediately after eight on an extensive scale. Immediately after eight o'clock Mass, the procession formed maide the Notre Dame church. The church was gaily decorated in henor of the feast on the exterior and interior. Inside flags and banners were suspended from all parts and the high altar was illuminated with thousands of candles and beautified with houquets, innumerable of choice and sweet smelling natural flowers. The new pulpit was also tastefully decorated. Outside flags were set on the turrets, and the towers were surmounted by flags of all nations which gaily floated in the refreshing breeze. gaily floated in the refreshing breeze. After Mass the procession formed outside in the following manner :--

Cordon of Police. Children of St. Ann's schools, the clergymen, ncolytes and parishioners.

Temperates society of St. James parish. Young Men's society of St. Peter's church. Society of the Sacred Heart of Mary-Notre The Brotherhood of the Holy Rosary-St James. The boy and girl orphans in charge of the

nuns. The Harmony band.

The officers of the Cros L'Union St. Joseph.

# THE EXPULSION OF THE **PRINCES.**

PARM, June St.—At Treport the quay, streets and windows were filled with spectators to see the departure of the princes. Customs officers and mounted police preserved order. The route to the quay was lined with two companies of regulars. There were many senators, deputies and other friends of the princes at the quay. On the arrival of the carriages at the quay cries of: "Vive la France," "Vive b Comte de Faris" and "Au revor" were raised. When the bridge was hauled up the Count raised his hat and exclaimed, "Vive la Erance," which was met by renewed crives of "Vive le Comte de Faris." The steamer departed amid enthusias-tic cheering. The princes stoud at the stern of the vessel waving their hats. The crowds dis-perrent in an orderly manner. The Comtesse de Paris will return to the Chatsau d'Eu to-mor-rt W.

# THE COMTE DE PARIS' MANIFESTO.

LONDON, June 24.—The Comte de Paris has issued the following usaifesto:—"I am constrained to leave my country. I protest in the name of justice against the violence in the name of justice against the violence done me. I am passionately attached to my country, whose misfortunes haven in dered her still dearer to me. I violately there without infransing the laws. For tearing me thence a concent was chosen just as I had returned happy in having formed a fresh the between France and a friendly entities in the between France and a friendly nation. In prescribing me vengeance is taken in my person on 3,500,009 voters, who, on October 4, condemned the faults of the Republic, which sought to intimidate these daily detaching themselves from the present regime. In me is projected the monarchical principles transmitted as a trust by him who had so mobly preserved it. It is dehim who had so nobly preserved it. It is de-sired to separate from France the head of the glorious family which guided her course for nine centuries in the work of national unity, and which associated with the people alike in gos, d in evit fortune founded her prosperity and undour. The hope is cherished that France and forgotten the happy and peaceful reign of my grandfather, and the more recent time when my brother and uncles fought loyally under last forgot terms of her valight army. under las flag in the ranks of her valiant army. These calculations will prove fallacions. Taught by experience, France will not be misled as to either the cause or the author of the ills she suffers. She will recognize that the traditional monarchy by will recognize that the traditional monarchy by its modern principle and by its institutions can alone furnish the remedy. The national mon-archy, of which I am the representative, can alone reduce the importance of the men of dis-order who threaten the repose of the country, can alone secure political and religious liberty, restore public fortune, give our democratic mention automatic monetation for all sufficient. restore public fortune, give but denotratic society a strong government open to all, supe-rior to parties and with a stability which will be in the eyes of Eurore a pledge of lasting peace. It is my duty to labor without respite in this work of salvation, and with the aid of God and the co-uperation of all those who share on faith in the future I will accomplish it. my faith in the future, I will accomplish it. The Republic is afraid. In striking me it marks me out. I have confidence in France, and at the decisive hour I shall be ready."

address, which has been much criticised. Every word he said was Gospel truth. He sat down to write it with the resolution to tell the truth and shame the devil. Mr. Glad-Celtic peasantry under the control of American adventurers and an unscrupulous fanatical priesthood. He had nothing to say to the American dynamite and dagger faction but to offer the old English challenge : "Come on. Our prisons are large and rope is cheap." "We have plenty of amateur hangmen," he declared, "and for the first victim of dynamite or the dagger we have acores of avengers. When the first Englishman falls the lives and persons of the dyna. miters and their allies will be placed at the mercy of an angry and outraged people.' Lord Landelph concluded by comparing Mr. Gladstone with Nebuchadnezzar.

PARNELL AT PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, June 26. -- Mr. Parnell spoke to-night at Plymouth. He said the present struggle was a struggle of the British and Irish democracies against class. The landlords saved the many computctions of conscience by idiotically refusing Mr. Gladstone's liberal terms. Voting money to the Irish landlords was not out of the question. It had not been and could not be denied that Lord Carnarvon agreed with him as to the main lines on which autonomy should be granted to Ireland. Alithat Lord Carnarvon said was that he could not agree to the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's bill, which nobody denied. Mr. Parnell did not desire to make further disclosures, but he thought it very probable that Lord Caraarvon's scheme included the retention of Irish members in the House of Commons. Lord Carnaryon for six months had urged the adoption of his views and the Cabinet had not opposed him seriously.

GLADSTONE LEAVES MANCHESTER. MANCHESTER, June 26. - Mr. Gladstone this morning appeared to be much exhausted. as a result of yesterday's strain upon his powers. His voice was hoarse, but his spirit seemed as strong as over. He received a delegation of Liberals from Salford, and made a speech in response to their address. In this he said : "There is to-day but one discontented province in the whole British Empire, and that province is Ireland. It is time for Enclishmen to end this disgrace.' After this Mr. Gladetone paid a visit to the mayor of Manchester, and subsequently took the train for Liverpool. Thousands collected at the railway station. Mr. Gladstone will stay at the residence of his nephew, seven miles from Liverpool, until Monday.

## PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

LONDON, June 27 .- In Ireland seventyseven Parnellite candidates will meet with no opposition, and seven seats will be contested. In London nine Tory scats will not be contested. In Scotland Unionists and Conservatives will contest sixty out of seventy-two seats.

### FROUDE'S RAVINGS.

LONDON, June 27 .- Froude, the historian, writes : " The Irish will be loyal and obedient little capable of governing themselves as a Who dares to a shig's orew or an English public school. and thriftless?

Liberalism is to promote national representative institutions. Ireland long had national-ity which was suppressed. Ireland's discontent is England's weakness. I ask the voters of Leeds to elect me to aid Mr. Gladatone's stone's speech, he continued, placed the of Leeds to elect me to aid Mr. Gladstone's Government in the hands of a Catholic great undertaking to give peace, contentment and prosperity to Ireland."

## THE SINEWS OF WAR.

DUBLIN, June 23.-Archbianop Croke, of Cashel, has sent to the treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary tund \$1,700, which is an instalment of the sum his people will contribute to the cause of home rule. The Archbishop says it is time Irishmen co-operated with their friends in America to supply funds which the National party needs.

At a united meeting of the Baptist societies held at Taunton a resolution in favor of grant-ing home rule to Ireland was adopted by a vote of 79 to 5.

## IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE.

LECTURE IN TORONTO BY REV. DR. BURNS, OF HAMILTON-SPEECH BY HON. MR. BLAKE,

TORONTO, June 28.-Rev. Dr. Burns. of Hamilton, delivered his lecture on the right of Ireland to self-government in the Grand Opera House to night. The Opera House was filled, and among those on the platform were Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Senator O'Donohoe, Mr. W. Mulock, M. P., and others. The lecture was in substance similar to that delivered by Dr. Burns in Hamilton, Ottawa and other places, and was an eloquent exposition of the wrongs of Ireland and her claims for justice at the hands of the Imperial Parliament. At the conclusion a cordial vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer on motion of Roy. Father Teefy, seconded by Rev. Thomas Cullen, of Dundas street Methodist church. Mr. Blake, on being called for, made a brief speech in advocacy of home rule, and stated that his action in bringing forward his resolution in the House of Commons was done for the sole purpose of assisting to influence the British public in favor of Mr. Gladstone's bill. His conviction was that Irish representatives should still continue to sit in the Imperial Parliament. Although the granting of home rule might be deferred tor some time, still the seed which had been sown must germinate before long.

### THE FAMISHED FISHERMEN.

for remittances, and says :--

The Cable News has saved a family from death during the last four months, but I regret to say the destitution on the west coast was never so great as it is now, and it will continue so until the middle of August. A great many of the families in the parish live to a great extent on shell fish and sea weed collected at low water. It is sad to see weak women, mothers of large families, carrying heavy baskets of shell fish to the nearest market, Castlebar, twenty miles there and twenty back, in order to procure a few pounds if firmly but justly governed. They are as of meal to help feed their poor little children.

. . .

spirit of equity and justice towards the ecclesias-tical authorities and with the same good feeling between the civic and ecclesiastical authorities. As regards the personal compliment paid me in the resolutions which you have come to present me, I thank you sincerely. My clergy and I shall render all the services in our power to the city of Montrea'. Gentlemen, a copy of your resolutions will be transmitted to the Sovereign Pontiff.

His Worship the Mayor thanked the Arch b shop for his admirable address, and the mem-bers of the Council present engaged in conversa

tion for some time with His Grace. The resolutions of the Council were beautifully engrossed by Mr. Cox. At the bead of the ad-dress was engraved the coat of arms of the Archbishop with the motto, Fide et Lenitate. The maple less and apple blossoms were painted on the sides, the latter emblematic of the motto "Thou shalt by great emonget all thy people. 

### ENTERTAINMENT TO AN IRISH AMERICAN PRIEST.

On it becoming known that the Rev. Charles O'Hagarty, C C. Montreal, Cauada, who has been staying in Strabane for a short vacition, was about to sal in a few days for the scene of his labors, a number of his former friends and admirers resolved to give him a public entertainment, as a slight mark of the respect and esteem in which he is held, both on his own account and also on account of his uncle, the late parish priest of Strabane. Monday evening last was the time fixed, and Mr. McMahon's hotel was the place selected for the entertainment. At the appcinted time the following clergymen and laymen were in their places :- Rev. C. O'Hagarty, C.C., Montreal ; Rev. Father M'Gonalogue, C.C., Urney; Mr. P. O'Brien, J.P., Mr. H Maguire, T.C., Mr. E. Duncan, T.C., Mr. James Gallen, T.C., Mesers. J. J. M'Gifford, P. M'Mahon, Peter Doran, Thomas M'Il-hinny, John M'Crosson, T.C., Geo. Deherty, T.C., John Douban, Thomas Quigley, Charles Molloy, James Deery, M. O'Fligheity, T. C., Peter M'Ilroy, and John M'Callrey. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. O'Brien, J.P., supported on the right by Father O'Hagarty, and on the left by Mr. P. M'Mahon. The vice chair was filled by Mr. E. Duncan, T.C., supported on the right by Father M'Couologue, and on the left by Mr. James Gallen, T. the assistant croupiers being Messrs. J. J. M'Gifford, Thomas M'Elhinney, P. M'Ilroy, and Peter Doran. Grace was said by Father O'Hagarty, and thanks returned by Father M'Conologue. . The dinner, which was of a M'Conologue. The dimetry which which and substantial character, was prepared and served by Mrs. M'Mahon, in her usual satis-factory style. The chairman, in proposing DUBLIN, June 28.—Father Grealy, the parish priest at Newport, County Mayo, writes to the Cable News, thanking its agents the "Health of the guest of the evening," expressed the pleasure he felt at prosiding on

the occasion. Following up Father Charles' career in the mission to the present, he remarked that if he continued as he had begun, he might even excel in reputation his great relative, the late Father O'Hagarty of Strabane. Father Charles, in returning thanks for the manner in which his health had been proposed and received, gave a lengthened and interesting description of the Irish in Canada, delienating in glowing terms on the interest exhibited where Father M'Conologue's name (whose patriotic principles were as well known of meal to help feed their poor little children. and as fully appreciated in Montreal as in be sewed up in a hammock. He ordered it Hereafter English soldiers will not be Who dares to say that such people are idle Strabane,) appeared in connection with zome to be dragged up, and in the presence of the allowed to smoke in the streets in the day-

and while the captain, with course gibes and ribald jokes, was declaring that no Catholic rite should ever be administered aboard his boat, Father Hendricken was at the dying woman's side, hearing her confession and administering the Sacrament. She died while he was repeating the final prayer. "Just before supper was over a sailor hurst into the room and informed the captain

that that 'd----d priest had got down and was fixing that Irish woman.' Shatching up a pistol, the captain sprang from the table followed by the mate and purser, bent on destroying Father Hendricken. We ran out after them, and were in time to see the capthin strike the priest a fearful blow as he came up the hatchway hurl-ing him down, where he lay stunned ing him down, where he lay stunned and bleeding. 'Drag the cuss up here,' com manded the captain, and his sailors, seizing the prostrate priest by the feet, dragged him and flung him moaning on the deck. We tried to interpose, but were driven back by the crew, sil of whom were ripe for any order from the captain. 'The d-d Papist shall never see New York alive,' exclaimed he, and he lad off by planting a fearful kick on Father Hendricken's head.

THE BLOOD GUSHED FROM A GHASTLY WOUND,

dyeing the white vestments crimson. The crew followed suit, each one stepping forward and delivering his heavy booted foot on the face or body of the now insensible clergyman.

"I rushed down below, and acquainted the German Catholics of the tragedy being cnacted on deck. Fifty veteran soldiers fol-

lowed me, and we reached the scene in time to hear the captain tell the crew to throw the d-d carcase overboard. The men were in the act of pushing the inanimate body over the side when the Germans fell upon them, felling them right and with, and wristing the body from them. 'Mutiny, by God !' exclaimed the captain; but I bade him beware; that these Germans were but preventing the murder of a priest, and that if goaded to desperation by his wickedness, summary vongeance might be reserted to and none be left to till the tale. At this moment a great commetion was heard in the quarter where the Irish emigrants were penned up. The captuin's deed had been made known to them, and they were furious and frantic to gct out to save or avenge him. Fr. Walsh went down and implored them in the name of God and all the saints to be calm and restrain their fury, and but for his influence they would have forced the hatches, and the decks of the good ship Columbia would have been deluged in blood.

" Taking in the situation, the captain sullenly ordered Father Hendricken to be ironed and locked up, but this the Germans would not allow. They carried him to their own quarters and nursed him back to life. When he was removed to his own cabin they fed him from their own scant provisions, fearing poison, and night and day, until the ship reached New York, three emigrants stood sentincle at his cabin door to protect him from secret violence.

"The captain refused to allow a burial service over the dead woman or to let the body local proceeding. Father McConologue hav. bareaved husband and children he had the time.

City band. Congregation of Ville Marie. Chi'dren of the Christian Brothers' school. St. Jean Baptiste Society of the different par-ishes. Congregations of St. Bridget's, St. Mary's and

Congregations of St. Bridget's, St. Mary's and St. Ann's. Confraternity of the Holy Rosary (male and female) from the different parishes. Children of Mary. Societies of the Joyful, Glorious and Sorrowful Mysteries. The Lattle Sisters of the Poor.

Confraternity of Our Lady of Victories. Congregation of Grey nuns. Choir and altar boys of Notre Dame carrying

candles. The students of the Grand Seminary.

The gentlemen of the Seminary. The Sacred Host carried by Archbishop Fabre, attended by Curé Sentenne, the officers and men of the 65th Battalion

forming the guard of honor. fudges of the Superior court and members of the udges of the Supersorcourt and memory of the the Bar, amongst whom were Sir A. A. Dorion, chief justice, Judges Mathieu, Loranger, Jette, Gill, Hon. Sheriff Chauveau, Senator Trudet, Mr. Honore Mercier, bat-tonier, Deputy Re-content Emurguin

corder Bourgouin, Members of the City council headed by Ald.

Grenier The Irish temperance societies, headed by Mr. E Iward Murphy, president, E Iward Murphy, president, The Irish Young Men's society, Mr. AcCaffrey,

The Irish Folding and a solvey, first prosincey, president. The Leo club, led by Father Callaghan, spirit-ual adviser, and other societies.

A long line of citizens in carriages brought the procession to an end. The officers of the different societies were the insignia of office, and most of the congregations

of women wore distinguishing dresses. Al  $-\Lambda I$ solemn music, and the chant of the rosary from hundreds of voices, or the singing of the Salut Maric, made the scene all the more impressive Marie, mide the scene all the more impressive. The route followed by the procession from Norre Dame was as follows:—Place d'Armes Hill, St. Urbain, St. Catherine, St. Hubert, Dubord, St. Denis, Bonsecours and Notre Dame streets to the church. Exantiful arches covered with evergreens, with statues of the Saviour, the Holy Virgin, St. Joseph and other saints, and inscriptions, among which "Sanctus, sanc-tus, senctus," (Horia in Excelsis Deo," were noticeable, had been erected on St. Urbain, near Vitre and near St. Catherine, on St. Catherine, corner of St. Lawrence, and on corner of Sau-guinet, and corner of St. Hubert, St. Hubert corner of Dubord, two on St. Denis at the end of Viger Garden, and on Notre Dame, opposite the City Hall. There was hardly a house on the whole route which was not gaily decorated with

lags and overgreens. At the corner of St. Hubert and St. Catherine streets a beautiful altar had been creeted, and here the Sacred Heart was exposed while pray-ers were said and hymns chanted. The arch on the corner of St. Hubert and Dubord streets was a rare spacimen of beauty and good taste. House, towers of Notre Dame and Amost every flagstaff in the district through which the pro-cession passed. When the procession had re-turned to Netre Damo the solemn Benediction of the Blessod Sacrament took place, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the "Te Deum."

# THE PRINCES WHO ARE EXILED.

The members of the House of Bonaparte affec ted immediately or prospectively by the vote of

the French Chambor are ;--Prince Napoleon and his wife. Princess Clothilde of Savoy, and their children-Prince Victor, Prince Louis and Princess Marie, Princess Matilde (Princess de San Donata).

Prince Roland Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

Of the House of France (Orleans-Bour bon) :—

bon) :--Prince Philippe (Comte de Paris) and wife, Princess Isabello do Montpensier, and children --Princess Amelia (Crown Prince of Portugal), Prince Philippe (Duke d'Orleans), Princess Helene, Princess Isabelle, Princess Louise, Prince Ferdinand

Prince Robert (Duc de Chartres) and his wife, Princess Francoise de Joinville, and children, Prince Henri, Princess Marguorite, Prince

Prince Louis (Duc do Nemours) and his wife. Princess Victorine de Saxe Cobourg, and children.

aren. Prince Ferdinand Philippe (Due d'Aleacon), his wite, Princess Sophia of Bavaria. and chil-dren; Princess Louise, Prince Emmanuel, Princess Marguerite (Priacess Czartoryski) Princess Blanche. Prince Francois (Prince de Joinville), his

wife, Princess Francoise of Brazil, and chil-dren, Princess Francoise (Duchess de Chatres), Prince Pierre (Duc de Penthievre).

Prince Henri (Duc d'Aumale).

The other branches of the Bourbon family are non-resident in France.

The Comte de Paris formerly occupied York house, where Princess Amelie was born, and which is now in the possession of the light Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras. Orleans house, the former residence of the Duc d'Aumale, is at present occupied by Mr. William Cunard.

The monthly statement of the number of deaths in the cities of the Dominion for the month of May has been issued. The total deaths for the larger citics are as follows :-Montreal, 387; Toronto, 225; Quebec, 147; Hamilton, 76; Halifax, 69; Winnipeg, 29; Ottawa, 78; St. John, 60; London, 33; Kingston, 24. Montreal lias a clean bill of health as far as smallpox is concerned, and only two deaths are reported in the Dominion from that cause, both being in Sorel. Diphtheria appears to have been generally prevalent. From this cause 21 deaths are refrom Quebec, 5 from Hamilton, 4 from Halifax, Sirom St. John, N.B., and 1 from Ottawa. Toronto shows 12 deaths from measles and Ottawa 10. In diarrhoul effections Ottawa displays the greatest mortality by far, there being 17 deaths from this cause. Montreal comes next with 13, while several of the larger citics are blank.

Cardinal Manning has written a letter to deny the statement circulated that he was an opponent of home rule. On the contrary, he suys, he has always favored a plan of home rule consistent with the integrity of the Empire and the sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament.

KINGSTON, June 25.—At a meeting of Irish men held last evening, Bishop C cary presiding, the sum of about \$300 was subscribed on account of the Irish election fund, and a committee appointed to canvas for further funds,

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Cranshaws, where the whole female com-

But now the times were changed, and if he

were to believe any harm of her, they could

end of loving him. And it galled them that

it should be so, it outraged their feelings of

affection and respect for the son of the house,

the man to whom they looked up as their

future head and ruler, who even now pos-

sessed the strongest mind as the stronges

arm amongst them, and for whom they had

imagined no woman could be really good

enough. And the little conclave that dis-

cussed the behavior of the bride that after

noon was a very grave one. It was evident

that disappointment reigned at Cranshaws.

But with the evening things looked brighter,

for Lady Ethel reappeared at dinner, having shaken of much of her ill-humor, and if not

sociable, had at least forgotten to be glum.

Perhaps she was tired of sulking (it is very

fatiguing role when kept up for many hours

together), or perhaps the genuine, unaffected

compliments of her husbaud on her appearance had softened her heart (for how-

ever she may dislike more particular atten tions, a woman's breast is seldom impervious

to flattery); any way, she looked more ani-

mated, and gave longer answers than she had done the evening before, and Colonel Bain-

bridge in consequence was uplifted to the

seventh heaven, and could scarcely take his

This improved the state of affairs,

had so powerfully attracted the sympathy of

Margaret Henderson the night before-an

expression of having utterly finished with all

the good that life had for her; and the gen-

erous impulse that had prompted her actions

then rushed over the girl's heart again as she

"But you have begun to be weary at the wrong end of life, dear Lady Ethel."

thing to live, then ?" "Oh no;" and Maggio's face flushed crim-

son, "I suppose no one really does that-it

was not inlended; only there is always so

much left to do, so many duties that involve th

happiness of others, that I have thought of

late-that is, I sometimes think "-with a

stammering, blushing pause, on finding she

had lit on such a subject, with such a

"What do you think ?" inquired Lady

"Yes? Do you find it such a delightful

eagerly replied :

listener.

eyes off her all dinner time.

taste in dress perfect.

# LADY ETHE WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES. The disease commences with a slight derange-

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ment of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kid-neys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system ; and the afflicted drags out glandular system ; and the anticted drags due a miserable existence until death gives re-lief from suffering. The disease is often mis-taken for other complaints ; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted :-Have I distress, is in difficulting after eating? Is £ is one of the amicted s-flave 1 distens, pain or difficulty in breathing after cating? Is there a difficulty in breathing, attended by drowsi-ness? Have the cysis yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tangue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secre-ticus from the kidneys highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dr adful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hack-ing cough, attended after a time by expectoraassumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more discused, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the atter sponsing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyscepcia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will re-move the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive o gam. restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine membered that she had brought them on hervendors throughout the world, and by the pro-prietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of th disease, and drives it, rout and branch out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel Carative Syrup.

بعلا ولا الأمريون She was

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to fulfiling her part of the agreement. And The people of Canada speak confirming the above.

BDDVE. RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir, --I wish to inform you the good your Selgel's Symp has done me. I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almauacs

and after reading it concluded to try your remedy. I tried one bottle and found my health so much im proved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Every body here speaks well of it. JOSEPH WARD

# Richmond Corners, N.B.

BIN FIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1835; A. J. WHITT, Limit d. Gents-Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where-ever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine. medicine. Your respectfully, JNO. G. MORRISON.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884. WillTE, ommenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my

A. J. WHITE, I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then allicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gain-ing my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine. Yours, etc., MANASSEN E. BEAM. She thought in that moment that she never

FREDERICTON, N.B. A. J. WHITH, Limited, Gentlemen-Your medicine has done more for me than any doetor ever did, and I would not be without

# Yours truly PATRICK MCLUBERT.

here, ' acquiesced Mrs. Bainbridge, readily, "and the servant shall bring it in to you, my dear. BY FLORENCE MARRYAT, "He can bring it, thank you," said Lady Ribel, with a careless nod in the direction of her husband, who immediately replied that of course he would, and giving his arm to his mother, led her to the dining room.

[MRS. ROSS CHURCH,] Author of " Love's Conflict," " Veronique," 1 de, de

have leisure to remember anything else.

"But your feet are so cold, my darling,"

use it for a little while, until they are warm

But all the answer his assiduity received

kicked the sleeping fox to one side,

and placed her slipppered feet upon the

fender instead. Even this did not seem to annoy him, however, although he made

no remark upon it, but drew a chair close to

her side, and stitting down after a while,

laid his hand caressingly on some portion of

"I do wish you would leave me alone,"

Doubtless he did fidget her, for nothing on

this earth can be more wearisome to a woman

than the attentions for which she has no de-

sire; but then Lady Ethel ought to have re-

She had gambled away her pretty human-

being in the first weeks of marriage, and in

allowed for the present to have it all her own

second rebuff, if one might judge by his leav-

than himself, for she felt honestly indignant

at sceing him repulsed and treated in so curt

should have been witness to his discomfiture.

silently and sadly on what she had heard.

could fancy again that she should like lady

Ethel, however beautiful or fascinating she

last, however, it was difficult to calculate.

"yon do fidget me so. Aren't you

Maggie heard her say, with an impatient

going out for a walk this morning ?"

you so up-stairs."

her dress or hair.

they were worth.

thing in her.

again.

sigh;

nelf.

"My dear, is it necessary you should take that trouble ! could not Jamés do it as well !" remonstrated Mrs. Bainbridge a few minutes CHAPTER XXL-(Continued.) Maggie rose at her approach, and went for-ward to meet her almost cordially, for the mere sight of Lady kithel seemed to revive latter, as she watched her son making a collection from all the daintiest dishes on the

table to carry on a tray to his wife. "I would rather do it myself ; Ethel likes the first impressions are had formed regarding her. But the bride, appearing to have for-gotten that any but the commonest courtesies me to wait upon her," was the rejoinder, as awkwardly lifting his unscenstomed burden gotten that any out the common concercent come awaward in the room. had passed between them, chilled her ad he disappeared from the room. vances with an indifferent "Good morning," Mrs. Bainbridge looked across the table at

vances with an indifferent "Good morning," and immediately sunk into the arm-chair Miss Lloyd, and sighed. They would have preferred to see Colosel Bainbridge's wife that had been placed to receive ber. She running gaily about the house upon errands for her husband; it did not tally with their ideas of his dignity and worth to see him suched into a fatcher and carrier. was too much occupied at that moment thinking of her own imaginary grievances, to "I don't want it, Colonel Bainbridge," ahe turned into a fetcher and carrier,

said in a petulant manuer, as he stooped to place her feet into the foot-warmer; "I told much of him. "Tather ladyship not out of her room yet?" demanded Mr. Bainbridge, who had only entered the house at the summons of the luncheon bill. "No wonder she looks so were not less grateful for the attentions of his aunt and mother, he took less notice of them, for his whole soul was wrapt up in the he urged, affectionstely. . "You had better pale and delicate if she lies in bed till this contemplation of his idol. He waited on her hour every day."

like a servant, watched her every look lest she "Oh yes, unclo, she has been down in the should require something, stood lost in silent library for more than an hour," replied was in the speaking fact that Lidy Ethel

Maggie. "Then why doesn't she come in to luncheor like other people ?"

Mrs. Bainbridge shrugged her shoulders. "I don't know, my dear. You should ask Thomas. I am atraid he had chosen but a weakly wife,'

"Or a capricious one," rejoined her hus-band; and to this remark there aucceeded an eloquent silence.

Meanwhile, Colonel Bainbridge, who, with the tray in front of him, made a show of opening and shutting the library door, and let a draught blow straight in upon Lady Ethel, as she took good care to let him know, had reached his wife's side and deposited his load in safefy on the table.

"And now you must let me see you eat something, my dearest," he said anxiously, as he sat down beside her.

ity and her time, and a score of other trifles, "if you are going to ait there and stare at for the sake of maintaining her injured pride ; me all the time, I am quite sure that I shall eat and now that the day for "paying up" had nothing," was the discouraging reply. "Pray arrived, she was, like many others of her sex go back to your luncheon; your people will in the same predicament, uncommonly averse | think it so strange your remaining here.

"I don't care what they think," he answered. "O Ethel, if you only knew what a delight it is to me to sit and look at you, the hands of a very indulgent master, she was you would not grudge me the indulgence. way. How long such a state of things would is not much to ask, my darling, is it ?" and he placed his hand under her chin, and jurned Col. Bainbridge seemed rather hurt at his up her face to his.

She jerked it away impatiently,

"Ethel ! you are unkind."

ing his seat, and taking possession of the newspaper and a chair on the opposite side of the hearthrug; but if he gave the feeling "Am I? But I have told you so often that I hate to be pulled about. Is it imposa name, it was only to hope that Maggie sible to perform one's duties in the married would not take his wife's words for more than state without it ? I suppose people are differently constituted, but if you want to make His cousin, on her part, was more annoyed

me happy, you will leave me alone." He sighed heavily and moved a few steps turther from her. And then, after a slight pause, he said seriously :

a manner, and wounded for his sake that she "You know (and God is my witness) that I do wish to make you happy; is is my one She took up her work again, and retired to the further end of the room, and brooded great desire, and I suppose I must try and be content not to see it fulfilled in my own way. So long as you love me, Ethel-love and trust in me, dearest-the rest matters little. And so I leave you now to take your luncheon in peace;" and with a cheerful nod he returned might prove; for if she was rude to him-if she did not value his affection, or care to the company in the dining-room.

As soon as he was gone, Lady Ethel jumped to make him happy, there could be no good up from her seat, and rushing to the window, Meanwhile, Lady Ethel did not even seem gazed on the still, cold, wintry scene ontside. It looked like her present life to her.

to observe the defection of her little acquaint-"1 cannot bear it-no, I cannot bear ance of the night before, but, listless and it," was the passionate language of her heart ; unoccupied, reclined in her easy chair in front of the blazing fire, with a screen held and her knitted brow and clenched up before her face, and her large eyes languidhand attested to the strength of that language ; "this horrid place-these horrid people-it is more than any woman can bear. But what can I do? where can I go, away from him? Oh, what a fool I have been. I wish that I was dead !" And then there came a shower of hot tears, which she wiped away as quickly as possible, ! harmonium and took refuge in instrumental lest her discomfiture should become patent to "the people" in the other room; but the music. traces of which, being detected by the anxious eyes of her husband, drew down a loving rebuke upon her, which drove Lady Ethel to her own chamber for the best part of the afternoon.

men sense attributed to him (if any excuse is) membering the talk she had had with her men sense attributed to him (if any excuse is needed for the vagaries of a lover), it must be remembered that Lady Ethel's acceptance of his offer had come on him as such a glad surprise, and so short a period had elapsed since that circumstance, that he had hardly yet realized to himself that they were really man and with her always have prayers at ten o'clock, but they won't take long !" "It is a matter of period had fiscence to me whether they take an hour or ten, for I

"It is a matter of pertect indifference to me whether they take an hour or ten, for I am going to bed. Good sight 1" "Oh I do stay," said Maggie, carnestly, man and wife, and had certainly never thought of exerting any martial influence, or authority over her. He was still her

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"nucle will be so varied." "Mitchel! my darling !" remonstrated her husband, in a low voice. But the pleading tones irritated her, and she rose from her most willing slave and ardent admirer, who woold have gladly served for her as Jacob did seat at once,

for Rachel, and who, on finding himself in sudden and unexpected possession of his coveted treasure, without having had the op-"What nonsense ! . As if one could not do as one chose in such a matter. Colonel Bainportunity to make any love to her before marriage, was taking it out in the most reverential bridge, he so good as to light me a candle, devotion afterwards.

levotion afterwards. C Absurd as most newly-marcied men make The old-fashioned silver candlesticks good themselves, before custom and companionship in a row upon a table ontside the door, and have turned their angels into commonplace seeing that his wife was resolute, he fetched and his conduct was the more remarkable at "Where are you going to ?" demanded and his conduct was the more remarkable at

Mr. Bainbridge, as Lady Ethel advanced towards him with the lighted candle. "To my own room," she replied, haughtily. mudity had been used to wait on and make

"She know that the question denoted oppoaltion, for the bed room candlestick evidence of her design.

"But we are just going to have prayers," he said, quietly.

"I know that, thank you ! but 1 have no desire to be present. Good night."

admiration of her person when she was not His sole reply was gently, but firmly, to take the candlestick from her hand, and speaking, and hung upon her words wo blowing out the candle, to place it on the Ethel was too

angrily, as soon as she had found her tongue. Aunt Letty to the garden, and poor helpless " My dear," replied the old man, "I don't Maggie everywhere, in order that he might again, the assurance that his wife was the rules; but such as they are, I must have them handsomest woman they had ever seen, or complied with. Nothing but sickness can justify a person from not being present at that her figure was most graceful, and her family worship. I cannot compel you to But more than this the honest folks of serve God from your heart, but, as long as tears. Cranshaws could not be prevailed upon to you remain at Cranshaws, you must say, for they rigidly respected truth, and not keep up the appearance of doing so. Here even to flatter the proud bridegroom (whom are the servants, you see ! Now, go back to one and all dearly loved) would they praise your husband like a good girl, and remain Lady Ethel's manners, or disposition, or quiet until prayers are over. I shall not Lady Ethel's manners, or disposition, or affection for himself. For short a time as detain you a quarter of an hour at the outshe had been amongst them, unwilling as they

side." Perhaps Lady Ethel had never been spoken not but be already painfully aware of the fact to in such a manner in her life before. She that whatever end Lady Ethel had had in had been opposed and fought against, but marrying her husband, it had not been the to be completely set down and ordered to do a thing, as though she had been a child, was a complete novelty to her. Amazement at the boldness of her father-in-law, and a gentlewoman's innate desire to avoid anything like an expose before the lower orders. forced her back in silence to her seat, when she sat out the prayers that followed. But it is doubtful if one word of them

reached her ear, far less her heart. She was almost lost the while in rage and

indignation, brooding angrily on the affront she had received, and wondering in what way she could resent it.

Her husband, who was disposed to be al-as offended as herself at his father's curt way of speaking, viewed her acquiescence in his wishes with the greatest surprise, won dering what had come to his high-spirited darling that she should be so meek. But he was not left in doubt. They had scarcely risen from their knees, and the train of servants had not yet filed out of the room, when Lady Ethel, casting a withering glance upon Mr. Bainbridge (which fell perfectly narmless, as the old gentleman was busy placing the markers on his book), and without a single parting salutation to the rest of the company, swept from the apartment. Her husband of course rushed after her, and then the domestics all disappeared, and the Cransnaws' party was left to itself.

whilst it inspired the others with ocntent, had the strange effect of making "Oh Mr. Bainbridge !" exclaimed his wife, in a tone of vexation, as soon as they found Maggie's spirits sink down to zero. She had themselves alone, "what can have induced you to insist upon Lady Ethel remaining to pravers this evening? I am sure that you been employing herself actively all day, studiously avoiding any opportunities of confidence with Miss Lloyd, and hoping to go to have very much offended her, and our dear Thomas into the bargain. Such a pity, so bed as bravely as she rose; but now a deep depression unaccountably took hold of her. too-and upor air wadding She ate her dinner almost in silence, and as do think our guests might be allowed to judge soon as it was concluded, and the ladies had for themselves in these matters," "Then you think very wrongly," was the determined rcply. "I never interfere with the amusements of our guests; they adjourned to the drawing-room, flew to her But here, in a few minutes, she found that may neglect me as much as they choose, Lady Ethel had pursued her. She raised her but as long as they remain here they must eyes, and sickened at the sight of that perfect respect their Maker cutwardly, if not inwardly. And I believe, atter all, that's the beauty, set off by lace and delicate muslin, and hung with the ornaments her husband best way to make them respect me, too." had chosen for her, and Maggie turned her " But Lady Ethel has never been used to gaze away, almost with a shiver, and bent these things," pleaded Mrs. Bainbridge, "and down closely over the pages of Beethoven. she is so young, and"-"She is as old as Maggie, isn't she?" re But her cousin's bride was evidently disturned her husbanl, steraly. "Lizabeth, it is of no use your attempting to argue the matter with me. When I see a god-"How well you play ! Have you had a "Only the organist at Mindon, and a few less young woman-especially the wife lessons occasionally when I have been at Birmingham," replied Maggie, with a des-perate effort to be agreeable. "Do you not sing or play, Lady Ethel?" "No! I have learned, of course; but I of my own son (more's the pity), it is my duty to remind her of hers upon the very first opportunity. How can I tell that I shall live till to-morrow to remind her of it, or she to hear me speak? And as for offendleft it off-I didn't care for it; I don't care ing Thomas, that is quite a secondary confor anything !" with a sudden, deep-drawn zigh. sideration; he ought to be ashamed of himself for having lighted the candlo for her. "O Lady Ethel ! how can you say so?" "It's the truth ! One gets so soon weary of A man who does not know how to guide his everything in this world ;" and the same cxwife aright has no business to be married at pression came over Lady Ethel's face that nll

wicked I am-what evil thoughts I have said Maggie, mournfully, as she lifted her swollen eyes to her sunt's face, "Dear-I am sure you will despise me for saying so-but I wish sometimes that I could have her.

"O Maggie ! is that really true ? You seem to get on so nicely with Ludy Ethel, better than any one else in the house."

"Yes, I know; and I do like her, or rather is Yes, I know; and I do like her, or rather I should like her if ahe were anybody else; and that makes it worse, because I feel so mean. But, annt, I didn't know-I couldn't realize what it would be to see them together, realize what it would be up so them together, and all day long, and I shut out from every, thing-libeems so hard !" and there the kirl broke down again and the small table on which she leaved shook with the violence of her emotion. Miss Lloyd was a good com. forter; she knew when to speak and when to the hold her tongue; and on the present occasing she sat down in silence by her tiere's sile, and waited patiently until she should rene the conversation. "I don't know what you can think of me."

said Maggie, presently, making an effort to keep down her choking sobs, "after all I said about this, and the fine resolutions that I made ; but to act ra though I were indiffer. ent to what is going on around us, is more difficult than I thought it would be."

"You were quite right to make the reso. tions, my child," replied Aunt Letty, quietly; "but 1 should have been very much surprised if you had kept them with out a single drawback; in fact, I should have been disposed, in that case, to doubt whether you had not deceived yourself in fancying you entertained any affection for your cousin. There has been a great strain on your mind during the past few days, and this is the inevitable reaction. You will go on all the more bravely for a little relief."

"Oh ! what comfort it is to tell you anything, Aunt Letty," said Maggie, with a grateful smile struggling through her tears. "Yon always seem to put mat ters staight again. But I have not tell you half my wickedness yet. If I culy disliked her, or was jealous and envious of her, however wrong, you know it would still be natural, but it is much worse than that ! I actually feel annoyed with myseli because I can't dialike her, and because, in spite of all her rudeness to uncle and aunt and cousin Thomas, and her careless way of speaking ci everything serious, I feel my heart drawn towards her in an inexplicable mauner; jus; as though it were possible that we ever could

be friends," "And why is it impossible, my dear ?" "Oh ! I don't know !- but it can never be,

Aunt Letty-it is against nature."

"Granted, Maggie ! but I thought that you and I had pledged ourselves to fight agains: nature. It will be difficult, and sometimes very trying-too trying to endure if you depend upon your own strength-but it is not impossible."

"She does not need me," murmured Maggie. "She has him-she has everything !"

"I cannot echo your words, my dear, for I think that poor Lady Ethel may have great need of you, and that her coming here, and taking a capricious faucy for you alone out of all her new relations, may just be one of those mysterious and inscrutable means by which He furthers His designs. One cannot help seeing what she is-careless, irreligions, and wedded to the things of this world-without that strong love for her husband which might prove her safeguard whilst passing through it. May not God have thrown you two tugether (who are so well suited by sex and age to become friends) in order that you may exert a whole some influence on each other; she by fortify ing your strength under trial, and you by showing her that under no circumstances can a Christian's life be an unhappy one ?"

"O aunt ! you expect more of me than I am able to perform.

" Not so, Maggie, for 1 expect you to do nothing by yourself."

"But, Aunt Letty, I know that He is always ready to hear and answer prayer ; but these petty feelings, these writched paltry jeal ousies, and mean heart-burnings at another's gain-they do appear so utterly opposed to everything we have heard of Him; so foreign to His purity and sanctity of life, that I feel sometimes as though it must be a desecration of His Holiness, even to name them to Him ! It is impossible that He can sympathise in the grosser passions of this earth." "Maggie, my dear, think what you are saying. You are notually contradicting the Bible, which teaches us that we cannot have one feeling which He has not felt before us." "But, Aunt Letty, you don't mean to say

# Yours truly, W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

A. J. WINTE, Limited. A. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentlemen-1 am now using Seigel's Syrup for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one atflicted with indigestion. Yours truly WM. DURKE.

SOUTH BAY, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885. Sourni Bar, Onk., Dec. 7, 1885. Sir.,—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and con-stipation of the lowels, vomiting food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief. I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving

relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged, and it was withlittle faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some

Ittle time to stop the voniting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved. I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach compl unts. I can give you the names of several others if you

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer. LEWIS WALBANK

South Bay, Ontario. Proprietors : A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far

ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreol. For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

A divorce case is soon to come up in a Maine court, the outgrowth of a trifling all such presumptuous ideas into the backquarrel between a man and his wife twentytwo years ago. Since that day, although living together, neither has spoken to the other, until a few weeks, when, in the excitement of house-cleaning, the woman said to the man : "Where's the nails?" The man looked at the woman calmly, and did not answer.

## A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAR BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send h Celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debilli y, Loss of Vitalicy, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphle in scaled envelope with full particul s mailed free. Write them at once.

A Louisville lady says that milliners are the sharpest dealers on earth, and suit their prices to their customers' pocketbooks. She knows, for, after trying vainly to buy a bon-net for less than the \$25 asked, she went home and described the bonnet to her servant, who went to the shop and bought it for \$12.

# NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaio Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Devility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with ful information, etc., mailed free by ad dressing Voltaio Belt Co., Marshall, Mich

Doctors in China charge from 5 to 10 cents a visit, and are said to be kept exceedingly busy.

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885. A. J. WHITE, Limited. *Gentemen*—Your medicine is just what is needed here for oisordred liver. When 1 was in Loadon the doctors there said I was a "gono man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came across Seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hope. Yours traite. Birmingham.

It seemed so unnatural to see the pensive, indolent beauty, in her cashmere and swan's-down, reclining in the library at Cranshaws, and to remember that she was Cousin Thomas's wife-really his own property, who could never again be separated in thought or dead from him-that Maggie wandered off more than once in a dream of things quite different from what they were, and had to recall herself with a sigh to the reality of life.

It was not long before the news that Lady Ethel had descended to the library spread through the house, and Mrs. Bainbridge and Miss Lloyd hastened to offer their congratulations on her re-appearance. Anxious to make the best of everything they had tacitly , greed to ignore the unfavorable impression of the night before, and came in brimful of ordial greeting and kindly solicitude,-Mrs. Bainbridge being even brave enough to address her daughter-in-law by the familiar appellation of "my dear." "Well, my dear ! and how do you feel

yourself by this time ? Our poor Thomas has been quite anxious on your account; but I hope you are none the worse for your iourney.

The good, affectionate creature, who would have taken a dairymaid who was honored by her son's love to her arms, came forward briskly, with the evident intention of folding Lady Ethel in a maternal embrace, had not the look with which she was saluted driven ground.

The occupant of Mr. Bainbridge's armchair, whilst her husband rose immediately to his feet in deference to his mother's presence, opened her big blue eyes at the greeting as though it considerably surprised her, murmu-ed something in raply about being "much obliged," and "much the same as usual," and-retained her comfortable position.

The want of politeness was too marked to pass unnoticed. Every one looked uneasy, and poor Mrs. Bainbridge, who was the humblest nature possible, and the last person in the world to exact unnecessary homage, perceiving the slight shown her. turned red, and immediately directed her attention to her son, who, flushing up to the roots of his hair, began to talk very loud and very fast in a loyal attempt to cover an action which had discomfited them all. All, that is to say, except the perpetrator of

the deed, who remained perfectly passive and unconcerned amidst the general confusion, only interrupting the conversation every now and then to peevishly desire " Colonel Bainbridge' to stir the fire, or bring her a footstool, or porform any one of a dozen little offices which

she could have done just as well for herself, though he never would have permitted her to do so.

"Will Lady Ethel come into luncheon ?" demanded Mrs. Bainbridge, as the meal was announced. The question was put to her son, she did not venture to address the bride again.

"Oh, I think so ! You will come, my dearest, will you not ?" "No thanks; I will have it in here. It is

not worth while to leave the fire."

"Of course not, it you prefer to remain

# CHAPTER XXII.

LADY ETHEL IS TAKEN TO TASK. It may be remembered that Miss Lloyd, when speaking to Maggie Henderson of posed for conversation. Colonel Bainbridge's amiable qualities (in those days when both thought the girl would music master ?" have been her cousin's choice in marriage). said that "Thomas" was as good and steady as to be competent to be the guide of any young woman; and that they had no doubt but that he would render his wife happy.

And so far as Colonel Bainbridge's true character went, the trust was perfectly justifiable. Moral, from a sense of right as well as refinement ; just, because h's houer was founded on a rock ; firm, because he possessed both sense to form an opinion and courage to maintain it, his was a mind on which a weak mind might lean for support, and never fear to find its prop give way beneath it. His muscular frame and splendid physique were but types of his strong will, as welt known in the army as he was himself; and those who saw him intimately could never doubt but that he would be always master in his own house as he was amongst his soldiers. At the same time, no one assumed less power (the really powerful seldom do assume it), or was more silent on the subject of management, or the difference between the intellects of men and women, than Colonel Bainbridge.

On the contrary, a stranger might well have imagined that all his convictions leant the other way.

Good tempered and unselfish to a degree, and conscious of his superior strangth, he was just the sort of man to permit the woman whom he loved to go any length with him ; as a huge Newfoundland or mastiff may often be seen quietly suffering the impotent attacks of a snappish little terrier, without thinking it worth his while to do more than smile at

them "The woman whom he loved," I said, but I ought to have added, and whom he imagined loved him in return ; for with all his great honest nature, overflowing with the apacity of devotion, Thomas Bainbridge was too proud to cast down his heart to be trampled on for ever, let the feet be never so small, and white, and delicate, that crushed life out.

He loved well and he loved blindly; but, for that very reason, it would be a more dangerous game to attempt to tear the band. age from his eyes than from those of other men, for he had not hands that could be easily persuaded to tie it on again. And, therefore, had Lady Ethel at that period had ing-room table, until the entrance of t any true friend by her side, he would have gentlemen made the conversation generol. warned her that in fencing with those two weapons, coldness and caprice, she was sounding the death knell of all future happinessboth for her husband and herself. But she was friendless, and he in no condition to be easily alarmed, for at this time his life, strange to say, appeared to him a paradise. He was too much in love even to perceive her coldness,

To reconcile this statement with the ccm-

Here the discussion ended, and though neither bride nor bridegroom reappeared that evening, it was not renewed amongst them.

Lady Ethel continued to attend family worship whenever she was down stairs; though she seemed to take delight in behaving as badly as sho possibly could during its continuance ; and the slightest reproof from the lins of her husband, or father in law, invariably made her worse instead of better.

Yet, she never forgave the old man for the rebuke he had administered to her pridenot, that is to say, until her forgiveness. as far as this world is concerned, was, to all intents and purposes, valueless.

# CHAPTER XXIII.

# A NOBLE RESOLUTION.

It was two days after this event that Aunt Letty, going unexpectedly into Maggie Henderson's bed-room, was surprised to find her in a deluge of tears.

Surprised, because during those days. whilst Lady Ethel had been barely polite to Mrs. Bainbridge and herself, and pertinaciously disrespectful to her father-in-law (a circumstance which the old man felt more than he cared to acknowledge), she had been even cordial in her manner towards Maggie, much more so than she was to her husband : and Miss Lloyd had begun to hope that a friendship between the two girls might help to or any man to whom you were equally indi-eradicate all feelings of jealousy from the ferent ?" mind of her niece.

But she was crying now, as though her heart would break, as though hers were the weakest nature possible, and she had never made that heroid resolution to take up her cross and bear it manfully.

"Maggie, my dear, is it anything new?" demanded Miss Lloyd, half fearfully, as her footsteps were arrested by the sight of the it could be quite so bad as that." Exercise girl's grief.

"Oh no ! Aunt Letty. Why did you come here to catch me just now? I bear it so badly-so very badly-1 am quite ashamed of

myself !" "Badly, my darling ! and when I have been thinking you so brave !" "That is because you don't know ho

that you suppose"-And Maggie's reverence was too great to allow her to complete the sentence.

"I suppose nothing, dear ; but 1 believe what 1 have read. Although the details given us of our Lord's life are few, I know that He was perfect Man, as well as perfect God, and tempted in every point, like as we are, though without sin. And are not these trials of the affections, Maggie, amongst the com monest temptations that fall to men ? There is not a man in the world, let him be the greatest saint that ever lived, that has not had, in some shape or other, to struggle against the impulses of his heart, and olda to fight long and hard; to die, sword in hand, before he could overcome the enemy. And is it probable that He, who bore all out sins and griefs in His own person, should have escaped or overlooked what is to His creatures, perhaps, their deepest source of trouble?

"I never thought of that," said Maggie, softly; "but 'tis very sweet to believe that He has felt it, and can make allowances. Aunt Letty, you have made the burden lighter. He has lifted up the other end again. I can go on now."

"My child, I know you will, and bravely. And what about poor Lady Ethel, Maggie?" "Why should you call her 'pcor?" She appears so rich to me,"

Because, just now, you are not capable of judging. To me she seems the poorest creature I have met for many a day. She has just-nothing.

"I am sure that she has all his heart." "And values it as much as you would that

of her maid. Maggie, I must repeat it, with all her wealth and beauty and nobility of birth, and the affection of her husband, Lady Ethel is a pauper."

"If so, she is a willing one ; for she has but to put out her hand and grasp it all.' "That does not follow, because love it not compulsory. How should you find it, Maggie, were you to give yourself in marriage this very day to one of the young Appleton,

"But, sunt, you know that I couldn't that, under present circumstances, it would

be impossible to me." "Yes, dear, I do know it; but to some women it is not impossible, and in that fact may lie a solution to the mystery.' . :

"But that is a very, very sad suggestion on your part, Aunt Letty. 1 never thought

"Remember that I know no facts, my dear, and that I am only speaking upon supposition. But of one thing I am certuin from whatever cause it may arise, Lady Ethel is not happy. She is an orphon, who deed not appear to have any regrets for the home she has left, and certainly is disappointed with the one she has come to, and there seen

Maggie had ceased playing now, though she retained her seat at the harmonium. "I think," she continued, in a low voice lest she should be overheard by Mrs. Bainbridge and Miss Lloyd, "that it is best when we are not too happy in this world; that possessing all that our hearts desire must be so apt to make us cling to this life, and look upon death as an evil instead of a blessing

Don't you find it so ?" with a timid appeal in the direction of her companion.

Ethel, struck by her manner.

Lady Ethel yawned. "Oh! for the matter of that, I don't think it much signifies whether we are dead or alive. Do play something lively ; I don't like that organ-thing half so well as the piano ;" and walking away from the instrument, she turned over the books that lav on the drawing-room table, until the entrance of the

But as the evening progressed, Colonel Bainbridge became manifestly uneasy, and as ten o'clock struck he was almost nervous. Lady Ethel looked up from a book of photographs on which she was employed to watch the footman placing a row of chairs in regular order at the other end of the room, and demanded sharply-

"What is all that arrangement for ?" "For prayers," said Maggie, softly, re-

# JUNE 30, 1886

# THE TRU" WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

be but little confidence between her and upon her under lip, and the tears rose to to be based. There is only one person here her eyes, though she dashed them impatiently with whom she feels disposed to make friends, away. ind batween that person and herself there is barrier; a natural barrier, though not an barrier; a natural Darrier, though not an nauperable one. Maggie, my darling, darceay for a while it will make rour trial harder to you; but if you rould resolve, as far as in you lies, to be found to this poor girl. I believe that you might do her good, and in the end you will Tiel happier for it. It may not be the pre-tiel happier for it. Ju may not be the pre-pise way in which you anticipated suffering, cheerfully, you made no bargain as to which road you should go." bit when you promised to carry your cross

There was a short pause, during which the There was a short pause, during which the girl was gasing straight out of the window, and striving to make up ber mind.

and striving versive," she answered presently, in 4 I do resolve," she answered presently, in a firm, low voice : " I will put no further a firm, low voice; it will put no inther restraint upon my impulses, but let my heart open as wide as it naturally will towards her, and try to gain her confidence in re-

"It is a noble resolution, Maggie,,' said Miss Lloyd, "and it will bring its own reward. In sounding the depths of another suffering heart, you will forget to look so closely upon the wounds of your own."

# CHAPTER XXIV.

MAGGIE PLEADS HER COUSIN & CAUSE. Maggie kept her word; and during the pext few days, by reason of following freely the dictates of her frank nature, made such progress in her intimacy with her cousin's wife, that Lady Ethel, selfishly un-observant of the feelings or wishes of others, k p: her constantly by her side, and in a conising manner openly expressed to her percontaing manner opency expression to her the dissatisfaction she experienced with everything at Cranshaws.

Indeed, Maggie, and the German maid, Louise (who, to Mrs. Bainbridge's great dislike, she would continually send for to attend upon her in the general sitting-room, where they carried on lengthy conversations in German, intelligible to none but themselves), were the only indi-viduals with whom Lady Ethel condescended to exchange more than the commonest civili tics of social life.

But Maggie, notwithstanding the interest she took in everything that concerned her consin, and her desire to please him, found enforced friendship with his wife to be no sinecure, and had it not been for her resoluti n, and the encouragement she received from her Aunt Letty, would often have felt tempted to retreat from her former stundinger und.

For, in the first place, Colonel Bainbridge, whose eyes were beginning to be opened to the fact that Lady Ettel might conduct hersrif with greater civility towards the members of his family, was so charmed to find that, n twithstanding her behaviour, one of them, at least, continued cordial with her, that he took to thanking Maggie for her kindness, and imparting little confidences to and constantly disorganized; and, worse her concerning his bride and his devotion to than all, the incumbent was an old man. of the her, which were naturally very painful for old school, who took no interest in trying to the girl to listen to.

[And, on the other hand, Lady Ethel so often made remarks derogatory to her husband or his relations in Maggie's hearing, w i h she felt herself compelled to comment on, that more than once their intimacy had been on the point of being rup-tured; for, notwithstanding the fancy she had taken for her, my heroine's inclinations were subservient to her pride, and it often cost her young friend more pain than any one but herself could calculate, to summon up courage to utter the remonstrance which she felt she had no right to withhold. And yet, though Lady Ethel was often indignant, and more than once seriously offendad at her boldness, after a few hours she in. variably came back to Maggie's side again, with the petulant declaration that she was the only creature in Cranshaws fit to speak to.

When Sunday came round, the bride refused to go to church with the rest of the family. This was not so remarkable a cir- graphy, or underground railways, were all

and a second second

away. "If it is the case, it is not my fault," she answered presently, in a husky voice.

"Oh yes, it is ! in a great measure, replied Maggie, emboldened by the mood of her com-panion ; " for instance, Lady Ethel, the name by which you call him, it sounds so strangeto uplike what most wive- do."

"I care nothing about most wives," re joined Lady Ethel, growing colder as Maggie entrenched upon the privilege she had gained ; "it is his proper name. I believe."

"No, not for you ! You, who are the per son he cares for most in all the world. And you !'

But this was going a step too far.

"Indeed ! I shall do no such thing ; a nasty common name, only fit for stablemen and ploughboys. I hats the very sound of it ! If his parents wanted to hear his name called all over the house, they ought to have given him a decent one ?"

"It was his grandfather's," said Maggie,

indignantly. "Yes? I didn't know he had had a grandfather," was the bride's reply. Maggie was silent for a moment, and then

the full force of the sarcasm striking her, she colored violently, and rising to her feet, retreated some distance from her companion. "O Lady Ethel ! you are cruel," she said,

in a low voice, "you are worse than cruel-why did you ever marry him ?"

"Maggie, my dear, the carriage is round and your uncle is waiting," said Miss Lloyd, putting her bead in at the door; and, without another word, the girl joined her friends, leaving Lady Ethel to answer to herself, as bet she might, the question she had put to

# CHAPTER XXV.

her.

# SISTER MARGARET.

The drive to church that morning was not an exhilarating one, for Maggie was unusually silent, and Colonel Bairbridge, who rode on horseback by the side of the carriage, scarcely opened his lips.

Neither of them could shake off the depression occasioned by Lady Ethel's words, and yet each was loyally afraid to confess it to the other by so much as a look.

The church at Mindon was one of those unpretending structures which are to be found plentifully scattered over the land of Scotland, where, although the liturgy of the Church of England is ostensibly performed, it has be come so imbued by the example of Presbyterianism on one side, and Dissent on the other, as to be little superior to the services of those communions. Everything about it, in fact, had gone to sleep. The building itself, fast-locked from Sunday to Sunday, was so damp and cold when it was opened, that none but the strong and hearty ventured to worship in it; the village choir was ignorant, unruly, than all, the incumbent was an old man, of the improve the reigning state of things, but thought that what had satisfied their forcthought that what had satisfied their forc- Patrick's meeting and refusing to join in calling fathers should satisfy them, and that the less the meeting held last night. He proved himself alterations that were made or primitive customs revived in the service of the church the better. And yet he was a man of lively temperament, who had a keen curiosity for learning all that went on in the world, and rubbed his hands with astisfaction whenever his newspaper informed him of some new discovery in science, some idea brought to perfection, or patent put within the reach of all; and chuckling to his wife, would say, " thet was the way to do it ; that was the way to get on ;" and the world was a very different world from what it had been when he was young ; yet when his eye lit on reports of Ritual Commissioners, or accounts of the actions brought in various quarters by those in-dustrious fleas, the members of the Church Associations, he altered his tune altogether. Improvements in steamships, electric tele-

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

# (From our own Correspondent.)

OFTAWA, June 19,-Irishmen at the Capital Orrawa, dune 19.—Irishmen at the Capital may well feel proud of the response made last night to the call for a meeting of the friends of Home Rule. Over \$500 were subscribed on the spot to the 1-ish parliamentary fund. The meeting wat not so targe in numbers as it was representative in character, so that it may be fairly present that the amount mentioned will be quadrupled in a few days. Senstor R.W. Scott orequised the chair. There were no attimute at be quadrupled in a few days. Sensior R. W. Scott occupied the chair. There were no attempts at speech-making. It was felt by all present that the time for oratorical appeals had passed; that he would be so pleased if you were to call him the time for bratch and business had come. It "Thomas!" with a coaxing little amile; "you will, dear Lady Ethel! now, won't you ?" present go about the matter in hand. But there was an earnestress, a determination, a buoyant confidence in every face, which showed what all felt—that success was at last within their grasp, that all now needed was a long pall, a strong ull, a pull all together, and Home Rule or Ireland would be an accomplished fact in a few months. Committees were ap-pointed to canvass the city and surrounding marinhes and report at a future day. It was also parishes and report at a future day. It was also decided to forward the subscriptions to the old country, £100 st a time, as it is subscribed. It was gratifying to see that, on the grand question of Home Rule, there was no difference of sentiment, Liberals and Conservatives vieing with each other in forwarding the good work. In spite of the unworthy conduct of the government, the Home Rule Conservatives who support it are constrained to fall into line, and, by sub-scribing to the Nationalist Election Fund, take ground in opposition to their leaders.

# NR. P. RASKERVILLE

has a letter in the Citizen to day in which he claims that the report of what he said at a most. ing of the St. Patrick's Society was "misrepreseated by some members of the society as no reporters were pre-ent." He and the members of the society can settle that point between them, but it is somewhat curious that he should have not required the journals which published what he calls mirrepresentation to give a true version of what occurred. Mr. Baskerville also challenges your Ottawa correspondent to "throw off the mask, give his name and meet me (Mr. B.) face to face before a public meeting." Your correspondent is sorry he can-pot oblige Mr. Ba kerville on this occa sion whatever he may do on some other. It is no part of a journalist's business to enter the ring with every one who feels himself argrieved at being treated accord-ing to his public acts, and criticized, as pub-lic men must submit to be criticized. Your lic men nust submit to be criticized. Your correspondent has not hesitated in the past to substantiate by voice what he had uttered by by pen, nor will he fear to do so again

# WHEN HE CONSIDERS IT PROPER.

He promised, when Mr. Baskerville spoke of holding a public meeting to explain his (Mr. B's) conduct, that it would be faithfully re-ported in THE POST. Nothing could be fairer thar that. But Mr. Bakerville says if your that that, But MR. Bakerville Rays if your correspondent does not meet him on the platform "all that can be done is to brand him a coward, hypocrite and traitor of the worst kind." Mr. Baskerville may use all the foul language he knows how to use. Perhaps he likes the "brand" so well that he would like to see others wearing it. He showed he was a coward by running away from the St. a hypocrite by doing one thing at the St. Patrick's Society meeting and accusing the mem-bers of the Society of misrepresenting him in the press while asserting that he did another thing in his published letter. He also proved himself a traitor by upheld-ing the cause of the traitors who opposed Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution in Parliament. But let Mr. Baskerville possess his soul in pationce. A time is fast approaching when he and the men with whom he has allied himself shall be arraigned at the bar of public opinion.

will be in order, he shall not have cause to complain of not being met, however much he may have to regret it. Another point in Mr. Baa-kerville's letter requires attention. He complains of having been misrepresented, yet, with the printed words before him, he maliciously mis-represents a rassage in one of my letters. He accuses me of saying that "those who wished to accuse the destination of the second state see Mr. Costigan honored should get the death of dogs." There is a lie, a lie so barefaced, so casily refuted, that it admits of neather excuse for palliation. The passage occurs in the letter of June 14th, and is as follows:-""Tho Irish "traitors who coted with him (Mr. Costigan), "because all of them were applicants to the "Government for favors by which they intend-"Government for favors by which they intend-United States we are tolerably secure, but, once see Mr. Costigan honored should get the death of dogs." There is a lie, a lie so barefaced, so easily refuted, that it admits of neather excuse or palliation. The passage occurs in the letter of June 14th, and is as follows :—" Tho Irish "traitors who voted with him (Mr. Costigan), <sup>4</sup> ed to secure positions or put money in their <sup>5</sup> pockets. This has been proved in the <sup>6</sup> case of each one of the traitors, and can <sup>6</sup> be reproved whenever necessary. Can men <sup>6</sup> thus guilty complain of being harshly treated? <sup>7</sup> Rather should they not thank heaven for <sup>6</sup> haine to ff or casely ? Battar Teichmen than "naturer suction they not thank heaven for "being let off so easily? Better Irishmen than "they have died a dog's death for crimes less "hemous than theirs." There is the entire pas-sage which Mr. Baskerville has vindictively

incidents of Irish history for the last 18 yesrs, nor of the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell by Mr. Gladstone. However, if Mr. Mackintosh has been converted to Mr. Blake's view of Homo Rule since he voted against it in Parliament I, for one, am not inclined to find fault. It is Home Ruler. It has been hard work to con-vince them but it is gratifying to know they have been convinced at last. If they have been brought to this desirable frame of mind through kindly regard for the Irish vote, I can only tell them that their conversion comes too late and that there is--

"A wespon that comes down as still As spowflakes fail upon the sod; But executes a freeman's will As lightning does the will of God; And from its force, nor doors, nor incks, Can shield you; "its the ballot box."

OTTAWA, June 21.-The result of the election in Nova Sco is has had the most astonishing effect on the political life of the country. Like the earthquake that, in Central America the other day, suck a city while the inhabitants the huge, unwieldy, but now tottering fabric of confederation. The expedient of am bitions, unscrupulons politicians, was established by misrepresentation, force, f and, bribery and, like all unions consummated by unholy means, it has turned out miserably.

## UTTER OOLLAPSE

can only be averted by a complete reversal of the base Tory idea of confederation and the no less complete abandonment of Tory methods of government. It may be that Nova Scotia has with their capacity nor with their resources. British connection, valuable in many ways, did not give them all they needed, but they had a developing commerce, a low tariff and cheap government. Confederation promised business expansion without increased burdens. Such conditions could have been achieved had there been men at the head of affairs less ambitious of

#### HONORS AND WEALTH.

But they were carried away with the magnifi-cont ides of uniting all British North America in one Dominion. This vast scheme opened up illimitable possibilities of wealth and greatness, and the Tory leaders have made the most of them. If their great have made the host of the lowest titles in the gift of the Queen, it has not been for lack of subserviency to English munisters. That they are wealthy is a consolation, mercial, extradition, naturalization and copy-right treaties. These are measures of national darkened by the reflection that its acquisition will not bear investigation. To Canadians struggling to make a living and pay taxes, facts like these are not particularly grateful. But what have we really got ? In a business age Government affairs must be regulated by age Government affairs must be regulated by business standards. Let us see. A disjointed string of isolated provinces, each of which was confessedly too poor and too weak to stand alone, have been welded together by a raper compact without elasticity. On the little pro-vincial Oseas has been piled the Pilion of the Dominion. Expenses of the Government have been immended on the file while been increased over twenty fold, while population has not even doubled ! To support this vast hurden taxation in every possible way had to be imposed, till it has resulted in commercial isolation, a debauched electorate, a corrupt parliament. and

#### COVERNMENT BY BRIBERY.

shall be arraigned at the bar of public opinion. I utterly refuse to permit this question to be narrowed down to A PERSONAL WRANGLE between him and me. When the time comes that, in the natural progress of events, discus-ting their wealth secure. The wild race of Tory parliamentarians to grab some-thing for "The Boy," so openly, scanda-lously pursued of late, is merely the eagor attempt of the rank and file to imitate the ex-ample of their leaders. As in the rush of a It would be magness to suppose such a state ample of their leaders. As in the rush of a panic-striken crowd in a burning thestre or a

considered to be in himself all that is needed to save the party from destruc-tion. There are many, however, who do not Rule since he voted against it in Parliament I, for one, am not inclined to find fault. It is astonishing how fast such as he are becoming converted. After a while everyboly will be a Home Ruler. It has been hard work to con-vince them but its gratifying to know they have been convinced at last. If they have been brought to this desirable frame of mind through to wards men whose scharagier and record rise regard the valuable doctor as competent to act towards men whose charaster and record give reasonable have of reform in the management of public affairs. Sir Charles Tupper is not one of these. His warmest admirer dare not claim for him even so good a certificate in

and it is stated that he will shortly change places with Sir Adolphe Caron. Sir Charles in the role of the Minister of dilitis would be the role of the Alinster of Hinds would be curious, but as it is possible that that branch of the public service is likely to have the expenditure of considerable money in the near future, he will doubtless find opportunities for the display of his peculiar talents in the new sphere. Caron complains that were going about the r usual avocations in accustomed fancied sceurity, the crash in Nova Scotia shows how flimsy are the foundations on which Toryism has raised upon him by the late rebellion, and the chauge but who is perhaps the one man who could be least spared by Sir John.

# THE YOUNG LIBERALS CONVENTION.

boldly spoken the secret thought of other members of the union. But like the man who married a widow with the hope that she might die, they find, as he found, that he had but initiated the fool overestimated. We may be on the eve of a as he found, that he had but imitated the fool who hanged himself with the hope that some one would cut him down. The man who married the widow dued; the man who hanged himself was cut down, but he was dead. When the confederation idea was advanced there was a natural movement going on for enlarged politi-cal life in all the provinces. What they really wanted was enlarged trade. Their dealings with foreign constricts was not commensurate with their curveity movie their resources. needed at home. Abroad we require commer-cial recognition. These two great principles cial recognition. These two great principles involve all that the people will look for in the declarations of the Laberal party. Douht-less we may expect to find at the convention enthusiasts, each ready to ride his own peculiar hobby anuck in the assembly, but they will have to be taken in hand. But there must be no limits placed upon discussion. It is wight in discussion the foture discussion. It is right, in discussing the future of the country, that all sides of opinion should be heard, but decisions for immediate action should be based on what is really within the region of practical politics. For instance, it would be absurd as well as impeditic to demand Canadian independence, while it would be wise and proper to insist on the right of Canada to make her own com

# independence which Canada cannot dispense with much longer. In fact COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE ! GOVERNMENT REFORM !

PROVINCIAL BIGHTS ! should be the cry of the Liberals when they go to the country. Depending on these we have questions of less importance, but the settlement of which is of urgent necessity in order to secure the harmonius working of the federal system. The principal of these are :--

Manhood suffrage. Abolition of canvassing at elections. Purification of Parliament, Reform or abolition of the Senate. Readjustment of the tariff. Civil Service Reform. Better arrangement of constituencies, with a

All these are questions which demand imme-diate attention. They traverse the whole field of Canadian politics. As it would be useless to look to the party now in power for a solution of these questions in a manner agreeable to the wants and wishes of the people, we must turn to the Liberals, and we have a right to demand from them a clear enunciation of principles, and a practical statement of how they propose to bring about the needed reforms. At the present moment the feeling in the

neither in mind, heart or pocket ware all the provinces to secrete. Certainly she would not raise a finger to coerce any one of them to re-main. This indifference to confederation amounts in some quarters to dislike, a feeling that has been increased to a dangerous extent by the extravagance, corruption and despotism of the Tory power at Ottawa. A change of government by which fair play would be allowed the provinces and the fearful strain of federal have a good effect and lesen existing dissatis-faction. Under Liberal suspices a fiscal reform could be brought about, for there can be no doubt that England would not resist a serious this respect as Sir John. However, it appears demand from the Government of this country to that he is the best card the Tories have to play. | regulate its own foreign commerce by treaty, and regulate its own foreign commerce by treaty, and if necessary form a commercial units with the Unitsed States. The atability of the Kmpiru and the prosperity of the Dominion would be secured by such a policy, a policy which it would be folly to expect the Tories of either Hughand or Canada to adopt. The leaders of the Liberal party ought to speak out boldly on this point. There should be no besitancy or half-hearted-ness. If they know what they are about and the true direction in which policies which all the true direction in which political success lies, the line is straight before them. Let them go would be a benefit. Besides it is the turn of a French Canadian to have a taste of life in London, and who is so fitted to shine in court circles as the honorable and gallant Cana-dian Minister of War? A nother Cabinet thange mentioned is the transfer of Mr. Bowell to the Ministry of Rsilways and Canals. This would news ene. It must give a reasonable hope of seem to point to the long mooted retirement of unterial advantage, or, to put it plainly, it must Mr. Pope, whose health is really very precarious, assure the people that it will put money in their pockets by facilitating trade and developing in-dustry. This is what was romised by the National Policy. The failure thereof should teach the Liberals to look further for the means for securing these objects. A National Policy should be such in fact as well as name. A country that is not a nation caunci have a National Policy. Were Canada a nation she would soon have a National Policy.

placency, under the belief that she would suffer

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS,

lately concluded, have raised some questions that will have to be solved some way if these biennial tests of fitness of young men and women for the public service are to con-tinue. There are now some fifteen hua-dred persons who have passed and received certificates of fitness for employment in the civil services. This number is vastly out of proportion to the number that it is possible to absorb. Even supposing all varancies were supplied from passed candidates, not more than two hundred could be taken in per year, while more than three times that number pass annually. Every one of these thinks he is en-titled to engagement, and the consequence is the creation of a large class of dissatisfied persons who have been driven from other pursuits by the tempting hope of Government employby the tempting hope of covernment employ-ment, which means provision for life in easy, aristocratic situations. Toobviate this difficulty it is proposed to hold only one instead of two examinations in a year. This, it is thought, would reduce the number of candidates, while the fact that so few comparatively obtain the object of their studies will prevent many whose necessities are momediate from waving time in a doubtful pursuit. The real trouble with the Civil Service is that it has never been placed on a sound, business footing. In spite of the Statute nepotism, reigns supreme. Appoint-ments for political reasons were the rule instead

of being the exception. Each succeeding minister foists his relatives into the service and promotes them regardless of efficiency. At the same time there is a regular accretion of officials from England. Every Governor Generat leaves, behind him a score or so of dependen a responsibility for whose future he manages to transfer from his own and his friends' cars to that of the Dominion. Besides these influences the deputy ministers and the heads of many branches are surrounded by little family compacts which resist all efforts of outsiders to obtain a foothold within circles which they insolently regard as their own preserves. Nothing short of a clean sweep, *a la* Goneral Jackson, can reform the Civil Service of Canada. The superannuation list has also been made into a gigantic abuse. There are many men in the prime of life enjoying pensions while filling other lucrative offices. Merit, conscientious discharge of duty, has no chance in the race for promotion with favoritism. The natural consequence is perfunctory, slovenly work with intrigue, jealousy, heart-burning, clerks rutting obstac'es in each other's way, and in the way of public business, all resulting in a general game

of cross purposes, vexation and confusion.

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oumstance, because the church was three miles distant, and the road to it a very rough one; but whilst discussing the subject with her husbrad in Maggie's presence, she spoke so rudely and bitterly to him, that Colonel Bainbridge, who had kept his patience won-derfully thitherto, suddenly flushed up to his temples with displeasure, and quitted the room without another word.

As the door closed behind him, Lady Ethel laughed. "He's in a nice temper, isn't he, to go to

church? I hope his pssim-singing will do him good. I am sure he needs it."

Maggie did not know what to reply. She was standing at the window, in her bonnet and shawl, waiting for the carriage to come round ; and she had been shocked to hear the tone in which Lady Ethel spoke to her hus band. Colonel Bainbridge had turned once and appealed to her; and the look of pain in his face had been so great, that the tears had rushed to her eyes at the sight of it, and prevented her from answering. And still, abe was feeling the disgrace and shame to him so deeply, that she could hardly trust her voice to say what she thought of the scene which had just taken place.

"Well, Maggie ! sre you sulking up in that corner? Why don't you speak? Which side will you declare for, Colonel Bainbridge's or mine?

"I never will declare for a wife against her husband, Lady Ethel, and especially so good a husband as my cousin is to you.'

"Dear, dear !" exclaimed the bride, sarcastically, though she changed color and looked uncomfortable at the rebuke, "you quite affect me. Under whom have you been studying the duties of married life so closely ?"

But sarcasm was a weapon with which Maggie Henderson had no idea of fencing ; it was so completely opposed to every phase of her character ; and she answered Lady Etbel's retort by coming suddenly to the spot where she was sitting, and kneeling down beside her-

"Dear Lady Ethel! you will think me very bold to say so, but you know that you have been wrong. Why do you not love him more? What has he done that you should make him so unhappy ?'

The wet, innocent brown eyes, with their true expression, were gazing earnestly into hors, and Lady Ethel forgot, or was too much astonished, to be angry. But she turned hor own eyes uneasily away.

"I don't mean to make him unhappy. I have a right to say what I think. Colonel Bainbridge and I perfectly understand each other."

"But why claim your right when you see it hurts his feelings ; he is so good, so tender, and so gentle with all weaker things "-here the speaker's voice slightly faltered, but quickly recovered itself-" and he loves you so much that I am sure there could never be the shadow of a diagreement between you, if you treated him more kindly."

"Kindly ! what nonsense you are talking, What do you know about such Maggie ! things?'

"I can see that he is not happy, Lady Ethel-and neither are you.'

It was a desperate thing to say to such a woman ; but Maggie felt as though the case were desperate, and her words had a totally different effect to what she anticipated.

Lady Ethel's white teeth closed cruelly list of medicinal agents,"

right-they were for the use and convenience of man, and to further the commerce and comfort of this precions world in which we live ; but to toil and spend money, and endure persecution for the sake of making the love of worshipping God come more home to the senses, and take deeper root in the hearts of sinners, was quite another thing in the eyes of the incombent of Mindon, and directed his thoughts perhaps too rudely to the damp litile church from which he derived his income, the rough choir who sung all out of tune, and the old sermons, now yellow with age, which, year after year, he monotonously poured into the ears of his sleepy congrega tion without making the least palpable differ-

ence in its behavior. Foolish fellows ! foolish fellows !" he would exclaim, meaning of course, not the Church Association party ; "why cannot they be content to leave matters as they have always been ? We'l, my dear ! for my part, I cannot feel sufficiently thankful that I am

### out of all that kind of thing !" (To be continued.)

# "HAIL ! HORRORS, HAIL !"

# is an expression of Milton regarding the "infernal world." It is not too much to say that those who suffer from catarrh would thus express themselves about that disease. Torture and despair mark their daily exist-Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprietors

have for years made a standing offer in all the newspapers of \$500 for an incurable case. It speedily subdues all bad smells, is thoroughly cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing in its effects.

A North Carolina gnines hen had a nest in a hedge row. A crow discovered it, and after trying in vain to break an egg with its beak, clutched one in its claws, and, flying up forty or fifty feet in the air, let it fall, and thus accomplished its purpose.

Holloway's Pills .- Though good health is preferable to high honor, how regardless people often are of the former-how covetous of the latter ! Many sufier their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached, through ignorance of the facility afforded by these incomparable Pills of checking the first untoward symptoms of derangement, and rein-stating order without interfering in the least with their pleasure or pursuits. To the yonug especially it is important to maintain the highest digestive efficiency, without which the growth is stunted, the muscles become lax, the frame feeble and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy that none save the most thoughtless would permit it to sap the springs cf life

An elaborate table, just compiled for Lloyd's Register, shows that last year there were built in the nations of the world 692 vessels of over 100 tons each, and 382 of these ships were built in the United Kingdom and sixty-eight in the colonies.

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Valuable Medicine.

Dr. W. H. PARMELEE, Toledo, U., says : "I have prescribed the 'acid' in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply savisfied that it is a valuable addition to our

## DISTORTED AND PERVERTED.

After this specimen of his methods what can be expected from him ! Mr. Baskerville whites that he wants "common fair play," and asks his fellow-citizens, his fellow-countrymen, and particularly his co-religionists to judge be-tween him and his accusers. And while he thus pleads ad miscracordium he lies in the face of truth with the fatal facility of an old offender. Any lawyer will tell Mr. Baskerville that the value of human testimony ence. However, every case can be cured by under the most favorable circumstances is very doubtful. What then must they tell him of the testimony of a man who is a liar by his own choice and without foundation or excuse for his a man must be an idiot, lacking capacity for plausible falsehood. But I am not a law-yer, so Mr. Baskerville must look to hus legal adviser for an answer. To his legal adviser for an answer. To regulate by wholesome criticism the conduct of public men is the duty of the journalist. He is not compelled to descend from his chair to the platform to bandy words with every demagene or political accident that the duties of his calling require him to expose and to castigate. Mr. Baskerville may

#### HIRE A HALL

and a brass band if he likes. He may also hire an audience, chairman clacquers, bullies, and a reporter to put his linguistic atrocities into prereporter to put his linguistic atrocities into pre-sentable shape. He has only to apply to his friends, the Tory organizers, and a meeting can be gotten up to order with promptness and despatch. They have often done that Fort of thing before, and can doubtless do so again. They also know how to drop the curtain and put out the lights should an opponent attempt to get a hearing. By all means call the meet-ing. Ottawa is dull just now, and there are lots of people in the city who would like to see Mr. Baskerville "rise to the occasion in the cause of

peace, harmony and equanamity." I owe anapology for taking up to much space on so small a subject. But it was necessary to put our local member in his place. As for his abusive opithets, I think with Cowper-

# "A moral, sensible, and well bred man Will n\_t afront me, and no other can."

#### RIGMAROLE BY ROTE.

In sending his contribution of \$10 to the Home Rule meeting last night Mr. Mackintosh took the opportunity of inflicting on the audience a the opportunity of inflicting on the Audience a letter containing a long chapter from modern Irish history. It was a studied document that could hardly be accepted as advocating Home Rule, as the Irish people under-stand it. unless interpreted with his con-tribution to the Nationalist election fund It is proverbially discourteous to look a gift horse in the mouth but it is no use decking out the dollar acc in there diver in the

stampede for self-preservation brings inevitable disaster upon all, so has the fory mob of grab-bers brought annihilation upon themselves and the ministry. The question raised by the se-cession movement in Nova Scotia is not-How the dogs of war are let loose, nothing can save us. I know for a fact that

#### SUCCESSIVE WARNINGS

have come from Downing street that the Dominion must be prepared to assume its own defence in case of war. These warnings have been pigeon-holed with screnity befitting the millenium, as if the dream of the past were realized

"And the war dram throbs no longer, and the battle in the parliament of mations, federation of the world."

There is not a gun in Canada that, for defence, is worth the powder required to fire it off. Without the active friendship of the United States, Confederation could not last a week in the event of a great war. This is a terrible, but indubitable, fact. Herein lies the vital significance to Canada of the Home Rule for Ireland movement. To secure the friendship Confederation in the catholics of the Home Rule for interview of a great war. of the United States we must first secure the friendship of the Irish. Canadian loyalty to Britain is noting but Tory obstinacy made purblind by long immunity from danger. Let any man, divesting himself of projudice, look the situation equare in the face, and he cannot avoid the conclusion that Canada must either become a military nation after the plan of Germany, or the hish people must be satisfied, and an alliance secured with the United States. The first alternative is impracticable, impossible, in spite of the Cartier Million Act. The second is the great question now occupying the whole sphere of British politics. Should the guardian augels who, as the patrietic songster assures us, sang the stram

## " RULE BRITANNIA,"

guide the English masses aright and Gladstone wins the day, our best hopes for peace, and prospecity will be assured. Should it be other-wise, which God forbid, let those of us who are not prepared to emigrate prepare for con-quest. Conquest like the dinner to which Hamlet sent Polonius -

# "Not where he cats, but where he is caten."

If it be not already so with us, and the "certain convocation of politic worms," already bid-

# den to the feast,

THE DEERAT OF TORYISM in England muss be followed by the destruction of Toryism in Carada. The shadow must disappear when the substance vanishes. Tory hatred of Irish freedom, Tory repug-nance to American friendship, have brought the British Empire to the brink of ruin. Therefore in the suppression of Toryism lies the salvation of the empire. As it is put down at home, so must it perish here. With the victory of Gladstone and Home Rule

we will "join the jubilce" of freemen through-out the world. The abolition of Macdonaldism must follow. Then we will see

# "The clouds that lower above our house, In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

OTTAWA, June 23 .- The ory which has gone up from the Tory party for the recall of Sir Charles Tupper shows that he is regarded as the horse in the mouth but it is no use decking out a ten dollar may in threadbare finery. The meeting did not need to be reminded of the to indicate that the Premier is not and considers secession with something like com-

untry is with the Liberals. It is admitted or all hands that the change is not only necessary, but inevitable. Injudicious or extravagant proposals at the coming convention may, however, check the rising tide of popular sentiment and render the coming victory less sweep ing than it should be, in order to give that full measure of strength required to carry the contemplated reforms to the full extent. The Young Liberals should remember that they must not only look for a popular verdict for the cause they represent, but also a crushing condemnation of the policy of their opponents.

## A WARM DISCUSSION

took place last night at a meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. It seems that the anti-Home Rulers of the society managed to smuggle through a resolution condemnatory of Gladstone's bill and in support of the ultra-Ulster idea. When the members who are Home Rulers, all of whom I may say are Liberals in politics, heard of this they protested against an action which was contrary to the principles

of the society repudlated the resolution. The composition of this society enters largely into the Protestant Electoral association, of which you may have heard, and which has for its

This they insist is more than the Catholics are entitled to, and therefore they have entered upon a league to bring about a change. Their fundamental principle is not to vote for a Catho lic candidate for parliamentary or civic honors, but to work for Protestant ascendancy. When one reflects on the argument used by these people when Catholics complain that they have not the representation that their numbers and wealth entitle them to, it is d ffi-cult to repress a smile. They said, let Catholics educate themselvar and show by their conduct, capacity and enterprise that they are fit to fill representative positions, and they will be elected to fill them. This is a free country where all men are equal, and each has the same opportunities to rise to distinction. Creed or nationality are

no bar to advancement, and if Catholics have not their share of representative posi-tions it is because they have not the mon fit to take them. It may not please and may probably astonish our friends of the Protestant Electoral Association to have this argument applied to themselves. At any rate they must confess that when Catholics have obtained three out of the four chief representative places at the capital of the Dominion. the fact speaks volumes for their conduct, capacity

OTTAWA, June 24.—There is no use attempt ing to pump up enthusiasm for the union. I have sought out and conversed with many thoughtful men, and they all agree in the main idea that confederation is doomed to failure. It is a political paradox, an economical anachronism. From a business point of view its success depends upon free trade with the other half of the the continent, and, were that obtained, politi-sion cal union is only a question of time. Thus the very elements necessary for our preservation, are those which must work our destruction. But the preservation we shall obtain will be that of peace and material prosperity; the costruction will be that of a false political system. So that the crisis towards

which we are advancing is after all a natural movement for the removal of a retarding sore on the body politic. If we take each province in turn we will find that in no instance has confederation been a benefit to any one of them. Ontario considers herself

## ARCHDIOCESK OF OTTAWA.

Great enthusiasm was evoked by the announcement made by the Very Rev. Father Prevost at the College of Ottawa last evening, that the the College of Ottawa had been treated into an Archdicese by His Holiness the Pope, and that Bishop Dubamel had been created first Archbishop thereof. The *Citizen*, referring to this important event this morning, says, editorially:---' His Grace received the news of his elevation by cable dur-ing the afternoon of yesterday, and to those to whom it became known it was an unmixed source of delight and pleasure. Wo feel, therefore, that we are but echoing the general sentiment when we heartily congratulato His Grace on his elevation, and the citizens of the capital on this recognition of its importance. Nor need our congratulations be confined to the city and newly erected Ecclesiastical Province of Ottawa —as it will in future be known—but the entire Dominion is also to be congratulated; coming as it does so fast upon the elevation of the Archbishop of Quebec to the Sacred College of Cardinals and the erection of the See of Montreal into an Archdiocese, it is one more evidence of the important position which this Canada of ours is fast assuming amid the nations of the world. The territorial divisions of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ottawa, or the points at which new dioceses will be crected. have not yet been made public, nor, of course, who the suffragan Bishops are likely to be; but rumor has it that Hull and Glengarry are among the likely places."

RIDEAU.

By the use of Buckingham's Dye, the whiskers may be easily made a permanent, natural brown, or black, as desired.

There is a Digger Indian camp in Big Meadows, Cal., and one day last week the tucks bought a lot of whisky and all got gloriously drunk. A quarrel arose between Boney and Johnny Young over Little Bob's attractive squaw, and in the free fight that followed Boney was stabbed through the heart by Johnny, who in turn was shot dead. The squaw was frightfully cut and three other Indians were mortally wounded.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Ask your druggist for its them.

A conspicuous sign in Ocean Grove reads : "Carriages Two Hir at all hours.

## A COMPLICATED CASE.

Harry Ricardo, of Meaford, Ont., testifies that he suffered from rheumatic gout and chronic trouble of the stomach and liver, which Burdock Blood Bitters effectually cured, after all other tried remedies had failed.

The 233 cities and towns in the United States that have horse street railways use 16,843 cars, 84,577 horses and have 3,340 miles of track.

# QUININE AND CHILL.

Quinine is the popular remedy for chill fever but it does not oure. Esquire Pelton, of Grass Lake, Michigan, took in all 600 grains of quinine for chronic chills and malarial fever. After that and various other remedies had failed, five bottles of Burdock Blood cured him. 6. De 2. 🐽

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《七丁》:公司,他们把使得到了我们的问题是 网络拉马马拉

JUNE 30, 1886

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UNUSUAL importance will be attached to the coming convention of the Irish National Lesgue of America, to the held next August, in Chicago. Mr. Parnell has acthorized the aunouncement through Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., Hon. Secretary of the League at home, to Mr. Patrick Egan, that an important delegation from Ireland will attend the conven-- tion.

OUR esteemed confrire of Lat Presse publ lishes a statement to the effect that Lord - Salisbury has written to Sir John A. Macdonaid to thank him most warmly for his timely diversion in preventing the vote being taken on Blake's Home Rule resolutions, and in thus giving the opponents of Home Rule in England an occasion to assert that the loyalists of Canada do not approve Mr. Gladstone's policy.

... ONE of the first proceedings of the French Canadian National Convention at Rutland was to adopt resolutions in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and to cable to Mr. Glad. stone and Mr. Parnell the best wishes of the French Canadians of the United States and Canada for the success of the great movement to return to Ireland her political independence.

It is accedless to say that such unanimous. expression of good will and sympathy, coming

The following pronouncement on the labor the Province of Milwaukee, in a joint Pastoral Letter, drawn up at their recent council, will be found of unusual interest and worthy, 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. of serious attention on the part of capitalists and laborers alike. The Pastoral says that "the question,

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which to-day we call that of capital and labor, is the old difference emphasized in the Gospel between the rich and the poor. "Woe to the rich and blessed are the poor," are maxims established by the Divine Judge, who shall come to render absolute justice to those who have accepted and to those who have rejected His absolute law of love. When capitalists follow the heathen rule, to buy labor in the cheapest market, God is not with them; and when laborers imagine that all men should have on equal share in the comforts and enjoyments of this earthly life, Divine Providence has ruled otherwise. Industry and sobriety have always proved commit injustice is always an evil; to suffer the middle ages, united the workingmen into guilds, and the misery which they endure now was unknown before the sixteenth contury. The condition of things would improve very soon were the rich to meditate upon the rule : "With what measure you have measured, it shall be measured to you again :" and were the poor to follow the advice: tion. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His justice and all things shall be added unto

# AID WANTED FOR HOME RULE.

you,"

In several of the cities of Canada Irishmen have taken practical measures to come to the assistance of Mr. Paruell and his party in the impending general elections. Ottawa and Kingston have distinguished themselves in this respect. At the Capital an influential meet. ing of citizens was held and a handsome sum was realized on the spot. This was followed up by the appointment of committees to canvass the city by wards and to solicit subscriptions for the Home Rule election fund. We believe these patriotic efforts of the Ottawa friends of Ireland has already met with satisfactory. success.

In Kingston His Lordship, Bishop Cleary headed the movement by presiding at a mass meeting called for the purpose of inaugurating an election fund there. The patriotic prelate delivered an eloquent oration and concluded it with a generous donation of \$100. In other cities Irish Canadians are similarly to the fore, but here in Montreal Home Rule has apparently no active friends, no men who are willing to take the initiative and contribute according to their means. It is the poor man, as always, who is to the front with his dollar. This is creditable to the patriotism of the masses, but those who have been placed in a position to do more, do less and stand out in humili ating contrast with our fellow-countrymen elsewhere. Those who are proud of Parnell when he is not in pressing need of the sinews of war, and who boldly avow their admiration for him, should now back up that pride and admiration by a worthy exhibition of generosity.

BISHOPS ON THE LABOR QUESTION. In the mode of constructing the Upper Chamber is imperative, and we are glad to, question by the Archbishop and Bishops of see that all the pelitical conventions of the but because, in addition, he is a warm friend day, whether held in Ontario, Manitoba of Ireland and the frish race. He took an New Brunswick or Quebec, and representing the energetic and intelligent youth and Vatican in discounting the efforts of Sir manhood of the country, have maquivockly George Brington to preven the appointment the energetic and intelligent youth and advocated the abeliation of the present Senate and the substitution of an elective body that will be more in harmony with the progress and spirit of the Jage, that will look to the people for approval or disapproval of its conduct of public affairs, and that will not be a standing menace or obstacle in the way of our constitutional liberties.

# GLADSTONE ON BRIGHT.

JUHN BREEKT, who once on a time was the champion of popular government, and the friend of the frish people, has fallen foul of Mr. Gladstone in the Home Rale controversy. Bright, anxious to bolster up his untenable position and to impede the progress of the more profitable to human nature and to Home Rule movementain Great Britain, wrote society than wealth and extravagance. To a letter, in which he made the sweeping assertion that one year ago all'Liberals held it may be turned into a blessing. Retaliation Mr. Ryland's opinion, which was unfavorable is never allowed, but the Church has, during to the principle of self-government, as embodied in Mr. Gladstone's bill.

> The Grand Old Man, by this as ertion, was made to appear before the British public as being only a very recent convert to Home Rule. It was on the part of John Bright, an unworthy attempt at misrepresenting Mr. Gladstone, and placing dim in a false posi-

> Gladstone felt it keenly, and has resented the insinuation of his old colleague. He has demanded from Mr. Bright either a retraction or proof of his assertion. Accompany. ing this demand, which cannot be aut humiliating to John Bright, as it challenges his honesty and truthfulness, there is a solemn affirmation from Mr. Gladatone that "never 'since the Home Rule straggle was a arted fifteen years ago, have 'I condemned it in principle or held in any way the opinions of Mr. Ryland, which, to speak frankly, I " think absurd."

It is no wonder that Mr. Morley should have declared to the electors of Newcastle that the defection of Mr. Bright would not abate one jot or title of the policy adopted by one intellectually as great, and in political grasp and foresight greater than Mr. Bright. Thus it is that, on the brink of the grave, some men heighten, while others lower their records, thereby bringing an homorable career to an inglorious end.

# THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

DURING the past few days the American and Canadian press contained despatches from various points to the effect that the Canadian Government had been obliged to recede from its position and to show less aggressiveuess in dealing with American fishing vessels that might be found trespassing in Canadian waters. It was boldly asserted that Downing street had interfered and that this interstrict enforcement of the treaty, as originally practical and aubstantial assistance to the

occlesisatic of much ability and judgment, effective though unobtrusive part at the of Archbishop Walsh to the See of Dublin. For his aid in baffling the backstair intriguer, and securing for the Irish people the able, accomplished and saintly Nationalist prelate, Archbishop Walsh, who now so worthily fills the chair of St. Lawrence O' Loole, Monsignor O'Brien deserves the thanks and the cead mile faile of every Irish Cathelic who takes an interest either in the maintenance of the

# BETWEEN TWO MINISTERS.

the ancient race to which he belongs.

faith which he professes or in the future of

It is an open secret that there is no love lost between Sir Hector Langevin and the Hon. Mr. Chapleau. The relations between the two ministers amount to a regular game of out throat, which is just the state of affairs that suits Sir John.

The other day a rumor was set affoat that Mr. Chapleau would give up the secretaryship to take the more important and profitable portfolio of Postmaster-General.

This promotion was not agreeable to Sir Hector, and the day after, his personal organ, Le Monde, contained the tollowing, which was meant to discountenance and kill the show :-proposal. Ie Monde announced that "a " friend of Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who had just come from Ottawa, contradicts the samor " that the Hon. Secretary of State is about to exchange his portfolio dor that of Postmaster General; Mr. Ohapleau says that his health will not permit him to undertake " the direction of a department more fatiguing "than the one which he is actually in charge ".of."

Wir. Chaplean's friends, who knew him to be in perfect health, were rather suprised to learn that this was the only reason to prevent the promotion of the Secretary of State.

The next morning (yesterday) La Mineroc, the personal organ of Mr. Ghapleau, pub lished a counter blast saying "that it was " happy to be able to inform its readers that " the health of Hon. Mr. Chanleau was com-' pleasly restored\_and that to-day the Secre-" tary of State was stronger and more robust " than he had been for the past-five years." If this means anything it means that Mr. Chapleau is, notwitistanding Le Monde's contention, ready to accept and accomplish more fatiguing and enerous work than he can find field for in the department of Eccretary of State. The Minister of Public Works will have to find some other excuse besides illhealth to keep his colleague out of a good job. The rivalry between the two is badly concealed.

PARNELL WANTS ASSISTANCE.

The friends of Ireland and of Home Bule zust be up and doing. The Irishmen of Canada must contribute their share towards the discharge of the heavy pecuniary liabilference accounted for the back down of the ities that are incurred in a general election.

Dominion, not only because he is an esteemed ] of Canada, and especially of Montreal, prepared to subscribe ! Ireland wants it-and wants it right off.

ان ودوم ومنهود الاختيامية ماريد ماري المكان الرائي ماريخ منها بالا الرومية

# ULSTER'S POSITION IN IRELAND.

At the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the mayors of the provincial cities, the Mayor of Belfast said that if law and order had been maintained in Ireland with the same impartiality as in England and Scotland, the whole country would have been as presperous and loyal as Ulster.

This talk about the prosperity, enlightenment and loyalty of Ulster ought to come to an end. Uister has always been held up by the anti-Irish press and writers as the model province of Ireland.

The outside world has been made to believe that Ulster was a Protestant

stronghold, when the fact is that the Catholic population almost equals all other creeds; that Ulster was suti-National, when the fact is that the majority of the Province, both people and representatives, are Nationalists; that Ulster was, the most literate and wealthy, when the fact is that it a wild cheer, that echocd and re-

and Munster. This last statement can be easily proved by a brief reference to official statistics.

If the incomettax be accepted as a measure of weakh those two provinces are wealthier than Ulster. This the following table will

Income Tax per Head of Population Account Population .1,789.542 £ 9,952,289 £ 5 14 5 Ulster. ..... Leinster....1,282,881 13,272,202 10 Connaught... 813,506 Munster....1,323,910 2,995,**43**8 7,980,278 606 It will be seen that Leinster is nearly twice as wealthy as Ulster according to population. Nor is the difference in favor of Leinster less remarkable if we compare the towns of Bel-

fast and Dublin : Income Tax Income Tax Population Assessment per licad of 1881 1879-80 Population Belfast ...... 207,671 £2,200,842 £10 12 0 Dublin...... 273,064 5,368,758 19 13

Compare also two towns, the one in Munster and the other in Ulster, of nearly equal population :

Income Tax Income Ta

Population Assessment per Head o 1881 1879 80 Population Londonderry... 28,947 Waterford..... 28,952 £223.775 £7148 336,272 11 12 The estimated capital of Ireland at the several periods named may be gathered from the following figures :---

Capital Passing under Probates. £3,448,443	Estimated Capital. £129,641.000	Rate per head £17
3,755,758	141,194,000	17
<b>2,</b> 534,611 <b>4,</b> 220,395	95,286,000 158,661,000	$\frac{15}{26}$
4,220,395 6,815,866	256, 236,000	48
7,390,612	277,843,000	54
are very reason	able figures, a	and they

1876.79. 54 These d they go far to confirm the impression that the Irish people are quite capable of bearing their own burden. The expropriation of the Irish landlords at the cost of the British taxpaver, it is objection would not apply to any proposal

which woald admit of such a readjustment of | last November. the financial arrangements as would enable Canadian authorities in no longer exacting a This is the only way they have of giving the new Irish Parliament to do this on their place, that these promises and that these reown responsibility. If the Irish land is to be redeemed. let it be so redcemed by Irish

revolting cruelty and partiality, and that these measures of repression have been followed by the imprisonment of more than fifty half-breeds and even by the execution of their leader, Louis Riel, while those most implicated have been visited with complete impunity when not ac. tually rewarded.

6. That all these un feniable facts constitute a revolting denial of justice and an outrage to our nationality.

7. That it is indubitable that for several year the unfortunate Louis Riel was suffering from insanity produced by the persecutions which he had to endure.

8. That this ineanity was painfully evident during the closing period of the upruing of 1884-5.

9. That, therefore, it is the duty of this convention to condemn most severely the unjust and cruel conduct of the Canadian authorities towards our North West compatriots and especially the judical murder of Louis Riel under orders of the Canadian authorities, on the 16th November, 1885.

A correspondent describes the scene which the Convention presented when the President concluded, amid frantic applause, the reading of the resolutions. He says :- The question being then put and the "yeas" ordered to rise, the whole meeting, with one unanimous impulse, rose to its feet with stands away behind the provinces of Leinster schoed through the hall. Fourteen clergymen stood in the front ranks of the delegates and were the first to rise. After considerable wild cheering there was a general hand shaking and congratulations all round on this grand and upanimous expression of opinion of the French element of the United States.

> What a lesson and a rebuke to these representatives of the Canadian people, who, through blind partizanship or through expectation of favors, sanctioned a crime and betrayed the sacred interests of their nationality.

#### HON. MR. CHAPLEAU AND THE AP. POINTMENT OF A CANADIAN CARDINAL.

THE Hon. J. A. Chepleau delivered an address at the closing exercises of Laval University, last evening, in which he sought to give credit to Sir John Macionald and himself for the promotion of Arch. bishop Taschereau to the Cardinalate. Mr. Chapleau stated how the proposal to confer the high dignity of Prince of the Church on Mgr. Taschereau had reccived the official expression of approval of Her Majesty's Government. He said he had been approached confidentially last October and asked to take steps to obtain the cooperation of the British Government to secure the nomination of a Canadian Cardinal. In consequence of this request, he laid the matter before Sir John Macdonald, who said it was a happy idea, and that the appointment would be a great honor and profit to the country. The Premier said that two Protestant nations in Europe were indebted to the Pope for having protected the crowns of the sovereigns against the Socialists and Nihilists in Germany, and against the Irish Nationalists in Great Briadmitted on all hands, would be strongly tain. Sir John promised to look after the resisted by all classes of Liberals, but the | matter in England, where he had hurriedly and quietly gone to after the Regina tragedy

The fact that these interviews had taken quests had been made between the two Ministers and a third party is true; but it is not money---that is, by money borrowed on the true that they had the slightest weight cr of a Cardinal for Canada.

from a body representing two millions of people, still be gratefully received by the Grand Gld Man and the Irish leader and will be dishindly remembered by the drish people.

THE attempt by the Hon. J. A. Chaplean to manufacture political capital for Sir John's Orange Tory Administration out of the elevation of Archbishop Taschereau to the Cardinalate has not had much success.

THE POST nipped the scheme in the bud, and showed there was absolutely no ground for the claim set up by the Secretary of State, that it was to his own and to Sir John's manipulation of the Holy See that the appointment of a Canadian Cardinal was due.

In view of our exposure of this low and unprincipled picce of Ministerial manœuvering to capture political votes, we recommend our readers to carefully peruse what Vicar-General Marechal has to say on the subject in an interview with a Herald reporter, which we reproduce in another column.

THE Anglican Church Synod, which has been in session in Toronto, adopted a resolution expressing on behalf of its members its heartfeit sympathy with their fellowchurchmen and the loyal minority in Ireland, declaring that the threatened legislative separation of Ireland from the control of the Imperial Government would imperial the stability and integrity of the empire and expose the loyal minority to unbearable oppression, and pledging its members to use Such a chamber would command not only every legitimate influence in their power to avert the peril which threatens them.

A despatch from Toronto says that this resolution has caused great indignation among Church of Eegland people there who Synod.

SIGNOR ACHILLE FAR4ZZI, the bosom friend of Garibaldi, sought election to the Italian Chamber of Deputies on a platform of reconciliation with the Papacy, and has been suchim to stand for their representative, and five hundred electors of Nicastro telegraphed to him that they accepted his programme "with territory, shall co-operate for the prosperity of their common country,

The fate of Ireland is in the balance, and it of a little timely assistance from the scattered sons of Erin to help the cause, Mr. Gladstone and Parnell failed to carry the day throughout Great Britsin and Ulster. There will be few such opportunities for Irish Canadians, and especially the Irishmen of Montreal, to give a substantial proof of the faith that is in them or of the love which they say they have the collectors of customs on the seaboard by towards Ireland. Those who are not ready the Marine Department, and which gave rise

freedom. THE USELESS SENATE

ONE of the most expensive, and, at the same time, useless institutions in Canada, is the Dominion Senate as actually constituted. The Senate has had a trial of nearly twenty years, and time has only brought out its insignifi-

cance in the work of legislating for the country and its impotency in preventing the enactment of evil laws that have the countenance of the man who creates the Senators. That the Senate must go is the growing opinion of the people of Canada, we may say, irrespective of party. What we require is an Upper Chamber, in the constitution of which the country will have a voice, -a chamber owing fealty to the people and not holding itself responsible to the leader of a party. popular respect but popular confidence and would play an intelligent role in the councils of the nation.

As at present constituted the Senate is of no earthly service when a Tory government is are friends of Home Rule, and who propose in office, for experience teaches that it has to publicly protest against the action of the not dared to object to or throw out a govern-

ment bill. Its functions are more those pertaining to a registrarship than to a legislative and deliberative assembly. Men are appointed to the Senate by the Premier to carry out and endorse the acts of his government. not to criticize or oppose them. There is cessful in one of the districts of Catanzaro, in absolutely no impartiality in the selection of piety. Although belonging to a distinguished Calabria. His opponent was a ministerial candidates for the Senate. They are choson family, and being a private chamberlain to candidate. But his triumph was made sure as a reward for their past partizan services by 6,500 yotes. Three constituencics invited or as consolation for their defeat in a parlia mentary election.

With such a body of men in the Senate it changes its policy of laissez faire to one of poople, chiefly Americans, who like him very entbusiasm." All through Itily the idea of direct opposition when there is a change in much. He speaks both French and Italian effecting peace with the Holy See is gaining the administration. It is only too anxious adherents, and even the staunchest friends of | to show its readiness to serve the Tory leader the monarchy look longingly to the El Dora- whether he be in power or in opposition. do when Pope and King, each within his own | This is only natural, as the Senate is but the mere creature of the Prime Minister.

It is quite evident, therefore, that a change ! at the hands of the Irish Catholics of the

interpreted, on the bait question.

What appears to be a semi-official statement has been issued from Ottawa, contradicting these rumors and denying that any snub has been administered to Canada in the would be an undying shame if, for the want matter. We are told that no change has taken place in the policy of the Dominion Government in regard to the protection of our fisheries, and that the British authorities have not attempted to restrict the action of Canada in enforcing the law.

The "twenty-four hours warning" conner of Home Rule from the Treasury Benches tained in the famous circular addressed to of the British Parliament and gave him courage to appeal to the British people for approval of his stand. to give to day are not true friends of the to all the rumors about "Canada's backing For men who made such splendid use of Irish people nor sincere advocates of their down" is said only to be applicable to Ameri-American and Canadian contributions more can fishing vessels that are found within the should be done, and that at once. Another three mile limit, and that have not violated contest is upon them, fiercer and more mothe law. These vessels receive warning to mentous than that of October last. The depart within twenty-four hours. When, task before Parnell and his party is however, an offence has been committed. as a tremendous one. The Irish vote by fishing, preparing to fish, trading, buying of Great Brithin must be wheeled bait, transhipping cargoes, shipping men, etc., into line; every lrishman in Scotand, Wales seizure or prosecution will follow without the and England must be brought to the polls, warning or the lapse of twenty four hours. while in Ireland not a seat must be lost. To adopt any other policy, or to be satisfied Leinster, Munster and Connaught must rawith less, in carrying out the provisions of main solid for Parnell. But to thus hold the treaty and in compelling respect for our their own in these provinces, under laws rights, would be nothing short of a discredit which impose upon the candidates all the to the Government and an injury to our cost of an election, will exact from the Parfishery interests. nellies an outlay which they will be unable to

THE APOSTOLIC ABLEGATE.

As it was an Irish prelate, the late lamented Bishop Conroy, who was deputed by the Pope to settle the politico-religious difficulties and divisions which were committing and havoe in this Province, so it is an Irishman who has been apointed Apostolic Legate to bring the red beretta to the new Canadian Cardinal. The fact of his being selected by the Holy Father to fill such an important and honorable mission is a proof that the Ablegate is a man of note in the service of the Holy Sec. He bears the good old Celtic name of O'Brien. We learn from a Roman correspondent that Mgr. O'Brien enjoys a wide reputation as a man of learning and His Holiness, he is extremely modest. He can be seen every morning at the church of San Andrea delle Fratte, where he says his Mass and hears the confessions of many

like nativos. Every one in Rome is pleased to see his virtues rewarded in so signal a way by Leo XIII.

We also learn from an Irish correspondent that Mgr. O'Brich deserves a warm welcome | their own in the coming contest,

ad of Irish patriots in their struggle to accomplish Irish independence. The money that has been subscribed for past contests was credit and authority of the representatives of influence in bringing about the appointment well expended, as was shown by the return of of the Irish people. There is nothing un-86 Nationaliet members-the one fact which reasonable or impracticable in such a prodetermined Mr. Gladstone to place himself at | posal. There is no reason why the Irish the head of the Home Rule movement as one Parliament should hesitate to accept this of Imperial concern, burden, as the land of the country would

Years

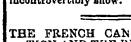
1626-30. 1836-40.

846-50.

185**C**-60.

1871-75.

In manifestoes, on platforms, in the press thereby become their own. There can be no and on the floor of the House, Gladetone has question that within recent years Ireland has declared that it was the return of 86 Irish Nationalists which made him hoist the banincontrovertibly show.



THE FRENCH CANADIAN CONVEN-TION AND THE RIEL QUESTION.

For the past two months the French Conservative and Ministerial organs in the Proof the Ricl question at the French Canadian condemnation of the conduct of the Governand members of Parliament, did all in them power to prevent the Convention from handling the question. They protested in all possible ways against the introduction of the question before the convention, predicting that it would cause disunion in the ranks of the French were made by the organs to keep the North West affairs out. The wires were pulled and every influence, ecclesiastical and civil, on the other side of the line as well as on this, that meet unless there is a generous and timely could be got to lend itself to the sims of the French-Canadian Ministers, was set in motion Besides the work in these provinces, there to block discussion on the Regina tragedy. is Ulster to battle with. For the success of

But all in vain. The voice of the people was not to be smothered. Les pendards, or, in other words, the bangmen and oppressors of the half-breeds, were to be made to bear the execution and reprobation of their injquitous policy by the assembled representatives of the French Canadian people.

If the Loyalists can manage to carry a ma-This condemnation did not take the shape jority of Ulster seats, the opponents of Mr. Gladstone would. through their control of the of an excited barangue, but of a cold and solemn set of resolutions, which the President House of Lords, continue to harass him and of the Convention himself offered for adoption. impede his progress, even though he should They were seconded by the Rev. Abbé Chagcommand a good working majority in the House. The claim would be set up non and read as follows :---

that if Ireland was to be granted a Dublin 1. That one of the main objects of our national Parliament because the majority demanded conventions is the protection of the national in-it than II ster should be accorded a separate it, then Ulster should be accorded a separate they may dwell. government because the majority there were

2. That it is acknowledged and undeniable that since more than fifteen years the rights and therefore, made up their minds to contest interests of the Northwest brench half-breeds, our brothers by faith and blood, have beer assailed and trampled upon.

3. That this unfortunate population has been subjected to persecution from the Canadian authorities and have suffered the greatest injustice, including the spoliation of their land, the loss of their liberty and of their life.

In other words, the Parnellite party will be 4. That this persecution and injustice have been the main cause of the uprisings of 1809 and 1870, 1884 and 1885. "storage bridgiff on the still 5. That in the quelling of these disturbances forced to spend half a million dollars to hold How much of that sum are the Irishmen our French compatriots have been treated with

On the contrary, it is a fact that if these official steps had been taken by the Canadian Ministers, or if the English Government had interfered by expressing any approval of the proposal, Canada would be still without a Cardinal. The third party who, in the grown rapidly in wealth, as the above figures first instance, sought the co-operation of Hon. Mr. Chapleau, was l'Abbé Caegrain. Undertaking the delicate mission of pressing on the Roman authorities the advisability of creating a Canadian Cardinal, he naturally thought the influence of the Imperial Government might have some weight vince of Quebec, dreading that a discussion at Rome. In accordance with this idea he did approach Mr. Chapleau confidentially National Convention would result in a severe and obtained from the Canadian Secretary of State a pressing letter to ment, and especially of the French Ministers Sir John, then in England, so as to secure a letter from Her Majesty or the Minister of Foreign affairs to the Pape himselt, affirming that the appointment of a Canadian Cardinal would be favorably viewed.

Armed with this letter of Hon. Mr. Chapleau, L'Abbs Casgrain, before presenting Canadians. Appeals of every description it to Sir John in England, resolved to enquire at Rome how the matter stood. After several interviews with most prominent and influential Cardinals favorable to the appointment, L'Abbe Casgrain was informed that a recemmendation from the British authorities, far from helping his mission, would be sure to prevent the appointment, as the Pope would not allow himself to be influenced by other considerations than the just claims of the Church of Canada to this high honor. In consequence l'Abbe Casgrain kept Hon. Mr. Chapleau's letter to himself, and neither Sir John nor the British authorities were taken into his confidence. After considerable correspondence and interviews he had the great satisfaction to learn before leaving Rome that his mission had been successful and he returned to Quebec a short time ago, with the official correspondence establishing the above facts.

This relation of the facts, as they occurred and as they exist, is given by the best and most reliable authority. So that Mr. Chapleau has given himself needless trouble in trying to color what actually did transpireand in trying to make believe what did not occur, viz., that it is to the combined influence of himself, Sir John and Her Majesty we owe the creation of a Ganadian Cardinal.

As our authority for the above statement of the real facts and of all the facts rightly remarks, the pretence of the Government press or coi the Ministers to establish that "the "Ottawa or any other government had been instrumental in

assistance forthcoming.

the cause it is almost indispensable that the

present slight preponderance of Nationalists

in the Ulster delegation should be maintain-

ed. The so-called Unionists and Loyalists see

plainly that Ulster is the rock on which, if

anywhere, the Irish party can be wrecked.

against an Irish Government, They have,

every scat, and, whether hopefully or hope-

lessly, the Loyalists will fight just the same,

as they will thereby impose on every Home

Rule candidate an outlay for legitimate and

necessary election expenses of about \$5,000.

# JUNE 30, 1886:

# obtaining the appointment of Cardinal Tes. ] chereau, is pure fabrication, without a sing le line of evidence to support their pretensions,

# THE ADMINISTRATION ARRAIGNED BY A CHURCH.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, before bringing its labors to a close, gave its attention to the public administration of Indian affairs in the North-West, and adopted a series of resolutions on the subject, which under the circumstances the subject, which under the circumstances as an Atlantic terminum for that read. Halifax are of exceeding significance and worthy of is such an obscure place, its harbor is the utmost consideration at the hands of the said or written of its extent and safety, as the Government and particularly of the people of Canada. The resolutions, as will be seen, are "a crushing verdict of guilty" upon the public servants who are charged with the administration of affairs in the North-West; they read as follows :---

The General Assembly disclaiming all political party sims feels bound to give exprassion to its convictions regarding the treatment of the Indians in the Northwest by the Dominion of Canada. No judgment is here expressed on our general policy towards the Indians, and the meritorious character and services of many servants of the government in the Indian dopartment are gladly recognized, but it seems to be established by irresistible evidence that in too many instances a people who are wards of the givernment have been wronged and defranded by the e who are specially appointed to care for them and promote their interests; while flagrant immorality is too often chargeable upon public servants, as well as upon traders and whites who come much in contact with the Indian population. Thus the missionary efforts of the churches are counteracted and hindered, many sufferings brought upon the Indians, and a state of disaffection towards the Dominion is

even to some extent engendered. The General Assembly would earnestly repre-sent to the Government of Canada the imperative necessity of at once cancelling all appointments of agents or instructors who are known to be tyranical, unjust or immoral, and of filling their places with men of integrity, sobriety and purity.

Further, the Presbyletian Church pledges itself, so far as may be in its power, to co-operato with the public authorities in promoting the social improvement and the temporal well-being of the Indians, whilst, in common with other churches, seeking to bring them under the holy influences of the Christian religion. A copy of this resolution, signed by the moderator and clerks of the General Assembly,

shall be respectfully transmitted to the honor-able Minister of the Interior.

When it was charged in the public press and upon the floor of Parliament that terrible crimes against justice and morality were daily perpetrated by Government officials against the unprotected children of the forests, the charges were indignantly denied by the subsidized Tory organs and by the Ministers of the Crown. There were, according to the official protectors of the criminals, no atrocities practised against the Indian; but according to the Presbyterian missionaries, who saw with their own eyes, and heard with their own ears, and felt with their own hands what was transpiring in the territories, "it is established by irresistible "evidence that in too many instances a people " who are wards of the Government have been " wronged and defrauded by those who are " specially appointed to care for them and " promote their interests, whilst flagrant im-"morality is too often chargeable upon public " servants, us well as upon traders and other " whites who come much in contact with the "Indian population."

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

# (From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 25.-If, as the Ministernal or? gans assert, the secession cry was raised in Nova Scotia with the object of getting better and vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are at that city examining its capabilities terminus of the Interrolonial railway it has never been advertised, the North Atlantic never been advertised, the North Atlantic British fivet never visits it, the Allan line of steamships never call there, Sir George Stephen hever heard of it. At least we must presume that the reality of all these points of ignorance and neglect were actual till Nova Scotia declared in favor of accession. But no sooner has that declaration struck the federal Government than forthwith the magnates of the Canadian Pacific start off post haste to ex-amine the capabilities of Halifax as an Atlantic terminus for their road. Here we have a precedent which other provinces should not be slaw

to follow. Since NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SECESSION in Nova Scotis, why may not the same be suc-cessful in Quebec, Untario, Manitoba and the territories? There is not one of these but has grievances as great, and in some in-stances greater, against the kederal Government, as Nova Scotia. Sir John constitutional rights, and in the case of Ontario laid violent hangs on provincial property. But a way has been discovered of bringing to reason and a sense of justice. Secode 1 There is and a sense of justice. Secole 1 There is magic in the word. The Canadian Pscific Rail-way Company had just completed the leasing and purchase of a series of railways connecting Montreal with Boston; the president and vicepresident were busy passing slong them, com-pleting the transaction ; everyboly come to the byious conclusion that they intended to make Boston the Atlantic terminus of their line. uddenly Nova Scotia declares for secession by a largo majority. Sir George receives a letter from Sir John, and forthwith he is off to Halifax like a shot to see if it would not be a good place to terminate at after all. All the urgings, buzzings, prayings, representations, threaten-ings, concerning the impolitic, unpatiotic course of taking the terminus to a foreign seaport had been in vain. Sir John had time to write nor Sir George to read or listen till Nova Scotia voted for accession. Then the Knight of the Rope and the Knight of the Raii suddenly discovered that they were having a picaic with a next of horaets. One word did what nothing else could do.

#### SECESSION

But does anybedy imagine that this sudden conversion, if it be a conversion, of the P. cific Railway company to the view that Halifax is the best Atlantic ternious, is sincere. Does it not rather bear on the face of it the character of an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the Nova Scotians with a view to soften their re-sentment? The idea is doubtless to make them believe that the Canadian Pacific will carry its trade to Halifax, and so work the oracle till the secession movement blows over. Will the company abandon their recently acquired line to Boston and devote their energies to the the other route? Or will they maintain the two lines? Politics and railways arevidently mixed, but we may be sure that whichever is of greatar commercial value will be the course adopted A railway company cannot be supposed to secretation of the protects of the Labor ince. It would be folly to expect it to do so. The company may be willing and anxious to belp the ministry in a pinch, but it cannot make a permanently unprofitable investment. In a matter of this kind economical forces are stronger than political. If it can be shown that Halifax possesses superior advantages to any the four of bis trip to British Columbia till the fall. Lady Macionald is on her way back from Kegina. This change of programme not be supposed to sacrificing great material. become the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. If it cannot be so shown, all efforts This is a terrible arraignment to be brought against a supposed Christian and civilized government by a christian church. The motives which prompted the General to, allow politicians to decrive them. The Government organ here reluses to recognize the result in Nova Scotia as a condemnation of the Domini n Government. It it is not, why all this pother to explain it away, and why send Sir George Stephen and Mr. Van Horn to Hal-Scotians will make a note of this and speak out

homes to vote upless they are paid for themselves and their teams for the day. It was even so when Sir John was elected and to agreater extent. The greater the candidate, they thought, the higher the nurket price of votes. I have seen wagon loads of voters at North Gower and Marlborough town ball sitting stolidly, while one of their number haggled with the agent of a candidate the people down by the sea may congratulate for an all round purchase of the load at so much themselves on having opened the way to success. A despatch from Halfax says that Sir taking two dollars a piece for hims if and sons, taking two dollars a pisce for hims If and sons, George Stephen and Mr. Van Horn, president and when he got the money he marchet into and vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Rail- the polling room, took the oath that he had not been bribed and drove off, hurrahing for Rochesbeen brided and drove off, huraling for Roches-ter and King William. On, you may depend ou it for I know them well, Sir John will have to pay for votes or he won't get them. I donbt if they would vote for King Billy himself with-out the usual quid pro quo. Catch them let an election slip without a contest. They know know

#### A TRICK WORTH TWO OF THAT.

Having laid a co ner stone for the Methodists, the Fremier visited his brethren the Freemasons at Richmond, who were holding a planic in honor of St. John's day. He made a s ort speech there and returned to towa, professing great delight at the pleasures of the day. The favor of his patronage will be next conferred on the Catholics of Catleton Place Tuesday next, St. Peter and Paul's day. There will be a great gathering no doubt, as the proceeds are to be devoted to the church build ing fund. Rev. Father O'Donoghue is an old personal friend of Sir John's, and what is the use of having a Premier for a friend if you cannot make use of him as an attraction in a good cause. Although an Orangeman and not unwilling to hang or shoot an occasional half-breed to keep his brethren in humor, Sir Macdonaid has been over-riding the John is 1.ke all prifessional politicians, quite provinces rough-shod. He has invaded their free of prejudice. He is just as willing to help for the for the for the second secon one church as another. It all counts for the electrons. Withes his presumptions and audacity in claiming credit for the elevation of Cardinal Taschereau. The idea of the Ocange-Tory red-handed Premier of Canada, who sent a madman to the scaffold after cooly calculating the value of the man's life in votes, having in-fluence at the Sacred College is infamous. But But his clacquers have overdone the adulation basiness this time. The disgust which the assertion of this claim has caused among Catholics is now indescritable.

#### A HUNDRED DELEGATES

or thereabouts are expected to go from this city to the Young Laberals convention. The plat-form laid down in Mr. Blake's speech at Own Sound meets with general acceptance. It must be confessed, however, that there is a strong feeling among the young men in favor of Cana dian independence. Fut the strongest feeling among workingmen is directed against the folly, waste and injustice of a sisting to ople from the old country to compete with our own working classes. It is bad, morally as well as economically. There is not a parish in the waste and injustice of a sisting people three kingdoms but is working to getrid of their l paupers at the expense of Canada. In my inunediate neighborhood there is a

family containing three cripples, whose passage was paid to this country with Canadian money, and they are now a charge upon our charitable institutions. I have also known hundreds of mechanics brought here in the same way, who kept wages down when work was good and drifted off to the States when it became slack, thus inflicting a double loss on the country. Any workingman can see that under our boasted system of protection everything is protected except labor. In that respect the Government acts on the rule of contrairies and inports laborers in order to stimulate competition and keep down wages. Thus a seeming contradiction is nevertheless in perfect keeping with the policy of protection which in spirit and de-) sign is wholly intended for the benefit of capital invested in manufacturing. The persistence of ministers in this policy in spite of the apposiis doubtless owing to the fears that have been excited by expressions coming from all quarters

liam on the 12th of July, will stir from their ) the Champ de Mars the Sunday following the | Globensky, vice do.; St. Charles, M. Lapierre, | and while we deplore the adverse vote of the ex cution of Louis Riel, when, despite his President; V. P. Dubuc, vice do., and M. Cote years, he delivered an eloquent speech de-secretary; St. Jean Baptiste, O. Baudin' judicial murder of the Metis chief. The death of the honorable gentleman will also be much regretted among a large portion of the bu-incess community, as he was always recognized as a man possssed of great business ability and integrity. He leaves four daughter, who were married respectively to Mr. Kouer Roy, City married respectively to Mir. Houer Roy, City Attorney, Mr. John J. Starnes, of the Corpora-tion, Mr. O. Auge, Registrar, and Mr. Gardner, now decensed. He also leaves an cumarised son. Mr. Beaudry was always a promineat Conservative, and took an active part in the Lafontaine-Cartier Government and in politics generally. As a public man he was wide'y known, and his death will be learned with deep regret by a large portion of the community.

THE TRUF WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

As above stated, he died at five o'clock in the presence of his son, three of his daughters, Mr. Rouer Roy, City Attorney, Mr. Anger, Mr. A. Larocque and Mr. Hercule Beaudry. On the 15th of this month deceased had an attack of gout-to which he had been subject-which was very severa until the 20th. The following day h s nedical advises, Dr. Jeaunotte, noticed signs or paralysis in the right leg, and on the marning of he 22nd the patient was taken with paralysis of the leg and right arm. On the 23rd the right arm was free, but the leg remained para-lyzed. Afterwards, however, he had another attack of gout, with symptoms of gouty heart and great depression. This lasted about twelve hours, the pulse becoming regular spain. About 3 o'clock yesterday aftermoon both lungs began to be congested, and Dr. Jeannoite then gave him but about sixteen hours to live, and he succumbed, as has been stated, at an early hour this morning. Mr. Beaudry had once been subject to hemorrhoids, but they had been suppressed for about two years. Coming on again after his attack of paralysis, the doctor hoped that they would prevent the gout from settling on any vital organ, but such was not the case. Doctors R. P. Howard and Jeannotte had con sultations on Monday and Wednesday, and agreed that the cause of the paralytic attack was want of nutrition in one part of the brain, which induced softening. Mr. Beaudry could speak distinctly and ration-ully (ill ab ut 3 o'clock this morning. but seemed to have great difficulty in temen bering names. Towards the end his suffer-ings were most acute, but with the exception of an occasional involuctory groan he made Lo complaint whatever. Dr. Jeannotte told our reporter that Mr. Recordry's constitution was a wonderfulone, and that the heart beat regularly till about six o'c'ock yestuday evening. H confessed on two separate occasions to Card Leblanc, and received the last Sacrament at his hands.

As seen as the news of his death was received As seen as the news on my near was retering at the City Hall the flar was at once hoisted at h dF-mast. Two beautiful crowns are to be sent to the family, and will be placed on the coffin; one from His Worship the Mayor and the other from the aldermen in the name of the citizens. The funeral service will take place either in Notre Dame or the Gean on Monday, and will be attended by the aldermen, the city officials, and by deputations of the police force, the fire men and other societies, and promises to be one of the largest probably ever witnessed in this c.tv.

The will of the late Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry was opened and read to the family this after It is understood his fortune is valued at half a million, which comprises a number of properties, bank, boat and railway shares. It was current on the street this afternoon that he had left a large amount to the Bishop for the construction of the new Cathedral ; also to the Jesuit Fathers for the completion of th ir church and the new college which they are about to open in connection with the Victoria Medical University.

# ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY. Celebration of the French Canadian National

Feast at Rutland, Quebec and Other Lities.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 22, 1886.-The sixteenth general Convention of French Canadians residing in the United States assembled here this morning. The delegates, who come from every section of the country from Maine to Mionesota, assemble i at eight o'clock and marched to the

president ; Frs. Hamelin, vice do ; Hochelaga, Aug. Tetresu, representing the president. Alderman Prefontaine and Mr. C. H. Chaupagne accompany the excursion. A despatch from Rutland last evening stated that over 10,000 visitors had already arrived and that the celebration was a grand success. There was a procession this morning and a convention. Nearly all the St. Jean Baptiste societies of the continent are represented.

# THE DAY AT QUEBEC.

Shortly before nine o'clock this morning the steamer Canada, of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, which was brilliantly de-corated with flugs for the occasion, left her wharf with a large number of excursionists who intend to take part in the Quebec demonstration. As to day is Corpus Christi and a religious holiday, the St. Jean Baptiste Society have decided to observe Friday, the 25th inst., for their celebration of their national anniversary, by a religious service and a grand allegorical procession in the morning. In the atternoon the Hantan-Hosmer heat lace will In take place on Lake St. Joseph. In view of these evenus the day will be observed almost universaily as a general holiday. All the bost and shoe factories in the city will shut up for the day, also the wholesale dry goods stores and the four merchants in the lower town. The ship laborers have also decided to stop work for the day.

AT ST. HYACINTHE there is to be a torchlight procession this even ing and a shooting tournament during the day. The celebration at Papinenwills was a great More the open air, and Rev. Able Prouls, of Montreal, delivered a sermon on St. Jean Fapitiste, and the protection of our laws, institutions and religion. There were also celebra-tions at Aylmer, St. Victor and elsewhere.

# HARD ON THE FOLITICIANS.

An Authoritative Statement From the Berlesiastical Authorities, Showing that Sir-John and the Secretary of State Wad Nothing to do With the Appointment of Cardinal Taschercan.

In his add ess at the Laval University on Tue-day last, the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secre tary of State, referred at some length to the action of the Premier and himself concerning the appointment of the new Cardinal, in such nonmer as to lead some to believe that Canada was indebted to the Dominion Government for this great henor bestowed upon the Catholic Church. His statements aroused so much cariosity and were considered so strange that a Herald reporter went to the Archbishop's labce last evening to find out the whole truth of the matter. He was received by the Very Rev. Father Marechal, Vicar-General of the archdioc se, and after explaining the object of his mission, received the following statements: "You can state positively that neither Sir John nor Mr. Chapleau nor any of the other Dominion Ministers had anything whatever to do with the clevation of Atchbishop Taschereau to the Cardinalste." "But Mr. Chaplean led many to believe dif-

ferently in his address." "Oh, well you know that there politizians are

ver ready to make capital out of anything and werything." "How was the nomination made?"

"The question of naming a Canadian Cardinal is not a new one by any means. The matter has been talked of for the last seven or eight years. At Rome it was felt that Canada had a strong claim to this great he nor. Quebec, as you know, is the old-st See on the continent, and we all believed that when the honor was bestowed it would go to the Ancient Capital, which is the mother of the Catholic Church on the con-tinent."

What are the difficulties which are spoken of ?'

"Well, Canada is a colony, and before the appointment of Cardinal Moran, of Australia, no Cardina's had been chosen in the colonies. When that appointment was made, a few years ago, the greatest obstacle was removed. During the hast year or two we all knew that the Holy Father was anxious to confer this favor

Imperial House of Commons, we confidently trust that it will be speedily reversed on the

5

election of a new parliament; Resolved,—That we tender the thanks of this meeting to the Hon. Edward Blake for the generous manner in which he brought forward the Irish Home Rule resolutions in the House of Commons of Canada ;

Resolved,-That we deplore and regret the action of the Irish members of that House who, through party exigencies, opposed the Home Rula resolutions introduced by the Hon. Edward Blake in a spirit antagonistic to the best interests of Ireland.

# THE VACATIONS. -----

# ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes of this college took place on 22nd inst. at two o'clock at the College Hall at St. Lourent, in the presence of a large number of people. The distribution of prizes was preceded by a fine musical selection from a well trained orchestra, under the direction of the Rev. Father Sauriol, which was followed by an elequent discourse by Mr. M. T. Viau. The following is a list of the medal winners: — Medal of Honor, presented by the Rev. Jas. Coyle, awarded to Mr. John Mullen, of Brain-

tree, Mass. for proficioncy in philosophy. Gold medal presented by Mr. Girouard, M.P., awarded to Mr. James Bearnes of the Rhetorio

A gold medal given by Mr. A. Claude was taken by Messes Grant and Clinton, for the business class.

A silver medsl presented by Mr. H. Cadieux, was awarded to Mr. M. Gorcean, of St. Cesaire,

for the class of belles lettres. A silver medal was won by Mr. Elphege Hebert for class of Latin versification. A silver medal was awarded D. Grant for

English belles lettres, A silver medal was taken by C. A. Howard, of Vaudreuil, for English versification.

A silver medal to M. A. Mongomery, of New York, for the 4th English class. A silver model to J. Corcoran, of Montreal,

for 3rd English class. A silver medal was awarded to M. J. B. Rebert, of St. Michael, for 3rd French class. Honorable mention was given to J. Hurtu-

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME

bise.

# DISTRUBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes took place on Friday at the above College, Cote dea Neiger, and was largely attended. At S.30 a.m. the exercises commenced, which consisted of addresses in French and English, music vocal and instrumental, some declamations, and a play in 4 acts, " L'enfant dissin. The English declamation, the "Sister of Charity," was very well rendered by Master Nagle, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and the dialogue by Masters Nagle and Graham was well done. Master Thibadeau Pinpet, & little boy of five years, was loudly applauded for his French declamation, "Lo nid de Fou-vette." The songs, "Les Recompenses" et d "Johnay Schmoker," were soul-stirring and showed much careful preparation. The drama was a practical lesson for boys was are disposed to neglect their books and be drawn away by evil companions.

At the distribution of prizes a gold medal of honor was reserved for Master Charles Nagle, of Brooklyn, N.Y. A gold medal for the French course was awarded to Muster Rudolph Beaudry, Montreal. Gold medal for Latin to Master Henri Lapierre of Montreal. Gold medal for book-keeping to Frank Vinct, Montreal. Gold medal for good conduct to Otto Schunger, Brooklyn, A silver medal, the gift of N. Beaudry, Esq., of Montreal, was awarded to James Ryan, Troy, N.Y., for good conduct and applica-cation. Master Nagls, of Brooklyp, received the promium for English, a megailicent life of St. Francis of Assisi, in folio, beautifully gilt and illustrated, which was donsted by the late lamented Adelphe Masson, Eng., a few months before his death.

# LACHINE CONVENT.

The annual distribution of prizes in the above

The motives which prompted the General Assembly to enter such a solemn protest against hideous and systematic crime cannot be called into question. It required a high sense of duty and no small amount of moral courage to place that indictment against a lifax? The organ also declares that until Nova courage to place that indictment against a Scotia reference to send supporters of Sir John to Ottawa the cry of scossion must be regarded as of no meaning. It is to be hoped the Nova not shirk its daty by winking at the atrocities. not shirk its daty by winking at the atrocities. As plainly at the Federal elections as they have Without any sense of fear or favor it has a the Provincial against the tyrannical mis-denounced a state of affairs that has been the government and corruption rampant at Ottawa. denounced a state of affairs that has been the cause of a reballion, that is still a disgrace to the country and is calculated to engender Eisaffection towards the Dominion.

It cannot be argued that the General Assembly had no right to pass this cordomnation upon the administration, for the Assembly very properly pointed out that as long as this state of things was allowed to exist the missionary efforts of the various churches to bring the Indians under the holy influence of the Christian religion would be counteracted and hindered. It was, consequently, in the opinion of the Assembly, an imperative necessity on the part of the Govenument to rid the country of all agents and instructors who are known to be tyrannical, unjust, immoral, and to fill their their places with men of integrity, sobriety and purity.

The Ministers by keeping such criminals in office only prove the truth of the old saying, that " birds of a feather flock together."

BISHOP DUHAMEL'S ELEVATION.

OTTAWA, June 23. -Bishon Duhamel, of Ot-tawa, received 2 cub's from Rome last night, informing him of his appointment as Archbishop, with the capital as the seat of his See. The an nouncement was made the same evening at the closing exercises of Ottawa College, where His Grace delivered an address. There is great rejoicing here, and all the so-

cisties will tender congratulations. The Pallium is expected from Rome within a month, when the ceremony takes place. A new diocese, tributary to the archdiocese, will be created at Hull and Cornwall in the near future. In order to do this Kingston, Ottawa and Mont-real dioceses will be reduced.

### PERSONAL.

Among those whose names appear frequently on the prize list of St. Mary's College, published to-day, is Mr. Arthur Anglin, who was awarded 11 first prizes, and the gold medal for pro-ficiency in the first year's class of philosophy. "Mr. Arthur Anglin is the son of the Hon. T. W. Anglin, late Speaker of the House of Commons.

#### FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

Mr. Edmond Clerk, son of the inte Patrick Clerk, at one time editor and proprietor of the TRUE WITNESS, was recently married to Miss Malvina Tourville, third daughter of Mr.

# THE GENERAL ELECTION

for the Dominion may be considered off for this year. It is just as well, perhape. Meantime, political anxiety is directed must towards Que-

politics. No doubt they feel that it is going to injure them, even, perhaps, to the extent of defeating them. It will not have escaped notice that all the provincial elections so far have turned upon Dominion issues, involving vordicts on the conduct of the federal i invisiting variables of the conduct of the federal i ministry, and in every instance the Liberal party has been sustained by large majorities. He would be a blind man who could not see in these successive acts of condemnation a series of events leading to the final coup de grace to be given Toryism at the Dominion elections. The North-West rebellion and the hanging of Riel are matters on which the papela of Onebec may are matters on which the people of Quebec may justly express an opinion. Indeed it is their duty to do so, or by silence and acquiescence accept and uphold the monstrous docume that a despotic minister may atom for his mistends, and condone the infamics of misgovernment by hanging a revel of his own creating. It is he-cause the Conservatives know that the people of Quebes will condemn them that they cry out against the importation of an issue like this. But it is not an importation. It is the one question which over-shadows all others. It involves support or condemnation of the whole policy of the Tory party, Dominien and Provincial, therefore, by attempting to dodge the Riel question, the Con-servatives expose their feeblenees and the fear which arises from the certain expectation of de feat. That the Government has lost ground

Quebec will, at the approaching elections in the Maritime Provinces cannot be doubted, without supposing that the French Canadians have lost the last flickerings of man

liness, adopendence and public spirit. OTTAWA, June 26.—Sir John Macdonald visited his constituents in Carleton yesterday, and laid the foundation stone of the new Methodist church at Fallowfield. He and other speakers seized the occasion to excuse the shortalleged accomplishments. The only point in his apeech was the announcement that he would again be a candidate for the county. This 1662 he was appointed Mayor, for the first time, efficited a cheer, but Sir John need not imagine of Montreal, and protected so well the interests that the men of Carleton have lost imagine that the men of Carleton have lost their cunning so far as to allow him to go in without opposition. Beside the regular reform element, which is a growing power in this hanner Orange-Tory county, there is a considerable class who look at an election contest as a necessity and an opportunity for having a good time and making a little inoney. Heretofore election contexts have been generally waged in Carleton between Conserva-

ous effort must be made to stem the tide now running so strongly against the continuance of Tory Government. What the nature of that of Tory Governmest. effort may be has yet to be seen. A careful view of the situation, however, fails to show any well grounded have for the Tories retrieving their lost p sition. They cannot reverse their policy of the last eight years and accept

## BLAKE'N ALTERNATIVE POLICY.

The record of extravagant expenditure, par-liamentary corruption, excessive taxation, North-West magovernment, the atrocious execution of Riel, invasion of provincial rights, Nova Scotian secession, opposition to Home Rule, ac-pression of traje, and any other crimes of administration, cannot be blotted out in a day. On these charges the Govern-ment is on its trial before the country. They cannot escape or blur the issue, and their condemnation is admitted everywhere bac. Conservatives strongly deprecate the as a forezone conclusion. All eves are now introduction of the Riel affair into Provincial turned to Quebec. It is felt that the local elections there must have a great influence on the Dominion, the provincial government having endorsed the action of the federal in regard to North-West affairs. Those who profess to be conversant with the state of feeling among the French Canadians think that the local government will not meet as severe a con-demnation as the federal. Be that as it may l have not yet met anyone who regards the Tory prospects in Quebec as favorable. All look for-ward to a crushing, overwhelming defeat of Sir John Macdonald and his allies, Dominion and Provincial.

RIDEAU.

# DEATH OF EX-MAYOR BEAUDRY.

HE PASSES AWAY QUIETLY AT FIVE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING-1018 HONORABLE CAREER.

A sudden change in ex-Mayor Jean Louis Beaudry's condition having taken place on Friday evening last, all hope for his ultimate recovery was abandoued and the old and much respects gentleman passed away Saturday morning at five o'clock. The honorable gentleman was o'clock. The honorable gentleman was been in March, 1807, at Ste. Auge des Plaines, P.Q., and came to Montreal in 1822, where he entered the establishment of Mr. Benoit as clerk. In 1827 he joined Mesars. Barielle & Co., and as their agent was sent to a small village known as Isthmus, which is situated near Merrickville in Upper Cauda. While there his duty was to supply all the lasorers who were working at the construction of the Rideau Canal. Heably filied that p sit on till 1830, at which date he returned to Montreal, and in company with his brother, Jean Baptiste Beaudry, opened a general store, which was largely patronized by the citizens. In 1837 he took an active part in the tr ubles of those days, and, as a French Canadian, he was, like many others, compiled to leave the country for some time. In 1839, however, Integration of the Government and glorify its he came back to the city, where he continued lleged accomplishments. The only point in his previous business until 1862, at which time he totally withdrew from commercial life. It This | 1862 he was appointed Mayor, for the first time, of the citizens that the same honor was con-ferred on him during the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1877. 1878. 1881. 1883 and 1884. In 1867 he was made a legislative councillor, and during the visit of Admiral Jarlsberg to this city he was made a member of the order of St. Olst of Norway, which honor he still held at the time of his death.

#### THE ORANGE PROCESSION.

In 1878, during his terra of office, he distin Lous Tourville, expresident of the Hochelaga Bank. The nuptial knot was tied in the Sacred Heart Chaple, St. Deals street, by the Rev. Fullier Desjaiding, S.J. Mr. and Mes. Clerk were the recipients of numerous presents; and votes at those recurring contests has taught the streets, and were only prevented from ca-Hauk. The nuplial knot was lied in the Sacred Heart Chapel, St. Decis street, by the Rev. Fullier Desjarding, S.J. Me. and Mrs. Clerk were the recipients of numerous presents of numerous decurrers. The monetary value put upon fiter partaking of a sumptuous decurrer at Mr. recompanied by the best wishes of their numer-ing the biggest display in honor of King Wil-peared in public life was upon the president; St. Vin-ous friends.

reach Churca, where Mass celebrated by the Albe Moeris, of Malone, N.Y. The dele-pates then matched to the Town Hall, where the Convertion was called to order at ten o'clock by Mr. Duch rme, of the executive com mittee, R-v. J. M. Galot read an address to the

Mayor of the vilsge, Hon. L. G. Kingsley, He said :-This family gathering of the French people is no attempt to revolutionize the order established by the framers of the American constatistical we have accepted the hospitality of the United States and are proud of being her citiz-ne. We intend to remain true to our glorious record in the history of this great We are proud of Lafeyette, Rochanination. beau and De Grasse, who so powerfully con tributed to render effective the declaration of American independence. Later, when the Union was in danger, thousands of Frenchmen and scores of thousands of Franco-Americans exposed their lives and shed their blood for the preservation of this Republic. Our record in time of peace has always been and thall be worthy of a class of quiet, law-adiding citizens and our ambition is to work for the prospecity

of our adopted country. General Kingsley responded, welcoming the strangers to the hospitalities of the town in well chosen words.

The committee on credentials reported that nearly two hundred delegates were entitled to seats. Among those present were three gen-tlemen from branes, M. Henri B daud, histo-rian, Boron d'Astre, and Viscourt Si, Aignan, Day, Boron d'Astre, and Viscourt Si, Aignan, From Canada name Schator F. N. A. Trudet. Hon, D. A. T. de Montiguy, Recorder of Men-treal ; M. Desmarret, of St. Hyacinthe, and Messis, J. N. Pernault, Christes Thibault, Remi Trendlay and Adoptic Onimet, president-general of the St. Jean Deptiste Society of Montreal. All these gentletion were elected honorary delegates:

In the afternoon permanent officers were decided as follows :---Major Edmond, Mallet, of Washington, D.C., president; Hon. L. J. Marte, of Lewiston, Me., and Dr. M. Metivier, of Holyoko, Mass., vice-presidents, and Messes, Benjamin Lenthier, or Plattsburg, New York, and E. R. Dufresne, of St. Paul Minn., secre taries.

Con, ratulatory despatches were sent to Con-dinal-elect Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Cardiasl Taschereau, of Quebec ; also a message to Mgr. Fabre, of Montreal, congratulating him on his

elevation to the dignity of Archhishop. An address of sympathy with the Irish peo-pie in their struggle for national autonomy to be forwarded to Messus. Gladstone and Parnell, was also unanimously adopted.

Eulogies were then pronounced on the life and character of the late Ferminon Gagnon, the veteran c ittor of Lc Travailleur, of Watters ter, Mass. The convention then adjourned until evening.

Among the subjects to be discussed at future sessions aro "The School Question," "Natural instics," "Temperance," "National Societies, ' "Natural The Press," " Louis Ricl," and "Freedom of Worship,"

The convention and celebration promises to be the largest and grandest ever seen in the portion of the country. VISITOUS FROM MONTREAL.

At cleven which has evening a special train of ten cars of the Delaware & Hudson railway left for Rutland, Vt. The excursionists muc-bared over 300, and were accompanied by the Harmony band and a detachment of ton con-stables under command of Sergeant Desjarding and ten firomen under Sub-Chief Naud. Among

Canado, and in October last we were notified that the time had come. But, us y u are aware. the Holy Father never appoints a Cardinal be fore having first obtained the assurance from the country in which the prelate resides that such an appointment would be well received. A Dardinal, although an eccle-justic and a councillor of His Holiness, is also a political personage. Therefore, before the appointment of Mgn. Taschereau could be made it was necessary that the British and Canadian Govern ments shou'd inform the Holy See that they would look upon such an appointment with

pleasure." "The i the appointment was decided upon before Sir John or Mr. Ohapleau were aware of it?"

"Certainly; the whole thing was decided. The Holy Father was anxions to give this proof of his love for his Catho ic subject + of Canada, but the official aunouncement could not be made for the reasons stat d above, because if it had been it would have placed the new Cardinal in a false position." "Well, tow was the difficulty bridged?"

" Mr. Chapleau, in his capacity of Secretary of Stite, was informed in October last that the Holy Father was maintain in October 1250 chas the Holy Father was anxious to name a Canadian Cardinal, and he was asked to convoy the n-redigence to the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who in turn would transmit it to the Papal Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Sir John, which is similarity of Foreign Affairs. Sir John, who is a poor taxtician, was going to Eurland then, and he undertook the mission of notifying the British Secretary. This he did, and the customary degratch was sent from the Foreign Office, and the appointment, which was all but completed, was made public."

"Then Sir John did not communicate with Rome?" "Not at all, and if he had, it would not have

influenced a decision which was already arrived He merely facilitated matters in so far as the British Government was concarned in the

""How was the appointment of Mgr. Fabre

obtained ?" " " Oh, well, that was a necessary considuence of the other. It was felt that Montreal through its importance was described that Montreal through was bestowed upon it. The Church of Mont-real, as a dutiful daughter of the Church of Quebec, saw with great pleasure the honors which were bestowed upon its mother."

# GLADSTONE, PARNELL, BLAKE.

# The Irishmen of Sherbrooke send Greeting to the Noble Trio.

But, as y u are aware, the presidency of the Rev. Chaplain Lafortuge. The exhibition of hand work by theseles ars was magnificent and was admirat by all. There were present the Rev. Fathers Field, Mare-chal, Borronnuce, Burtin, O.M.L. Seguin, Roussin, Kiernan and Theillan. The pre-miums were distributed as follows :--Prize of Honor--1st Course, Miss Bertha Nault, Corinne Delfosse; 2nd Course, Miss Emma Radio tall of Wagnerster Mass, and Minnie Robe t, all of Worcester, Mass., and Minnie Hough, Montreal; 3rd Course, Miss. Jos phino Carriers The pizze wer green by the Rev. Curé Piché, Prize of Eccol proce. A gold medal between Missey Anonimitte Bour-doau, Emilie Young and their Roy. The medal being driven for the Roy. Wy Miss Elley, Miss curses Maizzie was awarded the god in d 1 for a light in the structure. A mid and the realization inatruction. A gold Det Altor music was carried off by Miss Kosalie Methrevy, Grebate course-Gold medal awarded to Miss Domise Merizzi. Excellence, gold medal wet, by Miss Ernestine Labelle. The Governor-General could med d was contested for by alisses 11 also Me Greevy, Ernestine Labelle, Denise Modia Land E. Circe, who had the same number of points. Being drawn for, it was won by M of I colle. The caligions composition prizes were to Misses E. Circe, P. Nault, C. Pilos and E. Robert,

# ORDINATIONS.

The following is the list of ordinations recently performed by Archbishop Fabre at the Grand Seminary :-Tonsarr.-Messrs, E. Brien, L. Calla ..., J.

Casey, E. Choquet, H. J. Gauthier alias Merenn-Lapierre, A. Giroux, L. Labrie, U. Lafontaine, A. Laviel, A. Quesnel, J. B. Sinconnes Montreal; A. Monbourquette, Arichat; J. Brown, Borlington; J. Cawley, Oolmbus; J. Schrembe, Grand Rapids; C. Killsen, Kingston; J. Desmond, F. Gravel, Manchester; A. Doquete, Poutiac; R. Lamoureux, St. Hyacinthe; P. J. Long, Burlington; J. J. McDauald, Charlottetown; Burlington; J. J. McDonald, Charlottetown;
W. T. Donohne, H. C. Eckart, Dubuque; B.
W. Goossens, Grand Rapids; R. E. Brady, J.
J. Binchy, Hamilton; O. W. Mchan, Hart-ford; D. J. Dunn, G. F. Marshall, Manches-ter; J. P. Barry, Peoria; J. E. Braly, W. F.
Sollivan, Providence; J. A. Martin, Saint Hyaciathe; L. J. Achini, Springfield.

Minor Orders. — Messrs. A. L. Barcele, A. J. Coutlée, J. B. Dorais, L. A. Dubuc, A. A. Robert, Montreal; E. J. Murphy, Brooklyn; J. D. S. Shannon, Burlington; J. P. Carroll, J. A. Kurz, F. O'Mahoney, Dubuque; A. P. McIntosh, Hamilton; J. Mugae, London; W. Holland, B. J. Kiarnon, Pontice, P. S. S.

J. A. Kurz, F. O'Mahoney, Dubuque; A. P. McIntosh, Hamilton; J. Mugan, London; W. Musen, Hamilton; J. Mugan, London; M. S. Guinn, Kingston; J. M. Kenney, D. P. Mullins, Springfield. Sub-Dacons, —Mossrs, J. B. Bourassa, J. Contois, J. Deslauriers, A. J. Lamarche, J. A. Quesnel, Montroal; F. M. Donahuo, Burlington; J. S. Quinn, Kingston; J. V. Martin, Micon; A. Beaton, Arichat; G. D. Sander, J. C. York, Brooklyn; J. F. Brown, J. H. Brinkmann, M. W. McCarthy, Dubuque; J. S. Sullivan, Halifax; J. W. Cunningham, Hartford; J. F. Aylward, London; P. F. Ryan, Pontinc; J. F. Mulo, Springfield. Deacons.-Messrs, L. E. Consinena, G. J. Whercas,-The rise of self-government is inst and necessary to give peace and prosperity to a people; "Nesolved-That we do hereby express our thanks to the Rt. Hon, W. E. Gladstone and Mr. Charles Stewart Parnel to solve the question of Home Mule for Ireland, and "Whercas,-The rise of self-government is inst and necessary to give peace and prosperity to a people; "Nesolved-That we do hereby express our thanks to the Rt. Hon, W. E. Gladstone and Mr. Charles Stewart Parnel to a beaple, who have exponenced that consultational government is Marchard store the Rt. Hon, W. E. Gladstone and Mr. Charles Stewart Parnel to allow of the prosperity to give peace and prosperity to give peace

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE

# GLADSTONE IN SCUTLAND. <u>, 1933 (B. 1986)</u> (B. 1986)

The Cabinet Willing to Carry Out Its Pro gramme and Reapproach the Irish Question-Parliament to be Dissolved Next Saturday-More Election Manifesters-General Political Gessip.

 $(\mathbb{R},\mathbb{R})$ 

EDINBURGH, June 21 .- Mr. Gladatone addressed another large and enthusiastic meethere to-day. In the ocurse of ing his speech he said it was irksome to always be compelled to refer to Ireland, but that this was due to the Tories, who blocked the way so that the Government could not get rid of the question and proceed to the other business of the posed cast iron uniformity of institutions for Empire. He relied, he added, upon the people's energy to clear the line now and allow the train of progress to go on to its destination. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said that he did not complain of the secession of Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright. They were a small fraction of the Liberal party. They had abandoned its traditions, which were honorable regarding Ireland. As Fox's speeches and the actions of Fitzwilliam and Cavendish showed, their descendants were trying to resist that policy, which, if it had been carried out, would have saved years of trouble. The Land Purchase bill was applicable at the time when he introduced it in the House of Commons, but he had failed to receive the support of Lord Hartington and others. He did not think England and Scotland received it so favorably as they received the Home Rule bill. The Cabinet were now free to approach the whole subject. If they continued in office the Cabinet would carry out the Home Rule programme, with due regard to their obligations. They desired to secure local self-government for Ireland, with perfect security to the Imperial union. He had never, he declared, concealed his ideas from the country when a great crisis had come. People had had the audacity to say that he had en-deavored to force this question. Last autump, he said, he forusaw an Irish demand which would sweep into the shade all other legislation. He foreshadowed, but did not foresee, that the demand would be so wise and moderate. Mr. Gladstone further said that he hoped they would not let slip a was a rush to shake hands with him as golden opportunity which does not often occur, especially in the case of Ireland. The rejection of home rule would not settle the question and bring peace, but there would be the same miscrable round of contention. He asked them to listen to a prayer reduced to the limits of reason and safety.

# BRADLAUGH S MANIFESTO.

Bradlaugh has issued an election manifesto to his constituents of Northampton. In it he save :---

"British injustics has often been the mother of agrarian crimes in Ireland. Our paltry, selfish harshuess has often been the nurse and inciter of the rash speech and conduct of the Irish. A union maintained by heavy garrisons and the police department, which is an assistant to the army, is an unreal union. There is no willing union between the prisoner and handcuffs. Union should imply co-operation, not dominance, not sub-jection. The present paper union is an in-denture of forced servitude, and not a freely executed partnership deed. Ask the voters to test, bend or break this counterfeit, selfstyled union, even though you know it to be manufactured for the Primrose league by a Birmingham firm."

THE FENIANS AND GLADSTONE.

LONDON, June 21 .- The Times publishes what it says is a copy of a private special circular, recently sent by the president of the Supreme council to the different " centres " of the Irish Kepublican brotherhood throughout the kingdom of Great Britainand Ireland. be document fills a column of the Times, in

ferent from that of England and Ireland. The fundamental difference was that Scot-land was always able to hold her own Scotland met England on a footing of equality, and the union with the lapse of time commended itself to the minds In this commented itself to internation Irish nation was against the union of that country with England. If a great majority of the people of Scotland wished to manage her local affairs within her own borders, did they think if they arrived at a clear conclusion to that effect that England dare or would wish to refuse them? (Griss of "No.") He ridicaled the proposals of the National Radical union to leave undealt with the question of Irish local self government, a subject which was ripe for discussion, while the country dealt with local government for England and Sootland, a question which was not ripe for discussion. Mr. Gladstone thought the pro-

England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales was a bad, false and vulgar principle. In desiing with the subject of local government the special wants of the different peo-ples must be considered and the special his-tory of those peoples. The main question was whether Ireland was to have free government or be overridden by England and Scot-land. They know now what Ireland wished. Ireland had not asked for an innovation, because she had a parliament until it was taken from her in 1800 by a mixture of frand and force. She only asid: "In God's name, as you have failed, allow us to endeavor to govern ourselves." Scotland, the speaker continued, had always sent reformers to a reformed parliament. Would she do so again ? (cries of "Yes ! ") or would she send Couservatives ? If she chose the latter course the responsibility would be hers and not his. In conclusion he appealed to his auditors to give their voice in favor of a work of peace and justice. Mr. Gladatone's closing words were hailed with loud and prol-nged cheering.

### THE PREMIER'S JOURNEY HOME.

LONDON, June 23 .- Mr. Gladstone's journey from the meeting hall to the railway station at Glasgow was a grand trimphal procession. His carriage was escorted by a body of police. Every point of vantage around the station had to be fought for. The streets were filled with a solid mass of humanity. shouting itself hoarse .- Mr. Gladstone showed no sign of fatigue. On the platform a splendid bouquet was presented to him and there the train started, The Courtess of Aberdeen travelled on the same train, and after a time joined the Premier's party. Crowds at every station cheered the Premier and called for a speech. Mr. Gladstone, in most instances, returned a few words of thanks. At Carlisie he made a short speech in reference to the Unionist candidate there. His romarks were received with mingled cheering and hocting. At Preston there was a decidedly hostile element n the crowd. Cheers were given for Lord Salisbury and counter cheers for Mr. Gladatone and Earl Spencer. Chester was reached

at midnight. Crowds were waiting at the station despite the lateness of the hour. The party arrived at Hawarden at one o'clock this morning and received a hearty welcome. Mr. Gladstone will speak in Liverpool on Monday.

# A DEMAND ON SIR JOHN.

THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF TORONTO WANT SENATOR SXITH OUT OF THE CABINET-THE LABOR

#### MARKET IN WINNIPEG OVERCROWDED

TORONTO, June 21 .- At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, the following resol-lutions were adopted : Whereas the Hon.

# ... O KELLY'S CABLE LETTER.

The Campaign-The Irish Leader-Mr. Parnell Sets Forth Ilis Opinion of the Fight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBEREY, WESTMINSTEE, June 19, 1886.

WERTHINGTHE, June IP, 1880. ] The following statement of Mr. Parnell's views on the political situation in Great Britain were communicated to the New York Herald correspondent vesterday morning in the small hours after the House of Commons rose. The Irab chief sets down the basis of his hopes of success with his usual coolness, judgment and clearness of vision, while the mass of politicians seem flarried and excited over the coming battle.

## APPEARANCE OF MR. PARNELL

Nothing in the aspect or conversation of Par-Nothing in the aspect of conversation of Far-nell would lead to a suspicion that he was enter-ing on a campaign which must have a decisive influence on the future of his country. It was impossible, however, not to notice a certain air of physical fatigue, and an unpleasant cough now and then told too plainly that Mr. Parcell her widde has not escaped the effects of the sudden defeat without losing courage or yielding to weather changes from which London has lately despair. A steady agitation of a whole peop." suffered.

Correspondent-What are the prospects of the

campaign. Mg. PARNELL-I consider the outlook a meat Inverse one. I would detain you too long if I were to travel over the whole field of hope, but I will direct your attention to some important features.

#### PAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

"First, we have the undoubted fact that of the Irish votes in Great Britain which were given at the general election to the Conservatives we can transfer at least fifty seats now held by the Tories to the Liberal party. This will make one hundred on division, and will convert the majority of t<sup>1</sup> irty against the bill into a majority of seventy for it. There are sloont least fifty constituencies now held by small majorities by Liberals, where the Irish vote can turn the small majority into a large

one. "But you will ask me whether there are not some Liberal seats which may be captured by the Tories. There are undoubtedly some; how many it is impossible to say, as it depends upon the extent of the schism in the Liberal ranks ; but I am inclined to think that this loss will be nearly, if not quite, balanced by the gain of sects now held by Liberal dissensionists, many of whom will be beat-n by Ministerial candi dates, and some of whom consider their chances so housless that they have already withdrawn from the concest.

from the contest. "As an example of this, I may mention that out of eight Weish Liberal members who voted against the bill four have already announced that they will n t seek re-election. Much, how-ever, will depend upon the result of Gladstone's visit to Scotland, of which the portents are very fav mable, and should it have the effect many anticipate, a larger majority than the seventy which I now calculate as the result of a general election may be lo ked for."

### THE ALLEGED "COMPINATION."

Correspondent-Then you do not attach se

between Lord Hartington and Mr. Chember-lau, either in programme or in action. As a matter of fic, the Chamberlein party, so far as members of Pailiament go, may be reckoned on the fingers of one band. About twenty-five radicals voted against the bill, but they did so from various motives, and very few are really in unison with Chamberlaian. The remainder of the liberal dissensionists, about seventy in number, are Whigs, and there can be litte doubt that about half of these will lose their seats. I am told that the Tories expect to inc ease their numbers by fifty, but, as I have shown already, this does not appear in the remotest degree possible. However, I arre-that of the three sections of the opponents of the bill, the Tories, Which and Radicals, the former is the only party which can possibly increase its numbers at all in general election.

"In estimating the position of the Whigs and Frank Smith, in his place in the Senate of the keep the Liberal party occupi-d and divided by Dominion, did accuse some of the working- the Irish question. In this way they hope to

agitation and obstruction until their just demands are conceded. While in making these mands are conceased. While in making these demands they keep within the bounds of law. they will have with them in sympathy and substantial aid the liberty loving and right-minded of every free country in the world. The election new at hand in Great Britain

may not settle this momentous question of home rule for Ireland, but its successor will home rule for Ireland, but its successor will end, and for good, centuries of cruel wrong inflicted on an oppressed people. My cou-viction is founded on the justice of the Irish cause primarily and secondarify on the fact that by the extension of the ballot power is passing from the few to the many. My trust in the people is and always has been firmer and more confident than in kings or the select face

My present contribution is for the impending battle on the electioneering field. 1 shall be happy again and again to help if the Irish people use the favorable opportunity now given them to demonstrate to the world that they possess the chief characteristic of liberty loving people-ability to suffer momentary despair. A steady agitation of a whole peop's bas never yet failed of success.

Bishop of Rochester.

Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday, Au-

A GROWING EVIL.

Gossip About the Pending ElectionStruggle-

The Carnaryon-Parnell Incident-Par-

nell Asked to Contest Chamberlain's

Seat-The Tories and Home Rule.

THAMES EMDANKMENT,

No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS,

Scrafula, or king's evil, as an enlargement

surengin and wholesomeness. More sconomical than the ordinary hinds, and cannot be sold is competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cass. Rotar Barnen Powders Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y. been issued by Patrick Egan, Charles O'Reilly and John P. Sutton, executive committee of the Irish National League of America, ad-

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

as a matter of fact, the leaders of the late Tory Government did at one time last year think seriously about introducing

A MEASURE OF HOME RULE

bury, Churchill and Chamberlain to foment for Ireland. Of course, the whole adminisreligious atrife throughout Ireland our people tration were not taken into their confidence have acted nobly, and, with the exception of on such a subject, and of course it never a handful of misguided Loyalists in Belfast, came in any formal way before the cabinet. they have shown the world that the days of That is not the way in which things are sturid religious bigotry and intolerance done in English Governments, as I told yours readers before, and as I was told amonger Irishmen have forever passe 1 away. The issue of home rule for Ireland is now myself in so many words by one who ought fairly before the Earlish people, and we feel to know. The members of the Tory Governconfident that the great mass of intelligent ment, who were in favor of a home rule mea-Englishmen will support Mr. Gladstone, and sure, would have had some difficulty in eduby sending him back to Parliament with a cating some of their colleagues and their Lage majority enable him to solve baneficial y party up to the mark of such a measure. But for England as well as Ireland the greatest they felt convinced that they could accom-and most dangerous problem that the British plieb this feat if they could get such a plish this feat if they could get such a ma-Empire has had to deal with during this cenjority at the elections as would enable them to carry a home rate hill and keep in office. tury. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the national executive committee When it was found that they had not a real of the league, we hereby summon the third regular convention of the Irish National League to he held in Central Music Hall, majority they

GAVE UP THE NOTION OF HOME RELE.

This is what was teld me after the elections by one who ought to know and who, when he gust 18 and 19, and we earnestly trust that told me, had just come from seeing Lord Nolis! ary. This, two, he told me is the true story of the "volto face," as Mr. Parnell calls it, which was accomplished by the Tory leaders after the last elections. Some English sympathizers have been earnestly putting forward a suggestion that Mir. Parnell should stand for West B'rmingham against Mr. Chamberlain. Assuredly it would be

A PICTURISQUE AND DRAMATIC ENTERPRISE but Mr. Parnell is not the man to care much for the picturesque and dramatic or melodramatic in politics, and it does not seem at all probable that Mr. Chamberlain could be defeated, and any substantial good done to the Irish cause. Mr. Parnell's colleagues are not by any means likely to encourage a pro-JUSTIN M CARTHY'S LETTER. ject which would probably end in giving a man of Mr. Chamberlain's temperament the satisfaction of scoring any sort of victory over Mr. Parsell. It would be magnificent but it would not be electioneering, and we want electionsering just now. JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

NOW AGAIN ANOTHER HARTFORD

and it is likely to be made in The Louisians

AT THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

OTTAWA, June 19 .- The Ordination cere-

monies at the College of Ottawa, which took

place this morning, were looked forward to

with much interest by the theologians of

that institution for some time past, and

those upon whom the sacred hours

were about to he conferred. About seven

O.M.I., began the Ordination ceremonies

For minor orders-A. Guillaume. (Gan

For Sub-deaconship. - A. Dumet, O.M.I,;

DECLARED INCURABLE.

E. C. McGovern, of Syracuse, N. Y., who

# JUNE 30; 1886

HIGH PRAISE.

**T**04

Mrs. John Noelands, writing from the Methodist Personage, Adelaide, Got, says : "I have used Hagyard's Pectoral B.lsam in our family for years. For heavy colds, sore throats and distressing coughs no other medioine ac soon reliaver." 

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF I The only preparation of the kind containing antire autritious constituents of the Ba Johnston's Fluid Beef And don't let extracts of mest, which have no nnirition, be pained off on you. CONSUMPTION thousands of cases of the worst kind and have been cired. Indeed, so strong is selectory, that I will send TWO BUTILES with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this millered. Give supremented P. o. Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto **REV. FATHER LABELLE'8** NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION.

ST VICT. CAY. 38. VALUE OF LOTS First Series - - - **\$50,000.**00 HIGHEST LOT - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - \$10,000.00 EIGHEST LOT - - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINAL DRAWING ----OF----PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place Wednesday, 11th August, THE LARCE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and regis-tering the tickets asked for. (d'cents United To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by let-ter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, & E. LEPERVER, No. 19 St. Jalaes Street, Monircal 44.

PILES. Instant rollef. Final cure in 10 days, no suppository. Bud never returna. No purpository and never returna. No purpository bree, by addressing C.J. MASON, 73 Massau S.-, N.Y. 25-LL

Repaired and the rest of the second second second second

GRATEFUL--- COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST

IRREAK FAST, "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations o divestion and nutr-tion, and by a careful application of the fins proper-ties of well-selected Cocos, Mr. Byps has provided our breakfast tables with a deltassiely flavored lev-erage which may save us many-beavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong-emough to resist overy tondency, to disease. HgD dreds of subtle maiadles are floaling around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may decode many a fails lash thy keeping ourselves well forthied with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-*Civit Strice CastHe.* Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only-in packets by Grocers, labelled thus :-

every brauch of the league will b fully ra-presented tarreat. We look for the attendance of an important delegation from the home league and parliamentary party." lain combination. Mr. Farnell-There is no real combination of the glands of the neck is termed, may be called a growing evil in more than one sense. Mrs. Henry Dobbs, of Berridale, was cored of enlarged glands of the neck and sare throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yrllow Oil.

# WHIG STIMULANTS.

their opposition to the bill is really stimulated by their hatred of progress and their deeire to Very respectfully, B. J. McQUAID,

THE NATIONAL LEAGUECONVENTION LINCOLN, Neb., June 21.-A circular has

This pewder never varies. A marvel of purity, rength and wholesomeness. More sconomical than

dressed to the officers and members of all branches. After congratulating them upon von did tell Lord Salisbury at the time, and, the progress the Irish cause has made, and expressing the belief that Mr. Gladstone will be overwhelmingly sustained in the coming elections, the circular says: "In face of the desperate and disgraceful attempt of Salis-

print. The gist of it lies in fine the claim that to the efforts of the Fenians is Ireland indebted for the present advantageous position occupied by the Irish cause, and in the statement that while Mr. Gladstone's scheme is inadequate, because Ireland must have nothing short of independence, it is the duty of Irishmen to support the Premier in every way in order to enable him to complete the step he wishes to take. The Times cays the document is marked "to be destroyed when read." Michael Davitt pronounces the so-called Fezian secret manifeato published in the Times an election dodge. Mr. Davitt says the document was written by the ex-editor of an extinct weekly paper which pretended to represent extreme Nationalist views.

GLASGOW, June 22 .- The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone hero to day was the signal for a great demonstration. Thousands of people waited at the station to greet them and when they alighted from the troin and entered their carriago they were cheered and cheered again by the enthusiastic multitude. Hengler's circus, in which Mr. Gladstone was announced to speak, was packed from floor to ceiling. Mr. Gilbert Beith, member of Parliament for Central Glasgow, was chairman of the meeting. When the Premier and his wife and Lady Aberdeen entered the building they met with prolonged applause. The audience with protonged applause. In automatic sang "Auld Lang Syno" and "He's a Jolly Good Follow." Mr. Gladstone, upon rising, said he was confident that Glasgow would do true and solid Liberal work at the coming elections. He would to day deal with a portion of the great Irish question which pecu-liarly affected Scotland. He would take his text from the famous words of Dr. Chalmers. who, in 1816, referred to the "impossibility of crushing the Irish people," and added, that the "Almighty arm of kindness would be invesizable," (Cheers.) Those words, the speaker said, were words of high Christian wisdom. He asked his auditors to approach the question inspired with such sentiments. He wished to deal with three points-the security of Protestants in Ulster. the arguments deduced from the union of Scotland and England, and the question of Home Rule for Scotland. (Cheers.) He denied that under the Home Rule bill Ireland would be an independent country. There were clauses that forbade Ireland to legislate for the establishment or endowment of any religion. The Parnellitos joyfully accepted the clauses, and they had always proved that they were in favor of religious freedom. Besides, the Royal veto would remain. Therefore, alarms were groundless and frivolous, Lord Hartington complained that he made no advance on the Ulster proposals in the original scheme. Well, Lord Hartington made no effort to help to do so. Major Saunderson, in behalf of the Orangemen, advanced the view that the majority of the Irish should be compelled to adopt the will of the small minority. Mr. Parnell wanted the assistance of every Irishman in the work of governing Ireland. The Government was open to consider every reasonable proposal, if such could be devised, for the purpose of giving separate satisfaction to that portion of Ulster in which Protestanism greatly prevails, but the fears that the Irish would persecute the North where the Protestants were strong enough to protect themselves were quite baseless. The union of England and Scotland was essentially dif. | using Ayer's Sareaparilla,

men of Toronto of being a "lot of thisves," and as such statement has not been substan. tiated, nor has it been retracted by him, neither has he expressed regret using such an unwarranted and libellous assertion, therefore resolved, that this council recommends that all labor organizations throughout the country be and are hereby requested to ostracize the Hon. Frank Smith and refuse to listen to him should be attempt to "stump" the country. as he expressed his intention of doing at the approaching elections, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Sir John Macdonald. Premier of the Dominion. James R. Brown, Sec. Oshawa T. and L. Council.

# THE SENATOR AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

Your committee heartily recommend concurrence by your body in the foregoing resolution, with the addition thereto of the following words :- "And also demanding that tion. Frank Smith he retired from the Executive Committee of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, his presence therein being recognized by organized labor, as by all who value their rights as citizens, as inimical to the liberties of a free people."

#### LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.

That from reliable sources in the Northwest it is learned that the labor market in Winnipeg is very much overcrowded, and that many mechanics are finding their way either back to the older provinces, or over into the neighboring States of the Union. This fact should not be forgotten by poor people throughout Great Britain contemplat. ing immigration to the Canadian North-West.

### THE COUNCIL'S ACTION APPROVED.

Your committee have much pleasure in submitting to your body the following from the Trades and Labor Council of Oshawa, which, taken in conjunction with like expressions from different representative labor bodies throughout the Dominion, indicates most unmistakably that in all its transactions Toronto Trades and Labor Council voices the views of organized labor in Canada :--Ushawa, 10th June, 1886 .-- To the Secre tary Legislative Committee, Loronto Trades and Labor Council : Sir,-I am directed by Oshawa T. and L. Council to suggest to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council the advisability of obtaining the united action of all Trades and Labor Councils and labor organizations throughout the country on any matters allecting the interests of wage-workers. As a member of the Dominion Government some time ago stated, with reference to assisted immigration, that it was only "a few of the trades unions in the cities who objected, this Council considers it would be advisable to enlighten the Government as to the fact that the labor organizations throughout the country are as one with the lorents Council in opposition to the granting of "assisted passages" by the Government in Canada. Ard, further, that any action that may be taken by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council in the interest of the working classes of this country will receive the hearty support of this Council, and, we believe, the support of all other labor organizations as well, and would suggest that stops be taken to that end.

The constant feeling of being "played out"

and "used up" can readily be removed by ..

postpone useful reforms for the English masses, and the latter are quite clever enough to see it was mainly due to Gladstone's influence that the Whigs have been so long tolerated as a prin-cipal factor in Liberal politics. And certainly ad it not been for his shield and name many of them would have been brushed aside at the recent elections.

#### THE CHANCE OF THE RADICALS.

"The Radical element will now hasten to seize the chance offered them, and, as the whigs have broken with them over this question, the Radicals will take care to exterminate them, politically, as far as possible, so that they may never again dominate and delay the Radical "You see, then, that I regard the late re

verse - not as a defeat, not even as a check, but as necessary in order to bring about that clearing of the decks which is so essential to carry a satisfactory bill through Parliament. "Hadstone is certain to triumph if his health and strength last. His appeal to the English democracy will go home, and the working classes will see t at a settlement of the Irish question is unavoidable if those great reforms for which Great Britsin now waits with regard to land and social problems are to be attended

#### THE IRISH AND AMERICANS.

Correspondent-I suppose you coust confidently on a continuance of Irish and American support to see you through this fight. MR. PARNELL-Yes; I do. And I regard with great satisfaction the evidence of active

sympathy with the Irish cause furnished by the large contributions which the cable informs us are being so generously made by all sections of the American people.

The universal expressions of approval of Mr. Gladstone's policy, coming from all parts of the United States, have been one of the largest factors in the settlement of this question, and have given the English people confidence that they are on the right road, which, otherwise, might not have been so largely felt. "JAMES O'KELLY, M.P."

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER SENDS A CHARK AND A LETTER.

Rochester, N.Y., June 20 .-- Bishop Mc. Quaid has opened subscriptions to the frich Parliamentary Fund in this city with a cheek for \$100. His contribution is accompanied by the following letter :---

ROCHESTER, N.Y., June 19, 1886. To Mr. PATRICK Cox, Treasurer of the trish Parliamentary Fund :--

DEAR SIR,-I enclose my check for \$100 for the fund of which you are treasurer. The most promising hour Ireland has known since her Parliament was fraudulently taken from in favor of a home rule measure, which would ber is at hand. The long yours of matient suffering, but persistent refusal to accept all this, and yet did not repudiate Lord Carnaryon, but allowed Mr. Parnell and the degradation, are about to end. The people of Ireland, omitting a small minority, demand the right to enact for themselves such legis-Irish party to go to the general elections with lation as the interests of the country require. the belief that in supporting the Tories The thoughtful and serious people of Ircthey were supporting men pledged to some messure of home rule, with what land make this domand. The English people measure of confess that a great wrong has been perpetrated and that reparation, quick and nounce the English home ru'ers as disruptionists and revolutionaries? Of course, Lord Carparvon did tell Lord Salisbury at ample, should be made. The American people, with a unanimity that is cheering, claim for the wronged of Ireland a measure the time. As Mr. Gladstone points out, that of self-government which they know is of the was manifest. The duty of a man in Lord essence of honest selt-respect and the sole guarantee of happiness based on material

tented to cease from legitimate discussion, cealment. As a matter of fact Lord Carnar. ment.

CHELSEA, LONDON, June 19. The sonds of the session are fast running out Measure after measure is extinguished as the lights are put out by impatient waiters toward the close of a long protracted State Lottery. Only a short time ago a lad named Dutty drew \$5,000, and the money ball when the livid dawn begins to creep in. was promptly torwarded to him. And now Benjamin F. Prouty's bookkeeper in Gold Little interest attaches now to anything to he done for the few remaining days of the session. The Indian budget will be taken up street, is the winner of one-fifth of ticket No. 84,514, which drew one of the fourth capital on Monday, but who is thinking about the prizes of \$6,000. It was in the drawing of Indian budget now ? It is a subject of vast importance, and, no doubt, involves the interests of hundreds of millions of men, whom we are in the habit of calling our fel-

May 11th, and to-day he received his share, 31,200. A few years ago the same man drew \$2,000, and was promptly paid. He may be considered a lucky man,-Hartford (Conn.) low subjects ; but who cares about his fellowsubjects in Bengal or Bombay when he has Times. May 26. an election contest right in Lancashire or Middlesex? The House of Commons. such ORDINATION CEREMONY of it as is left together, is now turned into

two great election committees. The lotby is crowded every night with deputations, delegates, ciction agents and local wirepullers of all kinds. The Liberal whips are in constant communication with the Irish party concerning the strength of the Irish vote in this English constituency and that, the popularity. and trustworthiness of this candidate and the other. Mr. T. P. O'Connor is slways to be seen surrounded by an eager little group of excited English members competing for a word in his ear. With all these

THE IRISH PARTY ARE VERY CAREFUL.

not to allow themselves to be drawn into any the following are the names :---actual alliance, offensive or defensive, with For Tonsure-F. Legendre, Quebec; C. Poulin, Montebello; G. Boulet, Quebec; T the Liberals. They will, of course, give Mr. Gladstone every possible help, and they will B. Trembly, Chicoutimi ; A. Trembly, Chibring up to the poll for any English or contimi; P. Garov, Quebec; E. Fontaine Ottawa; O. Charlebois, O.M.I.; H. Constan-Scotch Gladstonian as many Irish voters as they could bring for the most popular Lrish ineau, O.M.I.; A. Ciroun, O.M.I.; H. Char candidate, but they keep themselves to them. lebois, O.M.I.; N. Portelance, O.M.I.; P selves all the same. Partly for this reason a proposition that some con-spicuous English Giadstonians should Gagnon, O.M.I. France), P. Bedard (Quehec), O. Couvellier. e run for certain difficult seats in O.M.I. Ulster, which looked attractive at first, has not lately found much solid approval in the T. Pollstier, O. M. L. Irish parky. Thus far it seems likely that For Deaconship.-M. Boisseau, 7. Pilon, H. Emard, O.M.I.; H. Legault, O.M.I. he nen whe contested these scats for the Irish party last year will contest them again this year. Mr. Gladstone is making strong uso of Mr. Parnell's statement about Lord O.M.I.; A. Chaumont, O.M.I.; A. Caron, O.M.I. : D. Burns, O.M.I. Chrnaryon. Did Lord Camaryon or did he not tell Lord Salisbury of the interview? Mr. Gladstone asks, and he declares he will repeat the question until he gets an LDS.FGI.

is a well-known resident of that place, was declared incurable by his physician, the dis-case being a complication of kidnay and liver BID LORD CARNALVON TELL LORD SALISBURY complaint. In two days he found relief in in Burdook Bload Bitters, and in one month

go far to satisfy the national aspirations of the Irish people? If Lord Salisbury knew of There is one ssloon to every twenty-eight votera in East Saginaw, Mich.

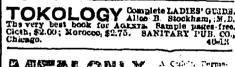
> A FAIR PROPOSITION. There could be no offer more fair than that of the proprictors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy, if it fails to give satistaction on fair trial.

The Gorman infantry is trying bicycles and trycycles for military purposes.

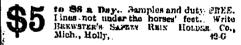
Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively Camarvon's official position was not to keep such a thing secret from his chief, and every ours sick neadache and prevent its return. one knows Lord Carnarron to be incepable This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. prosperity. The Irish people have no right to be con- of any piece of treachery or unjustifiable con- To be had of all Druggists. See advertisetta

Oscasionally a Hartford man is a winner

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoopathic Chem.sts, LONDON, England,





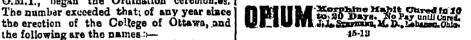


# NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEERES has kindly consonted to act

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

o'clock His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, assist. in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscrip-ions and our oll subscribers. ed by Rev. Father Mangin, O.M.I., Superior of the Scholasticate, and Rev. Father Fayard,



A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER. which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, MCCORMICK BLOOK, CHICACO, ILL.

# FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gria Mills.

TERMS EASY. Particulas at 249 COMMISSIONERS STREET Priethood.-T. Mayan, O.M.I.; T. Jacob,



early last August that he had an interview with Mr. Parnell at his (Carnervon's) own instance, and that he told Mr. Parnell he was he entirely recovered.

# JUNE 30, 1886.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# [WRITTEN FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.] FAR. FROM ST. GABRIEL'S.

Gazing on the mighty deep, Where angry waves moan and wail; My thoughts recall another scene, Where love and peace ever sleep. Far beyond the rolling ocean, Shining through the mist of night, Lies a village in its splendor, Where true and fond hearts ever dwell.

I long to see the dear old village, To tread once more its verdant paths, To enter the church where oft I have heard The cheering words of Father John. Methicks I see the old schoolhouse, With its fancy roof and windows high, With its rancy root and windows high, Where comely youths met and parted, Whom now I see, though in a dream.

Sad is my heart by the briny blue sea, Away, far away from the ones I've loved ; Where the noble St. Lawrence, rapid and clear, Emits from its bos in charms so sweet. Oh ! give me back my village home, Where sportive and gay I once did play ; Let mo hear again the old church ball, Sweetly tolling its evening song.

While standing on the pearly shore, My thoughts thus fly o'er the ocean's foam, Where halls of beauty and lights are gleaming : Where birds their vesper hymns are singing. Hark ! the convent bell is pealing, Its anthems swell the evening air; Adueu. St. Gabriel's, for awhile, My soul to God, my heart to thee.

M. L. SHEA. Halifax, N. S.

# OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

## Distribution of Prizes and Diplomas-Elec tion of Officers.

OTTAWA, June 22.—Yesterday was a busy day at the University College of Ottawa, a largely attended meeting of the Alumni Asso-ciat on taking place in the afternoon to renew old associations and to discuss matters in refer-ence to the conduct of education and general merces. In the evening the fine hall in the ence to the conduct of education and general progress. In the evening the fine hall in the new wing of the building was largely filled with friends of the institution and of the students who were so fortunate as to get an invitation to the closing proceedings of the annual terms. This University, which takes a leading place among the higher educational es-tablishments, not only of the Dominion of Canada, out also of the American con-tinent, was founded by the Oblat Fathers 37 years ago, and from very moderate commence-ment has been worked up to its present magniment has been worked up to its present magni-ficent proportions, largely owing to the inde-fatigable efforts of the inte lamented Father Talaret, who had charge from the inception until the day of his lamented demise, a few weeks ago. Boasting, as it does now, some of the ablest professors of the continent; boasting some tour hundred students, drawn from the different State, of the Unicn and Provinces of the Confederat on ; boasting as graduates some of the most brilliant men in both countries, in divinity, law, science, medicine and statecraft, Ottawa has every reason to be proud of having

Ottawa has every reason to be produced a work within her boundaries such monstitution as the Univertity College of Ottawa. A meeting of the Alumni Association was held in the College hall in the afternoon when an address was presented to the Rev. Father Prevost, president of the university, to which be used on feeding really. A commit ten was an nucle a feeling reply. A committee was appointed to take in hand the proposal to erect a monument to the late Father Tabaret.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The next business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as fol-

for the ensuing year, which resulted as for-lows:-Honorary President-Rt. Rev. J. Thos. Du-harnel, D.D., Bishon of Ottawa. President-J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P. Vice-Presidents-Rev. J. Keough, Hamilton; George Colline, Ottawa; J. A. Panard, Ottawa; Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., Pemtroke; L. Du-hamel, M.P.P., Hull; John A. MacCabe, M. A., Ottawa; C. Hamilton, North Sydney, C.B.; Rev. John Coffey, D.D., London; H. Ro-biliard, M.P.P., G. J. O'Doherty, Moneton, N.B.; Jules Bauset, Ottawa; Rev. Auguste, Douterville; J. Lapthorn Smith, M. D., Montreal; M. J. Gorman, LL. B., Pem-broke; Rev. P. McCarthy, Wakefield, Que.; Join G. Concannon, B.A., Boston; D. Phelan, M. D., Kingston; Rev. D. Foley, Almonte. Recording Secretaries-W. J. Lynch, L. J. Beland.

college and relations of the pupils, from attending. At Sp.m. addresses of congratulation in English and French were presented to His Grace, who responded in both languages in an eloquent and appropriate manner. Im-mediately afterwards, the capital programme of the evening began to be discussed with great ability and exactness by the respective actors. The difficult and beautiful drama in five acts, "Elward the Confessor," was irreproachably well acted. Between the acts the College band and choir rendered artistically very choice selections. On Friday morning at 8.30, under the distinguished auspices of His Grace the first Archbishop of Montreal, took place the solenin distribution of premiums. After the distribution of the ordinary prizes and accessite, button of the ordinary prizes and accessift, commercial diplomas were awarded to Ed. Doyle, of Belleville, Ont., J. Harkin, cf Vankleck Hill. Ont., and to C. Mangan, of Pembroke, Oat. The \$100 premium, for ex-cellent conduct, was won by J. Harkin, and the \$30 cm by P. Sabourin. The following gold and silver medals were presented by trian to f the college. Silver medal presented trich is of the college : Silver medal, presented by His Holmess Pore Leo XIII., for philoso-phy, awarded to H. St. Denis. Medal of er-collence, presented by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General, awarded to A. Duquette. Kelly medal, for English literature swarded to I. N. Dayle English literature, awarded to J. N. Doyle. Quinn prize, for English, awarded to E. Lijeuness. Doyle prize, for business branches, awarded to D. J. Hurley. Purcell medals, for mathematics and sciences, awarded to J. Hark'n and M. Marleau, Fogarty medal, for commerce, awarded to Ed. Doyle. Adam gold medal, for eloquence, awarded to O. Sabourin. Mongenais' gold

medal, for Latin and Greek, awarded to V. Pilon. Bourget medal, for religions instruc-tion, awarded to M. Marleau. Dumouchel prize for piano, awardod to H. S.: Denis. Campeau premium, for literature, awarded to N. Larguit. Dungot memium for Letin N. Legault. Dupont premium, for Latin and Greek, awarded to H. Houle. Belanger premium, for Latin and Greek, awarded to A. Duquette. Medal of Excellence, award A. Duquette. Medal of Excellence, award ed to G. Girard. Derachie prize, for French, awarded to T. Leroux. McGreevy premium for French, awarded to Ph. Labelle. The proceedings of the distribution were intrapersed with quartettes and choice pieces, executed by the College band. After the accomplishment of the different parts of the programme, the assembly and students took their departure, bringing with them a happy souvenir, of which the annual com-

#### FIDELIS.

# HOME RULE FOR ERIN.

mencement was the echo.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE'S APPEAL TO THE BRANCHES.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24 .- The following circular has just been sent out by the executive of the Irish National League of America :---

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS BRANCHES :--

We are glad to be able to congratulate you upon the splendid progress our cause hus made since we last addressed you. In a Parliament elected on very different issues, the bill granting Home Rule to Ireland was only defeated by the narrow majority of thirty votes. After the general election now about to take place we believe that Mr. Gladstone will be in a position to undo by an overwhelming majority the so-called union which that great statesman himself, in his recent address to Midlothian, so truly described as a paper union obtained by force and fraud and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation.

The measure of home rule proposed by Mr. Gladstone will, we believe, be productive of permanent peace and good will between Ire-land and England, while the twenty year coercion alternative of Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Hartington could result only in a more deadly feud than any that has ever before existed between the two countries, accompanied by consequences which every lover of liberty, every friend of humanity, should deeply deplore. The provincial committee scheme of Mr. Chamberlain is unworthy of serious consideration. In face of the desperate and disgraceful at tempt of Saliabury, Churchill and Chamberlain to foment religious strife throughout Ireland, our people have acted nobly, and with the exception of a handful of misguided loyalists in Belfast they have shown the world that the days of stupid religious bigotry and intolerance has forever passed away. The issue of home rule for Ireland is now fairly before the English people, and we feel confident that the great mass of intelligent Englishmen will support Mr. Gladstone, and by sending him back to Parliament with a large majority enable him to solve beneficially for England as well as Ireland the greatest and most dangerous problem that the British Empire has had to deal with during this century. In pursuance of the powers ecuferred upon us by the National Executive Committee of the League we hereby summon the third the League we hereby summen the third regular convention of the Irish National League to be held in Central Music Hall, Chicego, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 18 and 19, 1886, and we carnestly trust that every branch of the League will be fully represented thereat. All branches and societies affiliated with the League that base subscribed regular dans for the current have subscribed regular dues for the current term or have contributed to the Parliamentary fund a sum equal to the amount of dues shall be entitled to representa-tion, and the basis of representation shall be as follows :-- One delegate for every fifty members in good standing; provided, however, that in country districts where the number of fifty members cannot be easily reached, any number from twenty-five to fifty shall be entitled to one delegate. We look for the attendance of an important delegation from the home League and Parliamentary parties. All arringements for the Convention shall be under the sole charge of the Com-mittee of Arrangements of Chicago, slready organized, of which ex-President Alexander Sullivan and the officers of the League for the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois are members. Every branch of the League should set to work promptly to prepare for the coming crisis, and should remit all funds on hand immediately to the national treasurer, at Detroit, Mich., so that the money may be forwarded by him to Ireland and be made available, if necessary, The following students having passed with success the examination of the highest class of the Commercial course were handed the Com-mercial diplomas:—Frank J. McDougal, OL-ing Convention worthy of the sacred cause in ing Convention worthy of the sacred cause in which we are engaged-the cause of Irish liberty.

# ELECTION EXPENSES.

LABOUCHERE SETS AN EXAMPLE OF ECONOMY -HE SHOWS HOW LITTLE MONEY IS REALLY NEEDED TO RUN AN ELECTION.

LONDON, June 23.—Apropos of Mr. Glad-stone's printed reference to a land bill proposed by Mr. Chamberlain in February, and of the question of c'ection expenses which enters so largely into the pendum contest, the following statement is most interesting. I see Mr. Chamberlain still barps upon the land-purchase bill and insists that if Mr. Glad stone's programs for the batter government of

stones proposals for the better government of Ireland are passed this bill must follow as a necessary consequence. I think he will find it neither a case of post not nor propter hoc. Anyhow, is it not rather an argument more bift-ting a Conservative than a Radical to sole against a referm for fear of problematic conse-quences? But when Mr. Chan berlain protects. quenced : but when air. Chai beriain protocol-and rightly, against the British taxpayer in-curring any habilities for the sake of the Irish landiords, how, I would ask, does he justify the scheme of a land purchase that he submitted to his colleagues? In this scheme it submitted to his colleagues? In this acheme it was proposed to buy up small holdings in Ireland. According to Mr. Chamberlain, this would cost twenty millions. If we was the noney to be provided? By pledging the security of the British taxpayers, and not a single farthing of the amount pledged but would have to be met by the aforesaid heavily burdened taxpayer. I object equally to both schemes. I should have the question between the handlords and the rest of the population of Ireland to be settled by the Irish representa-tives in Parliment assembled at Dubin; and tives in Parliament assembled at Dublin; and whilst I do not believe that any injustice would

whilst I do not believe that any injurtice would be done the landlords, I am included to think that a valuable procedent would be set for us in our dealings with our landbords. As to the election expenses, the average amount of which is. I believe, about 1500 per candidate, they are too high. What is done at Northampton might be done elsewhere. My costs there, exclusive of returning officers' charges, are about 130. I issue an address. It appears once or twice in the local newspapers. I have no posters and no placads, for I cannot have no posters and no placards, for I cannot have no posters and no placads, for I cannot conceive any one being such a fool as to be influenced by them. My agent, a gentleman of position in the town, gives his services gratis. My curvassers are given small books with the name of the votes they are to look up in them, and they book them up gratis. The contrait committee room is without furniture. The workingmen send in chairs and tables. I send a card to each elector telling him where his polling station is. On the day of election most of the electors you carly day of election most of the electors vote early and then go to their work. Some vote during their dinner hour. A few later in the evening. They assemble around the Town Hall to hear the result. That result is that my colleague and I are elected. Having learned the they go home satisfied. All this is the result of ther ongh organization. The Radical army at Northampton is always ready to take the field. An election no more disturbs or dis-quiets them than their dinner. My colleague and I make few speeches, because our views are known, and the electors are satisfied with us because they are aware that if at any time a majority of them disapprove of our course of action and signify so to us, they would be informed of our resignation by the next post. I doubt whether the Conservative candidates ever spend much more than we do. They are defeated for the pure and simple reason that

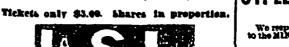
the electorate cont dins more Liberals and Radicals than Conservatives. If recommend the Northampton system to other constituencies.

HENRY LABOUCHERE.



HOW IT WAS SECURED BY AN AMERICAN AT BATOCHE.

During the third day's fight at the battle During the third day's fight at the battle of Batoche, when the gallant Straubenzie made his charge upon the rife pits, Cap-tain A. L. Howard, who was in com-mand of the Gatling guns, seeing what he took o be the rebel flag flying from one of the pits, left his post and secured what was indeed a prize in the shape of Riel's battle flag, which is still in his possession. It was recently shown to a Free Press reporter. It is of Irish linen about eight foet in length, by three teet wide. Upon the front side and in the centre is printed a like: the front side and in the centre is printed a like ness of the Virgin, while upon either side are ness of the virgin, while upon either side are inscriptions in French, one showing that the flag was bluesed by a priest in St. Laurent, and upon the other a written prayer signed "Louis 'David' Riel," in which the Metis chief commended himself and his people to God pending the conflict which he prophesied was about to take place. Upon the back is also written a somewhat lengthy proclama-tion reciting in terse language the wrongs of the halfbreeds and declaring that the injusticas which they have suffered have been such that they must fight in ord r to protect them-selves. It is virtually a declaration of war. Captain Howard, who is now at Lachute, has been offered, on several occasions, large sums of money for the flag, which he has refused.





"We do kereby certify hat we supervise the arrange-wents for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawing. of the Louisiana State Lettery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings: A<sup>R</sup>-neclose, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness an-a good fuilt loward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with foc-similes of the signatures attached, in its advertigements."

Ounimiseioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Brakers will pay all Prizes drach in the Lonssiana State Lotteries which may

be presented at our counters. J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'i Rank. J. W. RILBERTH, Pres. State National Rank. A, BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'i Rank.

incorporated in 1805 for 25 years by the Legislatur for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwholming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879. The outy Lottery serve voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or portpones.

Capital Prize, \$15,880. 199,900 Tickets at Five bollars Each, Frac

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		LIST	OF PR	ZX.5.		
1	CAPITAL	PRIZE				\$1.5,000
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M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, 4

r M. A. DAUPBIN, Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK. New Orleans, La





# CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

We respectfully wish to draw your kind attention to the MINERAL WATER from the justly calebrated **ST. LEON SPRINGS.** 

This water is exactly similar in its attributes to good old wine which " needs no bush ": Once tried as a remedy for all the Complaints bereinafter set forth the efficacy of the FT. LEON WATER is fully established by the testimony of irreproachabl people.

The increasing popularity of this WATER with the public, not excepting the Medical Faculty (a sure sign of its excellence), clearly shows that "kind Nature's healing baim" is as much, or even more, to be trusted than the long prescriptions culled from the Books of Gales.

Amongst the many Complaints it has been found a certain and lasting cure for, we could mention Cholera, Dyspensia, Heart-Burn, Consilpation, Liver Complaint, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Bronchitis, Meastes, Gravel, Smallton and Gout. In cases of Rheumstism it is invaluable, many cases of such having yielded to ST. LEON WATER. SF Just Received a fresh supply of above WATER at Depart.



HEALTH FO ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Housebold Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-rics of Life.

LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remed, in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, S Gen-eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasso

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN!** 

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# FOR THE CURE OF

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\*These steamers carry nother cattle nor sheep. Rates of passage from Quebec 1-Cabin \$60, \$70, and \$50 necercling to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30 Sherrage \$20.

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#### PRESENTATIONS.

At the meeting in the evening, to which the public ware invited, the Rev. Father P. H. Provost, the new presid at of the College, occu-pied the chair. Seated to his right and left on the platform were the Rev. Father J. B. Bal-

the platform were the Rev. Father J. B. Dal-land, prefect of studies, and the Rev. Fathers R. Bennett, L. Nolin, J. J. Filliatre, D. D., A. Leyden, C. Marsan and N. Niles. The proceedings opened with an overture by the fine band of the College, after which Mr. J. C. Ivers, a brilliant young graduate, read a very able paper on the "Philosophical Defini-tion of Law." "The Bridal Rose" was given be the band when Mr. C. Muruly, of this city. by the band, when Mr. C. Murphy, of this city, read a very able and interesting easily on James Clarence Mangan, the Irish poet.

#### GRADUATES-1885-86.

Diplomas were next publicly handed to the following gentlemen, and who are thereby en-titled to the degree of Bachelors of Art-, among

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The following students were announced to have passed with success their intermediate ex-amination: Thomas Tobin, Waterford, Irc-land; Wade Smith, Ottawa, Ont.; Joseph Roach, Melrose, P.E.I.; Parrick O'Malley, Clinton, Mass.; James Foley, Lindsay, Ont.; Pareld Makacheran Douglass, Ont. Ronald McEachran, Douglase, Out. MATRICULATION.

The following candidates were announced to have been admitted to matriculation :-- Cor-nelius Kennedy, Port Huron, Mich.; Cornelius O. Delaney, Burlington, Vt., Francois X. Brunette, Ottawa, Ont.; Rodolphe Paradis, St. Jean, P.Q.; Joseph C. Conley, Buffalo, N.Y., Thomas P. Mnrphy, Marysville. Ont.; George H. Smith, Ottawa, Ont.; Edgar E. Woizard, Baltic, Conn.; Charles Carroll, Boston, Mass.

#### COMMERCIAL DIPLOMAS.

mercial diplomas:—Frank J. McDougal, Ot-tawa; Moses Viau, Malone, N. Y.; Thomas Wall, Ottawa; And. G. Senccal, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Louis Carrier, Levis, P. Q.; Joseph Fleury, St. Leon, P. Q.; Jules Philion, Ot-tawa; Donald J. McMaster, Alexandria, Ont.; Geoige P. Murphy, Ottawa; Thomas Kerley, Syracuse, N. Y.; Wm. Proderick, Ottawa.

# BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

On Thursday evening last, at Bourget college, Rigaud, P.Q., particular attention and interest were lent to the praiseworthy pro-ceedings of a dramatical and musical enterand roads were extremely had, they did not more beautiful than. Northern ladies." The prevent His Grace Archbishop, Fabre, a great men laughed, but not a woman gave him a many members of the clargy, friends of the cent.

We remain yours, very faithfully,

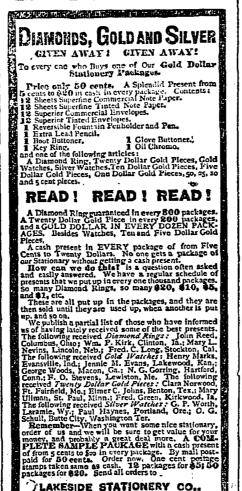
#### PATRICK EGAN, President. CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer. JOHN P. SUTTON, SECRETARY.

The Rev. Mr. Carroll (colored) of South Carolina, made a begging speech at Asbury Park, in which he said : " This is my first visit to the North. I have always been told tainment, which was of a most agreeable and that Northern men are more generous than instructive nature. Although the weather Southern men, and that Southern ladies are

WILL NOVA SCOTIA SECEDE ? A BLUE NOSE CAPTAIN NAILS THE STARS AND

STRIPES TO A TREE.

DIGBY, N.S., June 21.-The question of seces Digny, N.S., June 21.—The question of seces-sion at the poils has occatorood more frankness of expression by the people. Last week, after the great victory of the Liberals on the question at issue, a wealthy old sea captain of this place-took a hatchet, stripped the limbs from the highest sprace tree on his farm near the town and naile i the Stars and Stripes there. Then, pointing at the flag, he should : "That is our rest question to vote op, and you will find before lower three there on a that way of thinkbefore long two-thirds of us that way of think-ing."



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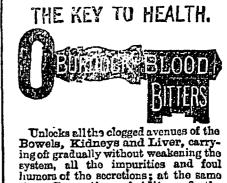


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CANVASSING SCOTLAND - ADVOCATING HOME BULE TO THE CONSTERNA-TION OF THE TORIES ---- THE TABLES TURNED

LONDON, June 25.—The Tories are in con-sternation over the new invasion of Scotland by Irish Protestants from Ulster, all pleading for home rule for Ireland. The speakers, who have re-presented Ulster in Parliament and in anti-home rule meetings in England, have carefully built up for exhibition a wholy fictitions being that they have represented to the Reitish multic as up for exhibition a wholly itcitions being that they have represented to the British public as the typital Ulster Protestant. It was the semb; lance of a meek and lowly terrestrial saint, whose only aspirations were to keep peace in his neighborhood, and to be delivered from the horrid maws of the home rule monster which was about to ravage all Ulster with fire, sword and raving. and rapine.

### AIDING THE LIBERALS.

Now that a few Ulster Protestants of the most intelligent class have come to Great Britain to support the Liberals the figure conjured up the Orangemen has suddenly vanished into the air. The English find that the Ulster Protestants, or many of them at least, are very reasonable men, not easily affected by bugbears, believing that politics and relicion should be kept apart and that what is needed to accomplish this and many other reforms is to grant home rule to Ireland. They have therefore come to Great Britain to refute the silly and mendacious stories which have been told of their fears of untold svils over-hanging Ulster and to convince the Britishers that it is only a small, but noisy, majority of the Ulster Protestants who are now clamoring against home rule. This is surely an excellent opportunity to respect those minority rights which the Tories are so veciferous in demanding for Ulster.

# THE REAL SITUATION IN ULSTER.

These newly arrived speakers have succeeded in making it quite clear that the fears of the Ulster Protestants of the effects of Lome rule in Ulster any confined strictly to one class, and that not the most reputable of Protestants. The that not the most reputable of Protestants. The men who are agitating against home rule are exclusively Orangemen. They comprise many of the wildest and most reckless young men of Northern Ireland, and are only to be compared to the "White Boys" and other wild riders of Ireland in the past. It is these men who demand that Home Rule shall cease at the southern border of Ulster, and who, by their purchases of some trumpery swords and gues, have successful in alarming many good Britons have successed in alarming many good Britons into the belief that a serious military uprising throughout Ulster is on the cards if any mea-sure of home rule is adopted by the Imperial Parhament. The real situation of affalrs, is parha means the face the Delitary multiple in the means now being put before the British public by men who are well qualified for the task by their lifelong surroundings, and they are rapidly dis-solving the mists of prejudice in which these questions have been so long enwrapped.



MANCHESTER, June 25.-Mr. Gladstone addressed the electors of Manchest-r this afternoon in the Free Trade Hall. He spoke for an hour and twenty minutes. For a while during his speech his voice was somewhat hoarse, he having spoken at several points botween Hawarden and Manchester. The the interview, and at one time hoped Premier met with a continuous ovation on to ba in a position to introduce some the journey, and was received at Manchester with indescribable enthusiasm thousand here house here thousand here and her with indescribable enthusiasm, thousands being assembled at the railway station to welcome him and the streets being literally packed with people all the way from the depot to the Free Trade hall. As the carriage bearing the Premier made its way through this long dense throng he was cheered continually. When the carriage reached the hall the building was surrounded on all sides by an enormous assemblage, which started a lusty oheer at the sight of the Premier. The building was jammed, seven thousand people being seated to hear the speech. When Mr. Gladstone appeared upon the stage the scene beggared description. The whole house rose in an outburst of enthusiasm. The cheering lasted exactly "Auld Lang Syne." At the conclusion Mr. Gladstone arose and the cheering was re-newed. The audience then sang "He's a John Good Fellow. Mr. Gladstone began his speech by saying that he lamented that the Irish question had been so much associated with doubt in the present contro-versy. He admitted the difficulty of all fully embracing quickly the many aspects of such a large question But, on the other is called, and the journals that represent it), such a large question But, on the other is called, and the journals that represented, hand, there had been much unnecessary and are wholly set against Mr. Gladstone and pretended difficulty imported into the con-troversy, as well as much honest difficulty attending it. From the latter the Govero-ment had suffered some heavy losses. Of all is the provided by the same thing ment had suffered some heavy losses. Of all these losses none gave him more soute pain than the loss of John Bright. Although Mr. Bright's conscience led him to place himself in opposition to the sentiments of the nation on this question he had shown no cager. ness to be first in the ranks of the dissentient. (Cheers.) Of course, the Government's opponents would not new let Mr. Bright alone. He was too valuable a man. Hence people had seen Mr. Bright giving Mr. Caine a testimonial of character. And Mr. Caine had already deplorably misrepresented this testimonial, just as he had the Liberal party which elected him but recently to the House of Commons. The testimonial made it appear that Mr. Bladstone had once condemned the principle of home rule. Mr. Bright knew that he (Mr. Gladstone) had never condemned the principle of home rule. However, the audience would hear no criti-"I have cism of John Bright from him. "I have taken a resolution," said Mr. Gladstone, "never to be Mr. Bright's critic. (Cheers.) I will never utter a word to disparage the man whose integrity I revere, whose charac-ter I love, and who had conferred upon his country services which cannot be forgotten." (Cheers.) Notwithstanding the seceders, he had no reason to be ashamed of the present Cabinet. But his main veliance was on the nation, and the signs, crowding upon each other daily, convinced him that that reli-ance would not be in vain. (Cheers.) There could be no doubt that the country and also with the Irish question unaccountable to me, the landlords received with disfavor the Government purchase scheme. The purchase bill ought to be cousidered as forming so many clauses of the land bill. It was not ment in nearly everything. In the United the end of the scheme, but was purt of its machinery. The scheme was open for raview and reconstruction. Even if rejected by the people it would be the duty of the Govern-ment to renew and reconstruct the bill upon the principles they had already laid down. The Government remained immovable upon the Democratic party in giving our mail ser. of my per the principle of giving Ireland an effective vice into the hands of the English. They are Empire.

İn government by Trishmen. (Cheers.); conclusion, he said the Irish demands were resconable and moderate, and that their opponents had been ungenerous. After the Irish bills had been fettered with safeguards to satisfy their opponents, the latter taunted the Govennment with mistrusting the legislature they were calling into existence. It was not mistrust on the part of the Government, but mistrust on the part of the opponents that caused the safeguards to be introduced. The history of the past as well as hopes for the future were during this great controversy whelly on the side of the Government. HE APPEALED TO THE MEN OF MANCHESTER.

who were over in the forefront of progressive movements, to keep true to their traditions. (Loud cheers). Not even the opponents be-lieved that they could prevent the granting of home rule to Ireland. All they could do was to cause delay until home rule was extorted from them. Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.

# JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LETTER

Uncertainty Regarding the Result of the Elections-New Issues Arising-Church Disestablahment Agitating Scotland-The Irish Holping Gladstone.

# No. 20 Cheyne Gardens, Thanes Embankment, CHRISES, LONDON, Eng., June 26, 1886.

The Parliament has run its course and has passed into history. Yesterday saw the last of it. The lights were turned off and the House of Commons was given over to darknets and sileace for the present. The extinguished Par-hament did nothing in one cose, out at did a great and grand thing in another score. It did not pass much valuable legislation, it is true, but it laid the foundations of that scheme of home rule which is destined before long to bring peace to England and the chances for develop-ment and prosperity to Ireland. Very few mem-bers attend d the House of Commons at the time of prorogation yesterd.y. How could many attend, with most of the members down among their constituents speech-making, wire pulling, carv ssing, devising new mores of stirring appeal and strogging to put the old argument in a new light? Great has been the bar to soullion

# COMPETITION FOR CATCH WORDS.

In an election, as in low comedy, one gre thing s to have good, taking catch words, barepeated at intervals, not for use all throug the performance The Tories fancied they has got hold of a very telling catch word when the called themselves and their allies "unionist and their opponents "separationists." Mr. Glad stone turns the first inckname to goed accoun by calling them "paper unionists." Mr. Sexton improves on that by describing them as "wast paper unionists." Another Irish member satin izes them as "blotting paper unionists." As to the title of "separationat," Mr. Gladstonn triumbarty acta when was the "man the " triumphantly asks who were the "separa ion ists" last summer and autumn, after Lord Ca naryon had said that he was willing to go as f. in the way of Home Rule as Mr. Parnell hin self could desire ? Lord Carnaryon must, M Gladetone says, have told Lord Sulisbury, then prime minister, all he said to Mr. Parneil and all Mr. Parnell eaid to him, and, no doubt, Lord Carnarvon did tell it. For myself, 1 may say 1 am quite satisfied he did. And yet, Lord Satis-bury allowed Lord Carnarvon to remain a member of the Cabinet and Lord-Lieutecaut of Ire-land months and months after Lord Carnarvon had acknowledged himself to be, what the Tories would now call, are every day calling, a sepa-ratist, disintegrator, disruptionist. Mr. Glad-stone keeps pressing this on the Tories, rubbing it in day after day, insisting that he will have an answer on two points: Forst, what did Lord Carnarvon say to Paraell? Next, what did Lord Carnarvon tell Lord Satisbury about his interview with Mr. Parnoll? We have already some rather astonishing evisions on the subject, but so far there has been no direct auswer to either of Mr. Gladdone's questions. The reason is plain. Lord Sal sbury knew all about

in favor of removing all legal restraints and allowing; the, shipbuilders of Eugland free competition in recruiting our wasted ship ping. They almost to a man opposed the United States in their efforts to put down a elave-trading reballion, and during the con-tinuance of that war, while the Demo-cratic party were opposing every measure the Government thought proper to employ to conquer a peace they voted solidly with and gave that party as solid a moral support as it was possible for the most active slave propagandis and to give, and so late as 1884, at their national convention in Chicago, declared the war a failure, and urged the necessity of making peace upon such terms as the slave power might condescend to consent to grant ns. They vote solid with the party who refused to pass homestead laws giving homes to Irishmen in this country in common with our own people, and it was not until the part, which they always oppose came into power by the withdrawal of Democratic members to take part in the slaveholders' reballion that the law was past to give them homes free of cost. They vote solid with the party which fuse with the Know-Nothings in the States, when such fusion might aid it in defeating the Republican party. They vote solid with the party which, when they have control of the legislatures of the States, have not in a single instance past a resolution of sympathy in the movement in parliament to give them Home Rule in Ireland, and against the party that have not failed to pars resolutions in every state legislature where they have a Republican majority. They support the party which refused to modify our naturalization laws, and against the party which did as soon as it had the control of legislation in this country pass laws mak-ing naturalization easy for them. We have thus put a club in their hands to beat out their own brains, if they have any. They now wunt to get free trade to help the English capitalist and reduce the value of their own labor. Will you kindly explain all these sceming absurditics, and oblige, CHAS. ELDIS, M.D.

Prairiebury, Iows, June 21, 1886.

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n <b>e</b> j	W. H. Cunningham	10 00
n- 12	James Kirwin	200
ur-	John Tierney, Amprior, Ont	5 00
JΓ	Peter McGonigle, "	1 00
m.	Tohn Monsin II II	
lr.	John Morrin, """"	1 00

To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITNESS DEAR SIR,-I notice in your issue of the 19th inst. a "Home Rule Election Fund" opened. Enclosed please find \$10.00 as my contr bution. I hope that all who protess attachment to the old land will promitly show their sympathy in a practical form, as a dollar now is worth the promise of hun-dreds when the cause is gained.

P. Kyle. Merrickville, June 21st, 1886.

ARNPRIOR, June 22, 1886. DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find \$5, being my mite to the Home Rule election fund; also, \$1 each from Peter Mc(sonigle and John Morria. I hope every liberal frishman in the Dominion will assist the Grand Old Man in his notly work, and that Parn II and his SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE Itiah Catholic Parishieners of St Ann's Parish, Montreal, Z

TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Mon treal, and under the direction of the Rev. Redemptoria Fathers of M. Ann's, who will accompany the pligrim

# Saturday, 3rd of July, 1886.

The spiendid Steamer " CANADA" has been charlered for the occasion, and will leave the wharf, foot of Jacques Cartier Square, at 4.30 P.M. Buaner. Returning will reach Montreal on Monday at 6 A.M.

TICKETS : Adults \$1 ; Children \$1. Theorem is a set of the set of th Church. The Plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the St. Ann's Young Man's Society, corner of Ottaws and Young streets, on Sunday, 18th June, from 20 5 P.M., and on Wednerday and Friday evenings thereafter from 7.30 to 8.30, when Staterooms and Tickets may be accurate

T. J. QUINLAN,

# **COMMERCE.**

The trade movement is maintained at about the same level as the last fortnight and is fairly active for the season.

DRY GOODS .- The main feature in this line is the excitement in woollens, the advance noted last week being confirmed. All European advices say that the market is much excited and unsettled; all classes of goods made from the finer wools are held at markedly higher prices, and many manufacturers decline to book orders for future de-

FURS.-Receipts of raw furs are now almost nil, and the season is virtually over. Prices are unchanged.. We quote : - Beaver, clean \$2.75 to \$3.25; Bear, per skin, \$10.00 to \$12.00; Bear, cub, per skin, \$5 00 to \$6.00; Fisher, per skin. \$4 00 to \$5 00 ; Red Fox, per skin, 90s to \$1.15; Fox, cross, per skin. \$2.50 to \$5.00; Lynx, per skin, \$275 to \$325; Mar-ten, per skin, 903 to \$1.15; Mink, per skin, 750 to \$1.00; Muskrat, large winter, 100 to 12s: spring do, 15c to 17c; Otter, per skin, \$8.00 to \$10.00; Raccoou, per skin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, \$1.25; half black, 90c; fullstripe, 60c; white, 25c.

GROCERIES .- The noteworthy feature of the week is the activity and advance in sugars, 51c for yellows ; granulated is quoted 61c to 63c at refinery, according to lot. New Barbadoes molasses is easier at 30c to 32c, old a cent less. Trinidad 28c to 29c. There is a 2 00 more general enquiry for teas. Valencia 0 00 raising are a little easier at So to Sio, Elemes 2 00 | To to 9c, according to grade; currants 7c.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- All aboe manu factorers are not fully into the fall cut yet, but they admit good orders We quote :-Spanish cole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 21c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c : No. 2 du, 21c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 191c to 21c ; Hemlock Sinughter, No. . 26s to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33a to 39a; ditto heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Soutch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto. small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28: to 32c; Calfakins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Lininings, 30s to 40c Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 12: to 151c ; Rough, 13c to 28c ; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.--- Rusiness remains rather flat. At home, the market little enquiry at the moment for syrap, which continues to rule dull. We advance local price is in limited supply. Prices are 550 to 653 per for ingot tin to 25 to 27c. We quote :- Sum merlee, \$17 to \$17.50; Gartsherrie, \$16.50; Maple sugar 71c to 91c as to quality. Langloan and Coltness, \$17.00 to \$17.50 HONEY .- The market remains duil, prices Shotte, \$16.50 to \$17 : Eglinton and Dalmel-lington, \$15 ; Calder, \$16 50 to \$17 ; Carnbroe, rauging from 740 to 940 as to quality. BEANS. - Sels of good beans have been made \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, at \$1.10 per bushel. Hors. - The market is quiet and prices are \$17.50; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Re ficed. \$1 90; Siemens Bar, \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blains, \$2 25 to \$5 35; Penn, &c., \$2 35 to \$2 40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charsteady at 71 to 81c for choice hops, other kinds being quoted at 4c to 6c as to quality. HAY AND STRAW. -During the past few coal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I C., \$4 25 to days the price of hay has advanced fully \$4 75 ; do I.X., \$5 50 to \$6.00 ; Coke I.C., \$3 75 to \$4.00 ; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 51c to 70, according to brand ; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 61c; No. 26, 7c, the usual ex-per 100 bundles, pressed at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton. ASHES.-Sales of first pots have been made at \$3.50 per 100 lbs, which is quite an ad-vance on last week's prices. sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:-Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4 25 to \$4 50; shot, \$6 to \$6 50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2 75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2 75; APPLES. - The first arrivals of new apples sleigh shoe, S2 00 to S2.25; round machinery are reported from Virginia, sales of which steel. 3 to 340 per 1b.; Ingot tin, 250; bar were made at \$7. to \$8 per bbl. ORANGES. —This fruit has met with slow tin, 27c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4 50 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.50; salas during the week, and prices are easy at bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100 \$8.50 to \$9 per case for Valencias. pounds. LEMONS.-An improved Jemand set in and prices are firmer at \$6.50 to \$7, sales of 100 boxes being reported at \$6.50. SALT -Prices remain staady at quotations

barley \$5.50 per bbl, and split peas \$3.75 per bbl, Corn meal \$1.50 to \$1.75. MILLYRED — A fair demand has spring up for bran in Gatario. Here there have been sales of Western bran at \$10.50 to \$11.50 per

ton for car lots and \$12.50 to \$13 for smaller quantities. WHEAT.-The market is very quiet and prices are nominally quoted at 810 to 830 for

winter and 800 to 820 for spring afloat. Sales of Canadian red winter wheat were made in New York at 819c.

CORN.-Prices are quoted at 45c to 454c in bond.

OATS.-The market is quiet. PEAS.—There has been some enquiry for peas, and a few lots have been placed on export account but at low prices, and we quote 68c to 69c afleat.

RYE.—There is a slow sale for this cereal. We quote 58c to 59c affoat. MALT .- The sale is reported of a carload

of choice Manitoban malt at equal to 85c here. Montreal mait is also quoted at 90c to 96c, and Ontario mait at 705 to 80c. BARLEY.---In this cereal there is little or no

ohange, malting grades being quoted at 560 to 58c, and feed qualities 45c to 52c. BUCKWHEAT.—There has been some en-

quiry, but prices remain low, the last sales reported being at 50c. SEEDS .--- Very little is doing in this line, the

-Ked clover \$6 to \$7 per bushel; Alsike \$7 to \$7.50, and timothy \$2.35 to \$2.40 per bushel.

# PROVISIONS.

PORK. LARD, &c.-- A moderate enquiry is noted for lasd with business at within range of quotations In smoked meats business is rather limited, but prices are steady. Tallow is very low, sales of refined being mentioned at 41c to 5c per lb. We quote :-- Montreal abort cut pork per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50; Chicago short cut clear per bri, \$13 00 to 13 50; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$1225 to 1250; India meas beef, per tce, SOO 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per brl, SOO 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, llc to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 124c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, SOO 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per 1b, Sic to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. Sicto Sic; Bacon, per lb, 104c to Ilc; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 44c to

# DAIRY PRODUCE.

50.

BUTTER-In creamery there are large offerngs in the vicinity of this city, but they are rirtually out of the market for the time being. For choice late made creamery shippers would probably go as high as 141c to 15c, whilst factorymen will not take less than 17c cr 18c. To the local trade a sale of about 20 packages of choice creamery was made at 162c per lb. Eastern Townships has sold at 15c for choice single tubs, and a round lot was disposed of at 144c. Western is quoted at 13c to 14c for fine to fancy down to 10c for poor. We quote :---Creamery 16c to 17c ; Townships, finest, 15c ; Townships, fair to good, 13c to 144c ; Mor-isburg, finest, 15c ; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13a to 14a; Brockville, finest, 15a; Brockville, fair to good, 120 to 140; Western, finest, 140; Western, fair to good, 110 to 130; low grades, Sc to 100.

CHEESE .- The chief feature of the past week has been the continued decline of prices in England. In this market a few orders have been received and filled within the past few days at 70 to 74c, but it is claimed that 7c to 7kc is about the rage of fine to finest.

# COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.-During the past week prices have been somewhat firmer and for fine stock there is no difficulty in getting 1140 per dozen, poorer kinds selling at 11c.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.-There is very can as to quality.. and at 75c to 80c in

New Summer Jackets, At S. CARSLEY'S. New Summer Ulsters, At 3. CARSLEY'S. New Summer Wraps, At S. CAPSLEY'S. New Summer Shaws, At 8. CARSLEY'S New Summer Costume At S. CARSLEY'S New Bathing Suits, At S. CARSLEY'S New Summer Tweeds, At S. OARSLEYS New Summer Mantle Cloths, At S. CARSLEYS New Summer Silk Mantles, New Summer Grenadine Mantles, New Summer Cashmers Mantles, At S. CARSLEY'S. New Jersey Jackets, New Bouclé Jackets, New Bouclé Jackets, New Tweed Jackets, At S. CARSLEY'S. New Canvas Costumes, New Grenadine Costumes, New Tweed Costumes, At S. CARSLEY'S. New Silk Costumes, New Satin Costumes, New Lace Costumes, At S. CARSLEY'S. New Bathing Costumes, New Seaside Costumes, New Travelling Costumes At S. CARSLEY'S. MATTRESSES AND BEDSTEAD Parties going into summer residences will ind great confort, cleanliness and economy in purchasing our handsome metal bedsteads and fibre mattrasses. Nothing used in the latter but pure versionle fibres, as clean and elastic as hair. Anonusiactured at S. OARSLEY'S. JONAS BROOKS & BROS, Parties requiring the very best Sawing

Cotton, for hand or machine use, should ask for Brooks' Spool Cotton. It is the popular sewing Cotton in England for manufacturera' purposes and private use, and has been for generations past. Ever since Messrs. Brooks Bros. have reduced the price to the same as ordinary spool cotton the demand has kept steadily increasing.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1471, 1773, 1775, 1775, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

TEACHER-A YOUNG LADY HOLD ing a diploma for a Model School, Frend and English, from the R. C. Board, Montred wishes an engagement. She has taught two years, is capable of taking charge of the orga and directing the choir of the church, both a French and English. Address "Teacher, office of THE TRUE WITNESS, Montroal, Reference : The Sisters of St. Anne, Lachin P. Q. 47-3

\$55 is a Day. Samples and duty FREL lines not under the horses' feet, With BREWSTRE's SAFETY REEN HOLDER Co. Holly, Mich., 42.0

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- Outline Studies in Holmes, Bryant, Whittie
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Secretary of Committee. Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

livery.

But he got morbidly anxious to hack out of the whole affair. Very hic'y we shall her some curious evasions at 11, but there will not be, 1 should think, any very direct denials. After all it is necessary for the Tories to be a little cautious and discriminating in their denial. There may be some documentary evidence. Who shall say It is not for me to say, certainly. But how i some letters did pass and are still in existence I shall not venture on a forecast of the results of the coming elections. Gladstonians and their opponents have one characteristic in common just now. In public both are alike full of con-tidence. In private both are alike full of doubt. In truth, the situation is very difficult to see one's way through. Lines of cleavage show themselves suddenly and in unexpected places. The question of chu ch disestablishment comes and there ean be little doubt that some votes will be codangered by that feeling. On the other hand, the influence of in 1880, just before Mr. Gladstone came in at the head of a triumphant main at the head of a triumphant ma-jority. Then all Lindon society and nearly all the London press denounced Mr. Gladstone. The daily and weekly pupers of the metropolis, with the fewest exceptions, re-viled hun. He might we'l have said with King Lear, "the little dogs and all, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, so they birk at me." Yet the barking chorus yelped in min. Yet Chelatane accept the county H vain. Mr. Gladstone swept the country. If he is not destined to do the same thing this time the event is certainly not to be anticitime the event is ertainly not to be anter-pated because of any argury to be drawn from the tone of London journalism. The Trish members are throwing all their energies into the cause of Mr. Gladstone. Not a day, passes but some conspicuous hish member ad-dresses an English meeting in favor of some English supporter of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Parnell himself, Messes, Sexton, T. P. O'Con-nor fames O'Kelly, the Bedmonds and your nor, James O'Kelly, the Redmonds and your correspondent, among the rest, have taken to the stamp in London and the provinces. We are popular now-quad minimic reris-as Anchices, I think, says in Virgit. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

WHY DO THEY DO IT :

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS :

DEAR SIG-A number of your paper has fallen into my hands, and I have read it with interest. There seems some things connected and will you kindly explain them in some future issue. In Canada the Catholics favor Home Rule and oppese the English Govern-States they vote almost to a mam with the Democratic party, which holds the Govern-ment to day through the influence of British money. They vote with the party favoring free trade, thus giving the British control of American markets. They favor the policy of

brave followers may successful in their patriotic struggle. JOHN TIERNEY.

SIR :-- I inclose to you the sum of \$5 as my contribution to the Home Rule election fund. EDWARD SCULLION,

101 Inspector street, Montreal.

# PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Its Short but Eventful Career Brought to a lose-Speech from the Thron

LONDON, June 25.-Parliament prorogued today. 'The following is the Queen's speech : My Lords and Gentlemen :

1 have determined to release you from your high duties before the full accomplishment of the regular work of the session in order to obtun the sense of my people on the important proposal to establish a legislative body in Ireland for the management of Irish as distin-guish d from Imperial affairs. With this ob ject it is my intention to inuncliately dissolve Paulisment.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS SATISFACTORY.

I continue to happily maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers. I have satisfaction to acquaint you with the fact that the warlike preparations of Servia against Bulgain have been brought to a close through the wise counsels of the powers and the forbearance of the Sultan, and also, after a period of anxiety, of the adoption of pacific counsels by Greece. The disarming of Greek forces n w in progress has removed a serious danger to the peace of the East of Europe. The state of affairs in Egypt has improved. I have been able to materially reduce my force in that country and to bring it within the southern limits of Egypt proper.

# THE SPANISH TREATY.

I have concluded an arrangement with Spain which, if adopted by the Cortes, will I frust incr ase our commercial intercourse with Spain and also encourage the in-portation of colonial wines.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

I have felt a lively pleasure in promoting the exhibition of the product, manufactures and arts of my colonial and Indian dominions, which is now using held in the metropolis. I feel that this enterprise, and the cordial interest the people exhibit therein, at once prove the sym-pathy uniting the several portions of the banpire, and powerfully tend to confirm and promote that sympathy.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you for the liberal supplies you have Patents have met with some enquiry with provided to meet the exigencies of the public service until a new Parliament shall have the opportunity to complete the amounts necessary for the full service of the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen :

I have with great satisfaction given my as

sent to the oill amending the laws affecting crofters, the bill affecting important reforms \$4 50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.40 to \$4.50 Strong Bakere' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4 20; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do in the medical profession, and the bill amend-ing the law regarding the custody and guardchoice, \$4.00 to \$4.10 : Extra Superfine, \$3 70 ianship of children. I have given my consent to the bill making such changes in the to \$3 \$0; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$0 00; Spring Extra, \$3 \$0 to 3.50; Superfine, \$3 15 to \$3.25; Fine, law of international copyright as are necessary to enable Great Britain to enter the interna-\$3.05 to \$3 10; Middlings, \$2.80 to \$2.99; Pollarde, \$2 70 to \$2.75; Ontario bags (strong) to endoire Great Diffain to enter the interna-tional copyright union contemplated by the convention about to be signed at herber. In this bill opportunity is taken for conferring upon colonial and Indian authors the benefits b.i., \$1.85 to \$1.90 ; do (apring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.70 do (superfine), \$1.50 to \$1.60; City

bags (delivered), \$2.35 to \$2.30. OATMEAL, &C.-The market continues to ot a coryright which shall be valid and uni form in every part of my dominions. Finally, rele quiet under a rather slack domand, and it is my earnest prayer that the Parliamer rices are quoted as follows :-- Ooatmeal in about to be elected may be so guided as to promote the peace, happiness and contentment of my people and the strength and union of the

with a fair trade doing. We quote ex-wharf, for elevens 47c to 48c; twelves, 45c to 47c; factory filled, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Higgins and Ashton's, \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy, \$2 00; 50c for quarters.

WOOL .- There is a fair demand for wools and prices are steady, some anticipating an advance in sympathy with outside markets. Pailed wools are scarce, but there is rather nore coming forward than there has been Litely; fleece in full supply. We quote :---Cape, 124c to 134c; Australian, 14c to 17c. Domestic, A super, 27c to 38c; B super, 22c to 245; unassorted, 21c to 225; fleece, 19c to

21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c.

Shoon.-Sales during the week have been macco of Superior at \$3.90, of Extra, which is rather scarce, at \$3.75, of Spring Extra at \$3.35 to \$3.40, of Superline at \$3.15. Maniup of trade since last writing.

PROVISIONS,--Roll butter is not coming in so freely as some weeks age, but the receipts of tub are more generous and the demand has toba bakers have sold at \$4 30 to \$4.40 for good to choice brands, and American bakars have changed hands at \$4.65 to \$4.86. improved. Rell's quote from 11 to 12hc., according to condition and quality; a like range is not far from the mark for tub. Cheese is sales at \$1.20 to \$4.65. A fair amount of not quite so steady but purchases by the local business in city bacs have transpired at \$2.25, and we quote \$2 25 to \$2.30. We quote :-trade in small lots do not appear to be restricted So to Si is about the figure. Sales of mess Patents, Hungarian per brl. \$5.50 to \$0.00; best are limited but there is a fair quantity do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario of mess prak changing hands at \$12 50 to \$13. do, \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), Breakfast bucon and hams are selling well, 12c is asked for large sized hams and 124c is mentioned as the figure that will shortly be asked by others. Lard is still quoted at 9c to 91c, and eggs which are offering freely are readily bought up at 114c to 12c. Other items under this heading are unchanged.

Woor. - Street offerings of fleece are limited, owing to the low price. Some round lots are reported to have found takers at 171 to 180. Southdown fleece is still worth from 20 to 21c. There is not a great deal doing in puiled wools and combing, super and extra rule at old rates. At the London, Eng., auction sales, bile \$4.00 to \$4 25 for ordinary, and \$4.35 to \$4.50 granulated. In sacks \$2.00 to \$2.10. Moullie \$22.00 to \$22.50 per ton. Pearl Buenos Ayres, etc.

The five pamphlets, postpaid, 59 cents. Address CHARLES H. KEBE & Co., 175 Dearborn street, Chicago. 153-1

#### LIVE STOCK.

SECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the maceipts of lim stock at Point St. Charles by the Grad Trunk Railway for the week ended June 26th :- Cattle, 3,255; sheep, 5,449; calves, \$1.00 per 100 bundles, sales of fine timothy 543; hogs, 404.

having been made at \$13.50 to \$14.00; ohter kinds \$9.50 to \$12.50. Pressed hav cattle trade, receipts and exports for the pail \$11.00 to \$13 per ton. Straw \$3.50 to \$5.50 week being heavy. The market for export week being heavy. The market for export oattle has been active and shippers bought freely, as a larger amount of freight space ha been available. At the market there were very large offerings, the quality of which was well up to an excellent standard. A lively business was done under a brisk de mand from shippers, who alignibed nearly a the cattle offered at steedy prices, large salt being made at 42 to 53p per b livo weight Butchers' cattle wirs in good demark as steady at 4c to 41c per 1b. The receipted sheep have largely increased, for which then has been a good demand. Prices, haavess, eased off ic, round lats being taken at its 41c par lo, live weight. Give hoge have be in good request, but values have eased off sales being made at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per 10 1bs.. Calves sold at from \$2 to \$8 an to gut ity.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Business at present considered foir as the number of animals on the market are almost sufficient to cover the demands. For carrisg horses the enquiry is good, and the absen f these snimula is the cause for the sligh depression in the market. Other kinds and plentiful. Mr. Magnire, of St. James street during the past week sold quite a number a horses at prices ranging from \$71 to \$250 ac

BRITISH, LLVE STOCK, TRADE.

The standiness of the British cattle ma kets a week ago disappeared and the trad has taken a turn for the worse, with a actual decline of half a cent per pound. R ceipts from Canada and the United States bar been fuir. At Liverpool there were boa offerings and trade dragged, although lowe prices were submitted to. Prime Uanadia steers made 13c, fair to choice. 121c, poor medium 1140, and inferior and bulls 843 10c. A Liverpool cable quotes refrigerate beef at 63d for hindquarters and 44d for for quarters per 10., while a London cable quois hindquarters 6d lower at 4s 6d, with for quarters at 34d per 10, by carcase.

LOAL AND COKE

Insteam coal a moderately fair domande ists for Lower Porce coal, and we quote follows :- Cape Breton cost at \$1 to \$3 10 ship, and at \$3,25 to \$3.50 delivered. Pict steam \$3 25 ex ship, and \$3 50 to \$3.75 d livered. Scotch steam has been placed \$3,90 to \$4.

In hard coal a good many orders have be received during the week at \$5.50 for stor \$5,25 to \$5.40 for chestnut and \$5 for egg net ton delivered

Coke continues to have a good dee We quoto \$2.50 per chaldron, \$1.25 per he and 850 per quarter, Crushud coke, \$3 per chaldren, ÷

STRAWBERRIES .- Arrivals are plentifal and demand absorbs them at from 9c to 10c per quart. BANANAS .- Notwithstanding the low prices

at which bananas have been sold in this mar-

# FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

and quality.

100. CALIFORNIA FRUIT. - Apricota \$2 to \$2.50

per box and peaches \$3 to \$3.50 per box.

FRUIT.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been no change in the general

ket during the past week, on come the shipments by car-louds- Reds sell at 50c to \$1 and yellows at 75c to \$1.50 per bunch PINEAPERES .- Stocks are full and sales have been made at 10c to 20c each, as to siza COCOANUTS .- Scarce and firm at \$5.50 per cording to quality.