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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 45.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. JUNE 20, 1883.

RD LANSDOWNF

Some Pertinent Facts About the **New Governor-General** of Canada.

WHY HE WAS SELECTED FOR HIS PRES-ENT PLACE IN PREFERENCE TO "BUCKSHOT" FORSTER.

Horrible Stories of the Cruelty Per-petrated by His Ancestors in Ireland.

The Tenantry Died by Hundreds from Lack of Food and Clothing-A Startling Picture.

The Canadian Irish are up in arms about the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada. They are probably not aware that it might have been worse for them. It is positively asserted that Mr. Gladstone had to choose between the Marquis and Mr. William E. Forster, ex.Ohiof Secretary for Ireland, and known to all ultrapatriotic Irishmen as "Buckshot." Mr. Forster was the choice of two members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet at least. These are Sir Charles W. Dilke and Mr. Chamberiain, and Mr. Gladstone's refusal to appoint their favorite is said to have been much resented by both gentlemen. Their motives in pressing the appointment of Forster are not above suspicion. It is cald that it was intended as a sort of honorable banishment for him. Mr. Forster, as is well known, stiributes his virtual dismissal from the Irish Secretaryship to Dilke and Chamberlain, particularly the latter, and he has lost no opportunity to thwart the plans of both. They, therefore, determined his exile. Forster himself, it may be added, sought the appointment as a vindication. But Gladstone does not like Forster, and he also felt no doubt that it would be a perilous experiment to send him to the town where D'Arcy McGes met his fate, therefore Lansdowne was chosen.

It may seem strange that the opposition to Lansdowne should be so great among the Irish. He is an Irishman himseif, born by accident in England. He is a descendant of the most noted of the Norman-Irish families. the Geraldines, "who channeled deep old Ireland's hear wife is an Irlsh lady, daughter of the only Irishman who has been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for many years-the Duke of Abercorn. He is an Irish landlord, too, but right here comes the objection.

the glens; they died at the relief works and they died in their houses. So that whole streets or villages were left without an indy.' habitant. . . In little more than a year 3,500 paupers left Kenmare for America, all free emigrants, without any ejectments hav-ing to be brought against them to enforce it, or the slightest pressure put upon them to go. Only some sixty paupers remained in the (work) house, chargeable to the property of

which I had care, and Lord Lansdowne's estates at length breathed freely." BMIGRATING ONLY TO DIR. Nothing need be added to this language. "Lord Lanslowne's estates at length breath-ed freely." The assisted emigration and the

famine had done its work, assisted by Mr. Trench. The history of the consequences of Lansdowne's clearances is told, says Mr. Bussell, "on the billsides of Kerry, and the traditions of the place keep alive the story of the Lansdowne ward in the New York hospital. where many of these ill-starred emigrants fell victims to disease and death." Mr. Bussell fails to mention that there was a Lansdowne ward in the Montreal workhouse also. But these were in the days of the predeces-sor of the present Marquis. Let us see how it has been during the rule of the future Governor General of the Dominion of Canada. The present sgent," says Mr. Bussell, seems to have denied strenuously the existence of distress on the Lansdowne estates in 1879.'80, and to have refused to act upon any of the several relief committees established in the neighborhood." But in April, 1880, "the agent applied for fands to promote a new emigration scheme." He told the Nun of Kenmare that "when he saw distress coming he said to his noble master that it would be the best thing that had ever happened for landlords-they would have their tenants at

their mercy." The Nun of Kenmare also says that during the time when Lord Lansdowne's agents said there was no distress on the estates managed by him "she had to supply clothes to cover the children of the Lansdowne tenants. She had done so in consequence of the statements made to her by the schoolmictress that for the sake of decency they could not otherwise allow the children to attend the schools, even if their parents were willing to permit them to do so." A member of the Ballef Committes told Mr. Russell that "were it not for the relief given by our committee a great number of the Lansdowne tenants would have died." This was in 1880. The causes are not far to seek.

"I belleve," says Mr. Russell, " the cases to be exceedingly few in which the tenants could, out of the land, pay the existing rent if they reserved to themselves a sufficiency of food and clothing for decent maintenance. In one house, and in one house only, on this estate did 1 see a piece of bacon hanging up in the kitchen. I was struck with this and with the otherwise greater comfort of the dwelling. I complimented the tenant on what I presumed was his greater industry or his better management. His answer was pl. thy and to the point. He said 'I could never afford that or to live anyway decent out of the land.' 'How then do you afford it ?' His answer was satisfactory. He was vans, which was confiscated by Sir William an ex-policeman with a pension of £46

Mr. Russell that there was no remedy for during the past week. It is expected this state of things but the "Tipperary reme. that a number of other arrests will be made What that is may be gathered from the of persons suspected of connection with the following : murder.

" I believe," said a Cahirolveen man, " Mr. Gladstone is a good man; but what can be are cognizant of the fact that a society has do against a whole House full of landlords? been formed here for the purpose of "remov-No, sir, the Tipperary boys did more for ing" the informers who testified at the late themselves in a short time than any Government has done in my time. When I was a boy Tipperary had the worst name for land lords in all Ireland, and some of them got badly hurt. God help them !"

From what has been said it will be seen that the Irish have little reason to love Lord Lansdowne-that he is an exterminator of their race. He may, in the language of the Dublin Freeman, appear to the ordinary Englishman or Canadian "a great Whig magnate-to the Irlahman he is a man who has inherited the traditions of the most cruelly managed estate in all shlicted Ireland.

Mr. Russell, whose work is here so largely quoted, is the same gentleman who is to accompany Lord Coleridge, the English Lord Chancellor, during his American visit. His inquiry into the management of the Lans downe and other Irish estates was undertaken at the special request of Mr. Gladstone. -(Chicago Tribune.) GARBY OWSN.



MR. HEALY TO CONTEST THE COUNTY MONAGHAN.

LONDON, June 12 .--- In the trial of the dynami'e conspirators, precautionary measures on an elaborate scale are being taken to prevent a rescue of the prisoners while being conveyed to and from Court; twelve mounted policemen with drawn swords surround the van containing the prisoners, and pelicemen armed with revolvers ride inside. The streets are also cleared to allow of the rapid passage of the vahicle.

A man named Sweeney has been arrested at Queenstown charged with complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorris at Buthven, near Sweeney had taken passage for New York by the steamer which leaves Queenstown tomor-the steamer which leaves Queenstown tomor-The prisoner recently left Cong, IOW. County Mayo, abruptly, and an enquiry into his disappearance was ordered under the Orimes Act. London, June 12 .- This afternoon, Mr. Trevelyan stated that the body of Jury, the Dublin hotel keeper, whose death it was reported had been caused by pulson, administered by the Invincibles, had been exhumed, and no trace of poison discovered. Mr. Trevelyan also stated that Peter Tynan ("No. 1") had boasted after the death of Jury that he had poisoned him, and no doubt this was generally believed among the Invincibles Mr. Gladstone accepted a resolution proposed by Lord Claude Hamilton and supported by the Conservatives and Parnellites, in favor of an early revision of the purchase clauses of the Land Act for the purpose of lving fuller effect to the intentions of Parliament. London, June 13 .- In the trial of the dynamite conspirators Inspector Majendie testified that he examined the contents of Whitehead's factory in Ledsom street, Birmingham, which comprised 200 pounds of nitro glycerine, 600 pounds of nitric acid and 700 pounds of sulphurle acid. He also examined a portion of the Local Government Board office wrecked by the explosives, and gave it as his opinion that twenty pounds of nitro-glycerine caused the damage. The prosecution then closed. Mr. Clerk began his argument on behalf of Dr. Gallagher. He declared there was no occasion to defend the prisoner against the obsig: of levying war ugainst the Government, as no evidence had been adduced showing that he was guilty of the offence. The Lord Ohief Justice declared that if the prisoners syreed to destroy property of the Orown, to endanger life, or to intimidate the councillors of the Qreen, they virtually levi-ed war against the country. The counsel for the defence submitted that there was no case against Bernard Gallagher, who soled while under the influence of drink. It was proved that Mr Galer introduced Ansburgh at the Charing Cross hotel as Gallsgher in order that he might obtain a letter and telegram. In examining Inspector Melville, who was calied as a witness to a conversation between them when the former wes arrested, he called the inspector a liar because he denied that he said to him (Ansburgh) at the time, "You had better turn informer and get £500." The Lord Chief Justice here interposed. Police Inspector Glasgow testified that Bernard Gallagher informed him that he knew the other prisoners, but was not connected with the New York dynamite scheme. He knew O'Donovan Bossa, president over the school. An Irish constable swore that Curtin lived Protestant rector of Kenmare (himself a at Fermoy, Ireland, under the name of Kentsturdy Northern), told me that when he suc- after he left America, and was connected with DUBLIN, June 13,-Poole, who is charged with the murder of Kenny, in Swille Place, was arraigned this morning. The Government stated that they proposed to prove that by some members in regard to the Birmingthe prisoner boasted that he killed Kenny !! Poole was remanded to await the arrival of a Mr. Bight's explanation was entirely satis, witness from Amatica. witness from America. Mr. Small (Parnallite) has been elected to a Sir Stafford Northcote's motion that the ut-

DUBLIN, June 14, -It is believed the police trials, parhioularly James Carey. The house

in which the society held the meetings has been closely watched. A raid was made re-cently on a house where it was supposed a meeting was being held, but no arrests were effacted. Carey has been permitted to go out of Kil-

mainham Jail occasionally of late, but this has been stopped, the police declining to hold themselves responsible for his salety. NEW YORK, Jane 14 .- A meeting of Irlsh adies and gentlemen was held to-night, at which an appeal was issued to their co-nationalists for assistance for the relatives of

Sad End of a Conjuror's Show. those who lately died in Ireiand's cause. CHICAGO, June 14 .- In an interview with Alexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National League of America, he said there was no truth in the report that that body proposed to espouse the cause of a protective LONDON, June 16 .- A terrible calamity, intariff in American politics. Its policy was no trade with England and protection for

Ireland. He denied that he had ever been in sny way connected with the skirmishing fund. The statement is published here that Arch-

olshop Feshan of this Oatholic archdiocese, together with all the Archbishops in America, has been called to Bome by the Pops to consult with reference to the proposed Plenary Ocuncil for this country, to consider matters of church polity and discipline in America. It is not definitely known, but it is supposed, that the council will consider the relations which the Church should assume towards members of the Irish National League of America. The Archbishops are to appear in Rome in September.

LONDON, June 14. -In the House of Com. mone this afternoon Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question of Mr. O'Donnell, member for Dungaryan, said the Government had taken no steps to ascertain the opinion of the Uanadian people before nominating the Marquis of Lancdowne as Governor-General

of the Dominion. DUBLIN, June 15.-Healy will resign his seat in the House of Commons for Wexford, and contest the election in County Monaghan for the Home Bulers.

LONDOF, June 16 .- Sir Stafford Northcote has informed John Bright that he will call attention in the House of Commons to that portion of Bright's speech on Thursday night, in which he referred in severe terms to Tory

PRICE FIVE CENTS

aster, and he immediately fell down speechless in a fit. Some families, whose homes were so suddenly darkened, lost over three children. One man and his wife pushed their way into the hall in which lay the bodies of the victime, and witch the straying any emotion: began to scan the faces of the dead, recog-nizing the face of one of his oblidren, the father pointing with his finger exclaimed: "That's one," passing on again he recognized another, and then a third. Staggering in s fit of agony he orled: "My God, all my family gone,' and overwhelmed with grief, sank to the floor. In some bouses there were five oblidren dead.

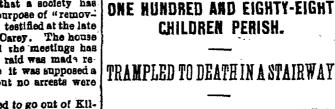
One Sunday school loses thirty scholars: by the catastrophe. Many survivors had their arms broken in the crush ; others are suffering from broken ribs or rupture of internal organs. Graham, the hall keeper, says that the oblidran who were not tweaty yards from the door came pres sing forward unaware of the tragedy, thus making matters ten times worse than they really were. The scene inside the Victoria Hall during the identification of the bodies was painful in the extreme and brillas description. The sees of the dead children were almost in every case black and swollen from suffocation, from which many died. The lips were cracked and parched and the noses bleeding, and the parents, rushing wildly about, would fail upon the bodies of dead children, and, with loud wailing and weeping, clasp the unconscious forms in their arms, value endeavoring to note any sign of lite. Many poor mothers swooned away st the first sight of the dead, while others were wild and a'most violent in hysterical grief. After the moving of the dead from the hall today was the occ-sion for renewed lamentation. One witness of the calamity stated today that for the first five minutes after the accident there was a great lack of assistance, and from this cause alone there were certainly one hundred lives lost. The weather was warm and the passage way close, so in a short time after the catastrophe a stokening stench came from the pile of corpses at the main outlet of the hall.

ORE SAD INCIDENT

was withessed in the vicinity of the hall. A lad was sitting on a railing near Murton street crying. A passer by inquired into the cause of his grief; "Why, sir," said he, "I was in that place and when I was coming out a boy that was dying bit my hands, and that's him," he added, pointing to the corpse of a child Işing near by.

MORE DEATHS.

A number of deaths have occurred since the first report, and the list is now placed at one hundred and eighty-six. One of the persons who responded immediately to the call for help, says many who volunteered to assist in rescuing the children, sickened at the spectacle and fled horrified from the distressing scene.



AT VICTOBIA HALL, PANIC SUNDBRLAND.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY

Getting Out the Bodies-Heartrending Scenes-Feeling in the Town.

volving the death of 178 children, occurred in the town of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, this evening. From details thus far received it appears that an entertainment had been given in Victoria Hall by a conjuror, which was attended almost altogether by children, several thousand being present. The accident occurred at the close of the per-formance. The body (t the hall had been entirely cleared of its occupants, when some 1,200 little ones came rushing down stairs from the gallery. At the top of the first flight of stairs there was a door which opened only twenty inches, and thus but one child was permitted to pass through at a time. At this point, while the mass of children were pushing forward, some of them fell and were unable to rise owing to the others crowding on. The result was that a great number were pushed down, trampled on and suffocated. The scene was terrible and no effort

could stop the mad RUSH OF THE AFFRIGHTED CHILDREN.

They came on pell mell, though, strangely, without much shouting, and soon one hundred and seventy eight of them were knocked down and suffocated to death by the others trampling upon them. The greatest number of bodies, which were badly mangled from the trampling, lay seven or eight deep. Many victims and others who were not killed had the clothing torn from their bodies, and this, together with the bleeding bodies of the un-fortunates, shows the terrible nature of the

THE LANSDOWNE ESTATES.

The Marquis of Lansdowne inherits a large landed property in Southwest Cork and Kerry, the ancient patrimony of the O'Sulli-Petty, his maternal ancestor, a Cromwellian a year." soldier. His annual income from this land is \$175,000. Not a penny of this is spent in Ireland. The O'Sullivan sept have never acquiesced in Lansdowne's title. As tenants under English law they refused to pay rents; they have shot the agents of this Lansdowne and of his ancestors; the blood of his ballifi without number has bedewed the grassy slopes of Kerry. That the balliffs were nearly all of the O'Sullivan sept did not matter. The Lapsdownes past and present retailated. They rack-rented, they evicted, and they pauperiz d the country. The most rigid, rigorous and merciless agents have been selected to do these things. The most hated men in the South of Ireland at the present time are Simuel Murray Hussey and Townsend Trench, the agents of the Lansdowns estates. Their treatment of where at 18 31; that the sons or daughters the tenantry has been characterized as infamous. This has been the verdict not only of Nasby (D. B. Locke), Redpath and William O'Brien, but of so conservative a man as Charles Russell, Liberal member of Parliament for Dundalk, the leader of the English bar, who was sent specially to Ireland by Mr. Gladatone to report on the state of the tenantry. Mr. Russell published his ex-periences in the Dublin Freeman and London Daily Telegraph in a series of letters, which

have been since published in book form. In this volume is stated how the Linsdowns family came in possession of their estate. In September 1654, Dr. Petty came to Irsland as Physician General to the English army, Until June, 1659, his salary was 20 shillings per day, and he had private practice. 50,000 acres in Kerry, and, as he states in his sixty acres of the land without getting a will, he had in Ireland " without the County pancy from the landlord. It was poor, barren of Kerry in land, reversions and remainders In the same document about £3 100 more." he quaintly adds that he dies " in the praclice of such religious worship as I find established by the law of my country." This was the founder of the Lansdowne estates.

WEAT HE LEABNED.

"In the famine years," says Mr. Russell, "this estate was not only the scene of the most awful miseries of that awful time, but it was also the place from which a large emigration took place under the suspices of the late Mr. Trench (the agent), which has left to this day bitter memories behind it." Many of those assisted emigrants, settled in Mont-Teal. The majority of them died, there in the hospital or during the voyage of the famine fever. Of these left behind many died of sheer hunger. Mr. Trench, the agent him-

they die, on the mountains and they died in two years' rent at once. The tenants toid morris has been in progress at Otonbur valives in favor of the motion.

THE "BILENT SYSTEM."

The rents have been reised recently on what the French call "the silent system"that is, there is no general raise, but "when a new tenant came in, or the son was substituted for the father or for the mother, the rule is that an increase then takes place. * The tenant may either sgree to pay or go." Among the other charges made by Mr. Bussell against Lord Landowne are that he borrows money to make improvements from the Government at the rate of 1 per cent interest after two years (no interest being charged for the two first years), and that he obliges the tenants to pay 5 per cent interest; that he obliges tenants to buy lime burned at his own kiin, and pay at the rate of 2s 6d per barrel, when it is being sold elseof tenants are not permitted to marry without permission of the landlord or agent under penalty of forisiture of tenancy; that the rents have been raised on an average three different times in twenty-five years; that in 1875 the average increase was 25 per cent. "The tenants are practically without alternative. They must submit." This was in 1880, before the Land Act was passed. But as the tenants were obliged to take leases in 1875 they are even now without redress. Here is the store of one of the tenants given by Mr. Bussell. It is the first one in his book, and is taken as a specimen case :

"I was born on the land ; so was my father before me, Bent £55 6s. Valuation £33. Bant used to be £36. It was raised twenty years ago to £14 63, and it was raised again Within a low years he was owner of five years ago to £55 63. I drained arout land. I removed lots of rocks and stones. I built outoffices myself and did not get a penny from the landlord. I asked for but did not get sistes or timber. There is a hanging year's rent on the estate, and no tenant on the property can trace when it began. I am 45 years of age, and I heard my father say he didn't remember when the hanging year's rent began."

" THE CUITOM OF THE OFFICE."

Mr. Bussell says : " Mr. McCutcheor, the ceeded to the incumbency of Kenmare, upon the Gallaghers. paying his first gale of rent he looked at his receipt, and to his surprise found it was dated a year back. He was thus made to ap. pear not only to be owing a year's rent, but to be paying for a period, when in fact, be self, published a book called "Bealities of was not in occupation, Be complained of Irish Life," in which he describes the condi- this, and received for his comfort the assur-Irish Life, in which he describes the condi-in this, and received for his comfort the assur-tion of the people: "At-least-5000 people must have died of starvation' within the union of the estate. It gives the indiced (where is the Linesdowne estate). The were ge of is and devoted to the secur-tion of the people: "At-least-5000 people must have died of starvation' within the union of the estate. It gives the indiced out opposition, in the place of Brine divi-starvation' within the sum of Lord Mount-on the roads and they died in the fields; they dis. on the mountains and they died in

rebala were doing their utmost to make impossible for the House to do any work." Sir Stafford will point out that Mr. Bright committed a breach of privilege in using such language.

Montagu Curzon (Conservative) has been elected without opposition to the flouse of Commons for North Leicestershire, made vayant by the death of Burnaby (Conserva-

tiye). NEW YORK, June 17 .-- London specials say Mr. Gladstone shows signs of a recurrence of the symptoms which rendered his visit to Cannes necessary. He is clearly breaking down under the continuous strain and repeated disappointments caused by a threatened break-up of the party. He privately disapproves of the new radical measures which the more advanced section of the Oabinet is forcing upon him, and which include universal suffrage, equal electoral districts and the payment of members of Parilament. If the country ratifies Mr. Chamber-lain's proposals, it is said Mr. Gladstone will finally retire from public life.

LONDON, June 18 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon bir Stafford Northcote called attention to Mr. John Bright's speech at Birmingham, and declared that his statement that the Conservatives were in alliance with the Irish rebels in thwarting the House from doing its work was unfounded. He moved that Mr. Bright's utterances be declared a breach of privilege.

Mr. Bright, who was much cheered on rising, said he had a right to speak with great freedom to his constituency. The term "allisnoe" was capable of having a meaning given it that be did not intend, but it was the word that first occurred to him. Perhaps he ought to have been more careful, but he affirmed that there was combined action between the Conservatives and Irish in both debate and division to worry and destroy the Ministry. He was pained to witness the manner in which some members of the House clamored at the Premier. Such conduct was a modern innovation. Mr. Bright commanted on the existence of societies in America which were disloyal to the British Crown, and were sending funds to similar disloyal societies in Great Britain. If the Irish members of Parliament diravowed connection with these disloyal societies in America and daclared their loyalty to the Orown he would withdraw the word rebel and apologize for having used it.

Mr. Thomas Power O'Conpor, member for Galway, also addressed the House. In the course of his speech he alladed to Bright's "valu old age," which remark elicited loud, protests from many members. Mr. Gladstone followed Mr. O'Connor, and

declared that the portion objected to of Mr. Bright's speech as Birmingham was not a breach of privilege. He (Mr. Gladstone) wis 182. sorry for the remarks that had just been made

by Mr. O'Connor concerning Mr. Bright's de-olining years, and regretted the course taken ham affair. As a matter of fact, he thought

silled ranged from four to fourteen years. The excitement in the town when the news of the disaster spread was terific. Great crowds of people rushed to the scene, until at last 20,000 persons surrounded the hall. The feeling was so intense that the authorities ordered out the 68th Infantry to preserve order. The work of

GETTING OUT THE BODIES

of the victims was begun immediately. They those killed were admitted for the purpose of identifying the bodies of the children. Most keartrending acenes transpired while the work of identification was in progress; the mothers of the dead children constantly uttered piercing shricks, and many of them fainted on discovering the bodies of their little ones.

LATEST PABTICULARS.

LONDON, June 17 .- Victoria Hall, Sunderland, where the calamity occurred last evening, has been surrounded today by a distressed and excited crowd. The stairway from the gallery, at the top landing of which occurred the pressure which led to the accident, was from five to six feet wide and the gallery door, through which the children were allowed to pass only one at a time, which circumstance is regarded as the direct cause of the calamity, was fitted with a bolt which lodged in a hole in the floor, thus narrowing the passageway for the purpose of facilitating ticket-taking when the andience was entering the ball. The janitor says the sc-ne behind the gallery door was fearful. Some children were fixed right in a heap and actually gasping for breath, so great was the pressure of the growd behind them. The mejority of the children in the hall were under twelve years of age. When the disaster happened, the jauitor and his wife and several heatly summoned bystanders went to work immediately to give the sufferers relief. They first sent out of the building by the other exit ways, the little ones who were still in the hall, by this means avoiding fears of a further crush. Those who went to the rescue of the unfortunate sufferers found the work of removing the hesp of bruised, crushed and sufficiented bodies no easy task. Two hundred children were rescued from the pile who were practically uninjured. Many others were found in an unconscious condition, but of these a number were restored and immediately taken to their homce. Nearly all those who were dead with a number whose wounds were r(garded as fatal, were laid cut in the main hall, where the local doctors in attendance used every effort to restore those in whom a spark of life could be detected. One eye witness states that he saw lying on the fisgstones, a short distance from the bottom of the stairs, the dead bodies of seven ohild-

THE STAISCASE

from the gallery was a winding one. Both the sudience and the officials, who were in the hall at the time of the disaster, were unaware for some considerable time of the terrible tragedy, that was being ensoted at the door and were not informed until Mr.

A HOBRISCE SCENE,

The rescuers' first efforts were directed towards reaching the children who were apparently alive, but so tightly were the victims jammed together, that it was regarded as were laid out in the hall, and the parents of dangerous to drag them out of the helpless mass, lest the effort would result in pulling off the limbs of the living oblidren as well as mutilating the dead. They therefore proceeded steadily and systematically to lift of the topmost. Few of those who were beneath had survived, and their moanings and low cries of pain could be distinctly heard amid the excitement, and the cries of bereaved parents and friends, who were thronging the adjacent streets. The disaster was referred to in all the churches in Sunderland to-day, and by many of the preachers in London, and prayers were offered for the parents and friands of the victims.

LATEST BEPORTS

tonight figure up 188 dead, and the gravest fears are felt that the number will yet be shown to have resched at least two hundred. The eagerness of the children to depart from the hail was caused by a desire to receiveprizes that had been promised them. Graham throws the blame for the calamity upon a man connected with the entertainment, who, it appears, fastened the door half open in order that the prizes might be given to the children, one at a time, while they were leaving the hall.

THE QUEEE

The Private Secretary to the Queen telegraphed to the Mayor of Sunderland that Her Majesty directs bim to state that she is terribly shocked at the awful calamity whichoccurred at Victoria Hali on Saturday, and her heart bleeds for the sufferings of the many bereaved parents. She prays God to. support them in their terrible distress.

EUEDERLAND, June 18 .--- The excitement over the catastrophe in the Victoria Hall continues in intensity. Some children who escaped may the report spread through thegallery at the close of the performance that the child first out of the hall would get a prize, and there was consequently an eager rush for the doors. Most of the bodies of the victims will be buried together in a long trench.

Beyeral children who left the exhibition before the accident state that they saw a man just before the rush partially close the door on the landing on which the disaster took place. It will be proved at the inquest that the man bolted the door sjur in order to isollitate the distribution of toys, to the children as they left A box containing the toys

oaused by the calamity in Sunderland has reached 197. Ma landa start of the

The average of land devoted to the culti-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

able.

EDITH YORKE. CHAPTER XIX. HALOTON DAYS.

Having given their consent to Edith's en-Having given their consont to Edith's en-gegement: the Yorkes immediately adopted Diok Rowan as their own. They were, not people to be friendin by halves. Even. Melloent was propitious, and, when the met her advances became fill more amiable. Clars, who lived in a mer atmo-sphere, efforteeed more readily, and could not enough peaks her cousing start. Hester insisted that he should leave the hotel, and stay at her house. She was completely won stay at her house. She was completely won by the almost boylah affection and respect with which he treated her husband, his first and only former triend in Seaton, and by his fondness to her children.

Mrs. Yorke, beginning by talking with, in what sort of man she had promised her nices to, found herself growing affectionate toward him, and not only probing his mind, but matolding her own. in after years she natolding her own. remembered those confidential interviews as an honor, which, at the time, she had scarcely appreciated. The young man told her all his hopes and plans, saked her advice in everything concerning Edith, and listened eagerly when she explained to him the needs and habits of a delicately bred lady.

" My poor mother is the only woman I have ever lived in the house with;" he remarked " and, of course, she was not able to be dainty."

He said this rather sadly, but without a taint of humility. Mrs. Yorke was impressed by the dignity of that character which would not be ashamed of anything but its own wrong-doing.

One confidence led to another, and Dick was afterward surprised on re-collecting that he had related the story of his whole life to Edith's annt, and spoken more freely to her of his early struggles and suffer-Ings than even to Edith herself. Not only this; but, seeing tears in her eyes when he told of his father's despairing efforts to reform himself, and hearing the pitying word she spoke for him whom others had mocked, he told her the end of it all, and where that father's desolate grave had been made.

"You poor, dear boy !" she exclaimed, hold-Ing out her kind hand to him, "I don't wonder that Edith loves you !"

"I do not pretend to understand the designs of God," Dick said unsteadily. "When I think of my father, all is a mystery. But for myself, I think I can see that suffering was good. My nature is to go straight to any end which I propose to my-Bell, without much regard for the wishes of others, and no regard for ordinary obstacles. I might have been cruel; I should have been selfish ; but suffering has taught me to be more tender of other people."

" YeF," Mrs. Yorke said ; and, recollecting her own early trials, thought that they had helped her to be more pitiful of his. Then, led on by her sympathy for him, she

told her own past, there on the spot where it had occurred. These confidences drew the two together,

and formed a bond which was never broken. A man's manliness can scarcely bear s

Beverer test than when he becomes the pet of woman. One is sometimes astonished to see how characters, apparently fine, deteriorate under that insidious influence. But Dick Bowan was too grateful and modest, and too little selfish or vain, to be injured.

"He is not quite like us," Mrs. Yorke said, what he is more natural and original, and is, altogether, a remarkable young man. Edith has reason to be proud of his homsge. He certainly behaves exquisitely toward her."

feminine raptures, was fain to take the young

into which she put a tisy onbe, of lost sugar-and a spoonful of gream, she was ready to, speak.

"There is no necessity for any such banishapproaching, familiarly the Queen of Sheba. teeth.

"What delicious coffee !" Carl "exclaimed, and immediately began to tell some incidents am anchored."

of his journey. two young men met not only with courtesy, but friendliness. Carl's invariable, haughty 'slience whenever Dlok Bowan's name was mentioned had given them some unessiness regarding the meeting. Indeed, could they | banishment of their priest. have found fault with him for anything, it would have been for what they considered this excess of pride.

-The two passed on, Clara following, and, quite in the rear, came Editb, alone. She was half-smiling, and came slowly down, stop by step, with a touch of femining coquetry as innocent and natural as the tricks of a playful kitten, lingering as he waited. Yet her bright cheeks and shining eyes told that the approach was a delight.

But for some reason, Oarl chose to be displeased all at once, and, by a slight change of attitude and expression, to be waiting, not to great her, but to go up-stairs.

"Pardon me for being so slow," she said, becoming instantly a courteous lady. "I think I am getting old and dignified. The wings have gone from my feet."

The Halcyon had come, and the Yorkes immediately made the acquaintance of its master. Dick and Edith went down to the ship to see him, and persuaded him to go home to tea with them. The big, bashful sailor was not accustomed to the society of ladies, and had the impression that there was something cabalistic in good breeding. But he found himself quite at esse with the family, after a while, and was convinced that they were not aware of a few blunders he committed in the first embarrassment of meeting them. Some diversion had always taken place at precisely the right moment to screen him, and soon his selfpossession was quite restored. He left the house that night highly pleased with his

visit. "They seem to me perfectly kind and natural people," he said to Dick, as they walked through the woods together. "Your Edith, it is true, is rather grand, but in a sweet, child-like way, and Miss Meilcent seems disposed to be a little on the high horse once in a while, but not much. I always thought that accomplished ladies were more airy, but I don't see that these do any great things."

"True," Dick answered; "but mark the things which they do not do."

They were much together after that, and Mrs. Yorke and her daughters went on board the Halcuon, and were entertained there. Carl had been afraid to have his mother venture on board the ship, and had charged himself especially with the care of her, but his solicitude was not needed. He was both pleased and amused by the simplicity and in to have be interested by smoothed every smallest obstruction from that she was beautiful. She gave him thick you put the stars to base uses when her letter to read, and went to sit on you set them to gambling in stocks. Have had been a momentary flash of angry surprise the window-sill beside Clara, and listen you told Captain Cary of our prejected sail become piercing and keen as a two-edged structing timber in Captain Cary's arms; but the plazza. The two families was families are dising. kind, and Mrs. Yorke laughed so merrily " My dear," Mrs. Yorke whispered to Clars. pity he hasn't a wife, he would be so good to her.'

 Biologicities
 No. 1/d rather fight wind had ware than man robild of the ware doing had ware than man robild of the ware doing had ware than man robild do give any robil with fight. Torke was too much social data ware than man robild do give any robil with a ware doing had ware than man robild do give any robil with and ware than man robild do give any robil with and ware than man robild do give any robil with and ware than man robild do give any robil with and ware than man robild do give any robil with and the ware doing had.
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 Intre anory this rearry robil was not find y for any robil with and the ware doing ware than robild do give any robil with and the ware doing ware than robild do give any robil with and the ware doing ware the stating the different figs, that would be too cold find state and would be too cold for all that a momentary vision daned before was not likely to scorn the thought int a glass plate, where is a peed find would have and would be the bad stacher:
 Inter the down and be too cold find would all would all would all would be too cold for all that a momentary vision daned before was not likely to scorn the thought int a set of all the ta momentary vision daned before was not like year of discretion and has a con-state doing for mos would be the bad state, "I wish you would give on and conce was not like year of discretion and has a con-state the wish of the own to lore and serve. That the wish of the own to lore and serve. That the wish of the own to lore and serve. That the wish of the own to lore and serve. That the wish of the own to lore and serve. That the wish to Boston with ne." -

the wife of the choice should stress mining access to the choice should stress mining access to the generous soul. He could at any time have married a common person, give up," she said Osptain Cary complimented Miss Churchill whom most people would have thought good ment, my dear. Edith is very friendly to in his own fashion: "We call that a pretty enough for him; but there was, in his nature bim, but she surrounds herself with a fine re- sharp ship that will sail within four points of a capacity for tender worship which made serve which he could not break through if he, the wind,"he said. But I hear that you him shrink from such an allignce. Presently, Edith's cool yclos stols through the chaos of his mind. "You can go to sea

"I have not made much headway," she an- with Dick and me, Olara." swered smiling, "but only held my own. 1

- Carl accompanied them ap Irish Lane, on When they heard the others com- Sunday alternoon. They called at several ing down-stairs they went to meet houses, and taked and encouraged the in-them. Melicent came first, with Mr. matter. H was a help to these poor souls to. hope. Bowan, and all saw with pleasure that the have some one to tell their troubles to. "But through the window, began to promenade up and down the garden-walk. She saw through what shall we do when you are all gone?" they asked mournfully. To them, the ex- this great, transparent creature perfectly, and pected departure of the Yorke family from was amused, and she knew not what else. One could not be angry with the fellow, she

Seston was a misfortune second only to the Their situation was, indeed, a cruel one. It was not alone the contumely to which they were subjected, and the being unable to hear Mass, but their sick and dying were de-prived of the sacraments, and their infants unbaptized. Yet no harsh word secaped pedestal, to be worshipped by him. It was them. Scarcely one seemed to recollect their persecutors. They were suffering for the faith, and it was God's will-that was their distress to Edith. "I hope that your cousin didn't think I was fool enough to dream of view of the position. The instruments which God used to try them they thought but little of. Carl Yorke went home thinking that he "What I said was a slip of the tongue, and I didn't know the drift of it myself till I saw had heard better sermons that alternoon than how she took it."

he had ever before heard in his life. Father Rasle's continued absence was not voluntary. He would fain have returned to

his flock, in spite of Mr. Yorke's and Miss Churchill's letters, but his superior added a command to their advice, and he was forced to restrain his zeal.

"Tell my people that I never for-got them," he wrote to the teacher. " Every day at Mass I pray for their deliverance. It cannot be long before I shall visit them. Meantime, let them give their enemies no protext for farther injury."

To Edith he wrote:

" Your desire to act in behalf of these persecuted people is natural, but I must forbid you. You may safely follow the advice of such good people as Mr. and Mrs. Yorke. But do not fear that, because you are inactive, you therefore are useless. [visited once, in Europe, a spot where a temple had stood. Nothing was left of it but a few broken fragments lying about, and a single beautitul pillar that stood alone. Was that pillar useless' No; in its way, it was very eloquent. No one could look upon it without trying to been; and you may be sure that the traveller's temple. So, now, you shall be the little caryatid of the church in Seaton. You have the as that solltary column, and let the world | than he had agreed to pay for; and, meanguess from you how fair must be that structure | time, all the poor little stars languished, and of which you are a part."

had stood to read her letter, folded her arms of the little stars a full one. And the stars up over her head, and said to Dick Bowan, grew bright and glad. But the Bulls and sitting there, "Can you fancy me supporting Baars, finding that they were both besten, an cutablature?" didn't icel glad. The Bear began to bite his an cutablature?"

have to be others like you."

Edith blushed, and dropped her arms; for they were all looking at her, and their faces, andWith a flower stnok in it.'"

"And while your crudite wife is gracefully adjusting herologies, who is to see to the bread and the buttons?". Melicent asked, "Oh! those everiasting buttons !" Olara:

oried out, and put her hands over her ears. " "The servant, probably" Oarl replied to Melicent. "If a woman could give some

thought to those things also, well and good, but I should not choose a wife for such a service. I would rather have her help me to polish a sentence or pose a figure than cook my dinner or mend my stockings, unless, we were so poor that labor was absolutely neces. sary. I should be ashamed to sse my wife performing menial services for me. I would as willingly see her at work in the field as bringing me my slippers."

Carl had scarcely time to see the look of beaming approval in Edith's eyes, before his sight and hearing were both temporarily lost in Clara's rapturous embrace. "You are perfect 1" she cried, kissing him. "You are of the progeny of Apollo! I am so glad to have that slipper theory upset; for I never saw a woman bringing her husband's slippers for him without feeling a contempt for her. I don't believe that any one ever admired such a piece of mean servility, except the lazy Turk. who allowed it to be done for him."

While they laughed at Clara's enthusiasm. Dick Rowan said to Edith, "I quite agree with your cousin. I mean all that he means, and more.'

"By the way," Carl said carelessly, as he went toward the door, "I am not Edith's cousin, nor in any way related to her "

OHAPTER XX.

THREE BONGS.

Captain Cary had been three weeks in Sea-

ton, and was to sail in two days for New York,

where the Halcyon was sold, taking Dick

Bowan with him. From New York, Dick was

to sail immediately, on a three years' voyage,

in the *Edith Yorke*. The captain did not say definitely what his own plans were, perhaps did not know them himself.

I did think of settling down on

shore," he said to Mrs. Yorke. "But one

person dossn't make a home, and all my peo-

ple are dead. I'd half a mind to ask Rowan

to take me as a passenger. He has a splendid

. They were all in the garden that last even-

ing but one. Edith sat on a bench beside

Melicent, and looked intently at Dick Rowan,

who was talking with Clara and Mrs. Yorke.

She was thinking over all his goodness, all

his affection for her, studying his personal

beauty, his frank, bright face and athletic form, and trying to excite in herself

some enthusiasm ragarding bim. Oarl

ship.'

thing." He sighed, and said no more.

The sallor started, and fell from the clouds.

His face became overcast, and, with a deep

sigh, he seemed to renounce a long-cherished

With a laugh and a toss of the head, Olara

said laughingly to herself. She had

been looking up to him with enthusiasm,

as to some antique bronze or marble

Argonaut, or other hero of simpler times.

Now that was changed, and she was on the

preposterous, but not altogether disagree-

Meantime, Captain Cary was confiding his

her being my wife," he said, looking down.

"Oh! never mind," Edith answered, " Olare

is slways jesting, and twisting people's

meaning. "She knew you meant no such

If Clara had expected the sailor to watch her, she was disappointed. He went into the parlor, and when, later, she entered, brilliant with exercise and mischief, he was sitting by Carl, and listening with as sober a face to the stories that young man was telling Engene Oleaveland as if he were listening to a sermon. Olara passed near them, to hear what it might be which produced such so-

lemnity in the man and such a trance of interest in the child. "Then, Jari was saying, "Taurus sent to the Great Bear to say that he should like to have something out of the golden dipper about the middle of the next month, for all the little stars would grow dim about that time, and need something to polish up with. And the Bear said, 'All right | but the dipper hangs so high on the celestial pole that you will have to pay me a good deal to climb up fancy what the whole edifice might have to it.' And Taurus answered, "All right!" And then the Bears set slyly to work to imagination did its best in rebuilding that grease the pole, so that the dipper should slip down, and they get their pay without work ; and Taurus he set to work to push the gift of silence, use it. Be as obedient and quiet dipper higher up, so as to get more work

grew dim. And then Orion got mad, and Edith turned from the window, where she | brought a lot of little dippers, and gave each "No," he answered; " for then there would own paws, and the Ball went for Orien, and tried to toss him. But Orion laughed, and put up his shield, and called his dogs,

"Upon my word, Carl," says Olara, "1

"So much the better !" said Melicent. And

learned women. Melicent denounced them

as unwomanly; but Melicent was neither a

difference of opinion as to cause and effect in

Mr. Yorke adored a wife whose literary sc-

quirements were of the most modest kind,

and he had once, in a never-forgotten argu-

ment, been worsted by a clever woman. Cap-

Clever women did not wish to

let with great spirit.

Christian, but Mohammedan.

or the other." Clara's eyes were suffased with tears, "I

think that you misuaderstand me, mamma," she said in a low volce. " I was never in my life so much pleased to have any one like **m**e.7

Mrs. Yorke stopped, and looked at her daughler in sstonishment.

mamma," the girl went on, half l-ughing, half weeping. "He is a sallor, which is as if a bird should say, 'He is a fish." He has only a common school education; as far as books go, and he has none of our ways. But alla that doesn't make his esteem any less worth having. Men of the world often give only a tame half affection and are perhaps, almost sorry when they are accepted. They think of themselves, they think of a thousand other things; he would think of me. When Edith sang the other evening,

• Oh I wert thou in the cauld blast ?' I saw his eyes fill with tears. He would take all the roughness and danger and hardship, I know. But men of the world are as dainty as women. If they give us the inside of the as women, in they give us the insue of the pavement, and let us enter a room first, they have gone the length of their chivalry. Then there is the effect on myself. In the society of such a man "-glancing to where Captain Cary stood -"I should be gentle and femining. But with the willed specimens of humanity I see

ordinarily, I am in imminent danger of becoming a strong minded woman. One must keep up a balance, mamma, and it is weak men make bold women."

Mrs. Yorke sank on to a bench. "What do you mean to do? What am I to taink?" she exclaimed.

Clara laughed. "Don't be afraid, mamma. If this Neptune should offer himself to mehe will not !- I should refuse him, and then cry my eyes out afterward. But if he should take me by force, pirate-iashion, and run away with me, so that I could not help myself nor be responsible, I should be delighted. Now, don't say any more about it, please."

Mrs. Yorke threw off her fears with a shrug of the shoulders. It was a mere theory. It was one of Olara's enthusiasms. "Well, my dear," she concluded, rising, "all I have to add is that I hope your admiration of the rough diamond will not lead you to consume it in the blow-pipe."

And so the subject dropped.

"There is a party of Indians camp. ing out on the Point," Mr. Yorks said to them that evening. "You might find it interesting to visit them tomorrow. I met one in the woodland, this morning, cutting down a tree for basketwood. I asked him who gave him permission to cut trees on my land. 'It was all ours once,' he growled out, and gave mea look that I shouldn't like to meet, unless 1 had friends near. 1 told him to take all he wanted."

stood near. listening to, but not join-ing in, the conversation. She compared the two young men. Their height, their form, were very nearly the same; but Oarl had the The little sailing-party, only six with a callor from the Halcyon as a sistant, started early proud and measured tread of one bred to in the afternoon. The crew of the Halcyon gave the parlor and the promenade, Dick the free them a hearty cheer as they slid down past and springing step of the mountaineer. This the wharf where she lay; the freeh breeze, was distinctive, yet each had moods like the blowing off shore, smcothed the waves, and other. On the deck of his own ship, the sailor frod like a king; and the man of the world could bound as lightly up a steep, or hand's breadth, a shower of large, sun-lighted vanit as lightly over an obstacle, as though drops came clattering down. In the midst his life had been spent in atblatic sports. of it they reached the Point, and stepped out

June 20, 1883.

smooth and green with turf of velvet fineness. There were vines here and there, dis- | over the nail gallantry, that he instantly perposed for effect, like drapery in an artist's ceived the folly of resenting it. studio,and many a flower which bloomed now for the first time under Seaton shies. They | " he is like one's grandfather, grandmother, stopped at last beside a clover-pot, thick with and all one's aunts and vncies, in one. It's a crowded trefoils and blossoms. Its surface was unsteady with bees, musical with a low hum, and all the air was sweet with the breath of it.

" If I were not disgusted with Seaton," Mr. Yorke said, " I should like to spend my summer here, and carry out my plans for the place; but when we go away, probably in ever had before, and, at the same time, so October, 1 shall never wish to see the place again. The e is no security here."

Dick leaned thoughtfully on the fance, and watched the bees come that they could not appreciate this simple, and go over the clover, and took off unconvertional mature, in which they found his hat to shake his hair loose in that fragrant | a noble delicacy. air. "I think, sir, that Seaton may be in] future all the better for this trouble." he said. slowly. "The tone of the place is low, I know that well, but it is in a fair way of becoming ashamed of itself, and so, of mending. When people have wrong ideas, and stand by them stubbornly, I like to have them go on, and find out for themselves what their principles lead to. Conviction reaches them then through their own experience, and so you hear no more about the matter. It is, of course, a slow way, but it is sure "

Mr. Yorke made a grimace, and quoted President Mann : "God Almighty is not in a hurry, and I am."

Carl had gone to Bragon. He went quite unexpectedly the day Dick Rowan probably fault on both sides, and came, and did not see Edith's lover till he fancy that they had done just had been a week in Seaton. He came home one evening after tes, when the young people were in the cupola, looking down the bay for | a careless and slipshod jadgment. For there the Holeyon. They waved their handker- are cases where the fault is all on one side chiefs to him, and his mother ran out to meet and him.

him as joyfully as if he had been gone a year, " I would not watch for you, lest I should be disappointed. I pretended I did not expect yon. But you may know what a hypocritical pretence it was when I say that your supper is all ready, though, to be sure, breakfast, dinner and supper have been kept for you every day."

While speaking, she led him into a little northern parlor, which was their summer diaing-room. Carl looked at his mother with a smile, but

tears rose to his eyes. He was not one to take even a mother's devotion as a matter of pourse, and just now he found it peculiarly touching.

Mrs. Yorke looked very frail and lovely as she sat opposite her son. Her snowdrop of a izce, the pale blue scarf knotted loosely about her neck, with fringed ends hanging over her. white dress, the fall of lace fastened to her have been an admiral," bair by a rosebud-all made a pratty picture. To the inherent loveliness of the mother, she [.which always made Mrs. Yorke jamp and flush. added the charm of the exquisite lady.

your obsir-" her consuggested. and Cailowas free to say, Now tell me the pesceable that I was called Mother Cary's state of affairs. The engagement I take for ohicken, and I believe it was that nickname

Olara blushed slightly. She had been thinking some such thought herself.

The intercourse gave the Yorkes a fresh and novel sensation. It was so different from anything they had pleasant. It came like a breath of pure sea air into a warm and scented drawing 100m. They were not so mummified by convention

Captala Carey listened with indignation to the story of their Seaton experiences. An autocrat on board ship, and completely his own master everywhere, he could not comprehend how one part of a community could exercise such tyrauny and coercion over the other. " It seems to me that the Catholics must have done something out of the way," he sold. " There's usually fault on both sides, you know, though no fault would justify such a persecution."

" There is just the trouble," Mr. Yorke replied, rather impatiently. "It is so easy for people who wish to be fair, and at the same ime not put themselves to the iveouvenience of investigating, to say that there is tice. On the contrary, they may have done great injustice, and have, certainly, rendered other cases where, though in the m. "My dear con i' she exclaimed, embracing in as joyfully as if he had been gone a year, on the one who was the aggressor, and provoked the other beyond endurance. I am not blaming you, sir; but I am always annoyed by that off-hand way of saying, 'There's probably fault on both sides. If people don't know, let them say they don' know, and not give any jadgment at all. I do know, and I say that no provocation was given, and the Oatholics have been only too

> supine." "There have been times, Captain Cary," Edith sold, "when I wished that you were here. I know you would have been on our side."

> "That I would!" he answered heartily, looking at her with a kind smile. The two were great friends. "And I would have left my mark anywhere you told me to strike." "It was a shame to waste you on a merchant ship," Clara said to him. " You should

The sailor gave one of his great laughs, "We big fellows are not always fond of fight-

son in-law and Captsin Uary, were smoking distract her mind. You do not know, perhaps, their cigars outside. Inside the window that the Philislines are upon her?" nearest her husband, Mrs. Cleaveland sat in a The sailor did not understand, b low, broad arm-chair. A nurse in a white to inquiring and solicitous that Clara explaincap had just placed on her knees Hester's ed to him. second son, an infant of six months old. As "I published a story ages ago," it lay slowly and deliciously waking up, both she said, " and the editor of the nurse and mother gazed down upon Cosmic has just become aware of it. He it with adoring eyes. Master Philip, found it lately among the debris of his writing-this baby's predecessor, was hiding his face table. The authoress, he says, has shaken in one arm of his mother's arm chair, being in | up a few fancies in a kaleidoscope, and calls them life. They are about as much like life temporary disgrace. Original sin was very strong and active in this child. He was full he adds, as Watteau's shepherdesses are like of vitality and determination, and just at that real shepherdesses, or as Marie Antoinette's age when will is pretty well developed and housekeeping at the Petit Trianon, with ribmemory and understanding still dormant -- | bons tied round the handles of silver saucethe age for childish atrocities. There were pans, was like real kitchen work. Still, he moments when the child's life was a burden concludes, the story is amusing, in spite of to him, by reason of the great number of its pinchback ideal, and, when the writer is things which he withed to do, and meant to older, she will, doubtless, do better. The do, and could not remember that he must musty old metaphysician !" exclaimed Miss Cf. not do. He had a chronic desire to Olara, warming with the subject. "I once pull out the baby's eyelashes, "eye-winkeye," found it comical. I had never seen any of he called them, and to make it smile in season and out by violently drawing the corners | the words before, except the articles and preof lis mouth round towards its ears. When | positions. My first impression was that he ever an infanine shrick was heard, it was al- had made them up for fun. I found them ways understood that Master Philip was in | all out in the unabridged dictionary, though. some way accountable. Another fancy of his | They were real words, but I have forgotten was to poke holes in paper, or any delicate | what they mean."

and easily perforated fabric, with bia plump forefinger. He could have no greater then followed a controversy on the subject of pleasure than to seat himself, with some precious volume before him, and go gravely and industriously through it in this way, leaf | student nor well read, and there might be a by leaf. fom cover to cover. There was, indeed, a long list of indiciments against this her case. Mr. Yorke mocked les savantes ; but unhappy child. The two little forefingers tied together behind his back, and a dliapidsted book lying on the carpet, showed plainly enough what his offence was at this time. In the background, Carl was telling mer- tain Cary was of opinion that clever and vellous stories to the culprit's half brother, Eggene; and Mrs. Yorke and Melicent, in mon men. At that, Clara took up the gauntthe centre of the room, were coaxing some account of his adventures from Dick Bowan. He bad to be persuaded before he would speak much of bimself.

"Isn't he magnificent ?" Olara whispered to Edith, meaning Captain Cary.

The sailor had been describing an arrowy little craft, the "Humming-bird," in which he had once darted in and out of the Chinese coast, smuggling opium in the very teeth of an English man-of-war. Seeing the addition to his audience, he threw the end of hi cigar to appreciste learned men. If the wife of a away, and moved his chair nearer the win- scholar could not understand and sympathize dow.

"How I should like to be a sailor !" exclaimed Clark with enthusiasm. Captain Cary leaned forward with his arms on his knees, in order to bring himself more on a level with the young ladies. "And how would you like to be a sailor's wife?" he askid.

Although he had the greatest possible almiration for Miss Olara Yorke, and considered her by far the cleverest young woman he had, ever known; it would be safe to say that the

est homage."

appreciate her husband."

avenues, now as hard as cement, his terraces, the sailor's face was so absolutely anxious and together that day, and Mr. Yorke, with his | "We are planning some little pleasure trip to one as direct and transparent as a child, the over into a shifting Corinthian capital, and other poble, indeed, yet subtle, as one aware of the world's ways, and guarded at every The sailor did not understand, but looked point.

"I must be very hard and cold," Edith thought, finding herself unmoved, in spite of her efforts. "Or, perhaps, it may be because hands and moccasined feet were models of I have always known and been sure of him." Looking her way, Dick met that steady gaze, and colored with pleasure. If the expression was grave and regretful, what then? Were they not about to part? He led Mrs. Yorke to her, and the others followed, to make ladies talked with the child, and bought arrangements " for a sail they were to have baskets of her; the gentlemen made the next day."

will not hurt," Dick said ; "for you will be likely to get a little scud water in your laps." "And pray what is soud water ?" Mrs. Yorke asked.

Dick explained that it was spray blown.

"How pretty!" exclaimed Clara. "You read a paragraph in one of his articles, and may fill my lap with it."

They separated sgain, and Dick was left with Edith.

"What shall I bring you from Oalcutta ?" he asked.

"Bring me Dick Rowan safe back again," was the answer.

Both were silent a little while, then he spoke in a quist voice : "Ask God to do that, Edith. He has been so good to us, I think He will refuse nothing."

She looked at him wistfully. "Are you very happy, Dick ?"

"Happy !" he exclaimed. " Dear, my very finger-nails shine | Edith, I am so happy that I should be airaid, if I would allow myself to be. But, no; I will trust God when be gives me joy, as well as when he gives me an Indian prayer-book, prepared by pain.

While they talked, Mrs. Yorke was walking aside with Clara, and questioning her. " What learned women were not the wives for comis the matter with Captain Cary ?" she asked. "He has grown very sober lately." Olara laughed, rather consciously. "How should I know, mamma?"

marry common men, she said. And Mrs. Yorke looked displayeed. "I wish there were plenty of uncommon men for a irank answer," she said. "What is the who were not icalous of them. She disliked all this hypocritical talk about the beauty of meaning of this? It isn't possible that there simplicity and humility and submission in has been any trifling on your part!"

women. The real meaning of it was not The girl bluened deeply, but told what little there was to tell, including that unlucky "For me," Mrs. Yorke interposed, "I think question: "How would you like to be a that some women should be learned, in order sailor's wife?"

"He hadn't the slightest personal meaning, mamma," Clara added hastily, seeing her eyes in her husband's love of books and what they open with something like a fash. "He told teach, she would soon grow jealous of them, Edith afterward that it was a slip of the and he would miss what should be his sweettongua."

"Then why should not that have been the " Now, is not there an orthodox woman ?" end of the matter ?" Mrs. Yorke asked, Mr. Yorke exclaimed with delight. "The rather peremptorily. "You had but to assole use she can conceive of a woman's having sume that such a thing was impossible, not tor learning is that she may be better able to to be thought of, and be just as courteous to him as before."

Edith glanced past Carl, and looked with "But you sae, mamma," Clara replied, well by using your "Favorite Prescription. looking a little frightened, "it ian't as im." My niece was also oured by lissues, also possible as it is unlikely. Stranger things several physicians had failed to do her any have happened in the world, and will again, good. Yours truly, arch loquiry at Dick Rowan. He was perfectly self-possessed, and spoke and the world is and will be no worse for She immediately dismissed Paul Patten; either of them was a match for me. I was so of eyes and color with which she received his ion," he said ; "and, if she has that, it is no them. You know I have never been able to

She immediately dismissed Faul Latter; other of them was a motor of Mother Cary's question. The enter whether she is learned or pot." and Cail was free to say whow tell me the percent of assuming that ninety-state of affairs with enters is acquire the nine art of assuming that ninety-state of affairs with a section of the nine art of assuming that ninety-granted; but I have got to endure the spec- that first put it into my head to go to see. First break of that possibility did not hear asked. Carl Yorke, "We are supposing that is with a state of the nine special of go to see. First break of that possibility did not hear asked. Carl Yorke, "We are supposing that is the struct of the nine special

rose into air. and in another instant it topped a shaft of fime. The woman took no notice of the visitors standing near her, but stood tossing twigs into the fire, Her face was ugly, her dress careless, but her small brown beauty. Two or three men were lying about lexily, waiting for their dinner, and a mischievous little girl was weaving a basket. She alone noticed the strangers, the others wore a look of disdainful unconscientness. The themselves acquainted with the old-"You had better wear dresses that wetting ere, and found them not incensible to the charms of tobacco and coffee. Under these persuasive influences their taciturn hosts melted and became almost friendly. Presently another Indian appeared from the woods, came straight toward them and dropped a long string of quivering rainbowcolored trout at the old woman's feet. A whispered exclamation broke from the lips of the visitors as they saw this dusky young Adonis. The Greek outlines, with more than Grecian richness of color, the plumy, clustering hair, from which a few raindrops slid as from a bird's wing, the esgle eyes, the fanciful dress, beaded and fringed, that air of superb repose and unconsciousness which civilization only imitates, but does not attain-all were fascinating and unique. He stood one moment like some exquisite brozze, then stepped lightly over the springy mcss, lifted the fold of a tent, and disappeared. This was her brother, Philip Nicola, the little girl told the ladies, and her name was Malie. Edith gave the child their patlies; then the party embarked again, spread their sail to the breeze, and sped down the bay. Dick Bowan, standing to unfurl the sail,

song out joyously, in a ringing voice, an old French song :

"'Si le roi m'avoit donne Bais sa grand' ville, Et qu'il me tallut quitter L'amour de ma mie, Je dirois au roi Henri: Reprenez votre Parie, J'aime mieux ma mie, ob, gay! J'aime mieux ma mie."

Edith furned her head aside, and watched their sparkling wake subside to a milky path. It she was pleased, no one could see But as they approached that low, sandy island that three of them had, visited before, she rose, and leaned on Dlok's arm, and 'gszed on it with him.

To be continued.

BECAME SOUND AND WELL."

R'V. PIEROE, M.D. : Dear Sir-My vlie, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and

Yours truly; TROMAS J. METHVIN, Hatcher's Station, Gs.

TF - 1 M-1/ Becent observations show that some parts

-June 20, 1883, THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Auspicious Opening of the New Exten sion of the Montreal Cotion Company's Mill.

Valleyfield to day is about the most progressive and prosperous town in the Province of Quebec, and its prosperity is largely due to the fact that in consequence of its immense water power 'the Montreal Cotton Company has located there its splendid million dollar miil. The water power is created by the damming up of one of the large channels in the St. Lawrence between the Islands at the head of the celebrated Coteau Cascades. When the dam was completed some years ago, it threw an immense body of water back into Lake St. Francis. and flooded miles upon miles of country forming a large inlet now known as Hungary The Dominion Government was called Bav. upon to pay thousands of dollars in compensation to land proprietors. In no other part of the Dominion has such an attempt been made to interiere with the course of the mighty St. Lawrence, but the work at Vaileyfield was necessary to insure a full head of water for the Beauharnois Canal. Five mills are now located at Valleyfield, all attracted there by its water power. There is the Montreal company's cotton mill, Buntin's large paper mills, Wattie's woollen mill, a grist mill and a caw mill. Mayor Plante, of Valleyfield, Thursday said there are sites and sufficient water privilege for forty other mills, but we cannot be certain whether he was joking or not; he certainly was smiling very much when he made the statement. We may say, however, that everybody had resson to smile and look cheerful on Thursday last as things passed off so pleasantly.

In consequence of special invitation issued by Mr. Howard, the secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Ootton Company, about 120 Montrealers left the Bonaventure dept at 9 o'clock and arrived in Valleyfield about two hours afterwards, after a beautiful and diversified trip by rail and steam boat.

At the mill, manager Wittaker received the following gentlemen :- Mesers B Anderson, Bergeron, MP, E L Bond, H Barbeau, G S Brush, M Cote, W Clendinneng, A C Clark, H A Cross, S Cross, G Cross, Beaugrand, L B A Charlebols, B B Coulson, J P Cleghorn, A M Cromble, E Chartree, B Cowan, J Donnelly, G W Craig, A Gagnon, M H Gault, M P, A F Gault, B L Gault, J O Gravel, J A Greene, E K Greene, F C Charbonneau, O A Geoffrion, B Globensky, Galarneau, C Garth, F M David, F N Heney, J A Heney, F W Henshaw, J W Howard, W L Haldimand, J Hodgson, Geo Hague, T W Howard, A S Ewing, 8 H Ewing, E T King, G Lamothe, F Leclaire, Laurent, Lamarche, A de Martigny, J F McFarlane, O H Letourneux, J Letourneux, F S Lyman, R H Lea-them, New York, P P Martin, J McDonald, O Metcalfe, J S McLachlan, Jas Leslie, J Oherrier, B 8 Oliver, G W Piche, J Pringle, E A Parent, M P Byan, A Prevost, A H Plimsoll, J Dakers, A H Sims, A Swan, A Bacine, J Stirling, J Stewart, D Sweetapple, G Simpson, B R Stevenson, W Tatley, W B Thibeaudesu. JO Villeneuve, J White, J H Whitehead, Manager of the Hudon Mills; W Wilson, Manager Kingston Cotton Mills ; His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Alds Grenier, Beausolell, Mooney, and J F Black and O Glackmeyer. Many regrets were expressed at the unavoidable absence of Mr. David Morrice, who was in Toronto.

The structure is built optirely of grey limestone and looks as substantial as a castle. The architectural effect is good. The three square towars reach high above the building and are intended to hold many tons of water each, not only for emergency, but for the been spared to make the surroundings of the mill perfect as well as the mill itself. The

come to inspect was the result of British pluck and French perseverance (applause), a combination which he thought could effect anything. He spoke humorously of the banks as the backers of it all, however, and had no doubt that the "Jolly good fellows" which accompanied the toast was intended for the bankers, especially [laughter]. Mr. F. W. Henshaw size replied to the

toast, but did not wholly agree with 'the last speaker, for he knew many who approached bankers more like Grand Mogula than Jolly Good Fellows (laughter and applause). He complimented the directors and shareholders of the Montreal Cotton Company, and ex-pressed the opinion that the capitalist who invested money in such industries and provided a livelihood for thousands was truly worthy of the name of patriot. (Cheers.) In response to the toast of the "President

and Directors," the Chairman spoke briefly and was tollowed by

Mr. E. K. Greene, who expressed the belief that when the cotton factories had supplied the Canadian market, it would be possible to look to foreign markets with the great shipping advantages possessed by this country. (Applause) flo was followed by Mr. W. Olendinneng, in a stirring speech. He would have all to be Canadians at heart, of whatever nationality originally. Canada was great in industries, great in progress and possibilities. The big Brooklyn bridge had been lauded to the skies, but he remembered some twenty odd years ago, when he was a boy (laughter), seeing the Viotoria Bridge begun and completed, and the world's commerce now came to its very abutments. He spoke of protection as undoubtedly the making of Canada and her industries, and drew a humorous picture of free trade principles, which excited great applauce.

Mr. E. K. Greene then proposed the "N.P. and the Press," and

Mr. James Stewart, in reply, stated that he would like on the present occasion to avoid the first part of the toast and deal less fiercely with it than he had done on some former occasions (laughter). In one point at least he would do it the - justice to compare it in intention and aim with the press, viz, that both had the welfare of the country at heart. Applause.)

Mr. H. Beaugrand, of La Patrie, also replied to the toast, and wished the Company continued and increased prosperity. The toast of the Dominion Parliament brought to his feet

Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., who spoke of the great benefits derived from the National Policy, among others the numbers of immigrants now remaining in the country who formerly went to the States, and the yearly increasing number of Canadians returning home from the Republic. The Mayor of Boston, recently, at the opening of the Oartier Olub there, had declared the French Canadians to be the foundation of New England's manufactures, and it was a great thing that this cotton mill and others at Cornwall, Hochela. ga and elsewhere had brought more than three-quarters of their operatives from the United States. (Great cheering).

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., also replied to the toact in a forcible speech. He compared the present Government to a ship under full sail, in a clear channel with no rocks abead, waited along by the voice of the people. (Cheers) The Chairman then read a telegram from

Sir Leonard Tilley regretting his inability to be present. He then proposed the toxst of "Other Cotton Mills," to which

Mr. J. H. Whitehead, Manager of the Hudon Cotton Factory, responded. Though inclined to think no place like Hochelaga he could not but express the highest opinion of the Valley field Mills, and he was always ready to take notes from Mr. Whitsker's book. Re was followed briefly by Mesars. J. P. Clegborn and J. Hodgson, after which Mr. J. daily use of the buildings. No expense his Grenier proposed the health of the "Overseers," which was replied to by Mr. Peers. The party then visited the club-house and cottages, which excited much interest by res-

MISSIONS OF LABRADOR. To the Benefactors of the Prefecture Apos-

tolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. 1. In last September I left Quebec with the

very onerous title of " Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence;" onerous because, in that quality, I was accountable to God and man for the evangelization and organization of an immense territory. With a fatherly heart did the venerated Primate of Quebeo bless me; his sesistants did multiply their tokens of devotedness; five religious communities of the same city and their worthy chaplains did promise their prayers and joined in precious gifts ; the faithful of St. Boch's and St. Patrick's generously assisted me; our Canadian Bishops encouraged and succoured me; and the Bishop of Bimouski, seconded by his Vicar General, his Saminary and Sisters of Oharity, spared no information, advice and help to insure the success of my difficult and painful mission. Ob, Lord, do richly reward 80 many benefactors, quorum nomina scripta sunt in libro vity.

It was underctood on all sides that my mission was important, since religion was concerned in it most closely, consequently that I must be strengthened and supplied. I then bound myself to our benefactors to make them a report about the progress of my mission, and I come to-day to julii that promise, pro collatis donis gratias agens.

The Sr. Lawrence Steamers Company, through its worthy manager, Mr. Julion Ohabot, granted free passage on its vessels to me and my priests and seminarists. Thanks to His Lordship of Rimouski's recommendation, Sir Hector Langevin isvored me with a Federal steamer to bring me with my people and baggage from Gaspe to my present resi-

dence, a twenty-four hours' trip. The 19th of October 1 landed at St. Peter of Equimanx Point, the only parish in all my prefecture, and my residence. Overjoyed were the people in possessing their first Pastor, accompanied with a Vice-Prefect. No more, then, long and painful absences of the pastor, unavoidable absences during two and three consecutive months, and to express that joy there was an incredible display of fiags and burning of powder.

2. Once settled, my first pastoral letter issued, my missionaries installed, twentytwo christenings performed here and tweive graves blessed, I caused school No. 2 to ba immediately opened by a teacher whom I had brought over from Gaspo. I then distributed over 100 prayer books, also a great number of chaplets, medals, images &c., purposely given to me by the communities of Quebec, Rimouski, Cacouns, by Madam Justice Latramboise of Montreal, by G. Gravel of St. Hyacinthe, and many other generous benefactors of Quebec; and I enabled the missionaries of Maypoint and of Nataskewan to make respectively the same distributions.

At the feast of the Immaculate Conception were installed in our church three beautiful colcred statues, given by the Beauce Society of Tabernacles and the Sacred Heart of Jesus, St. Joseph and St. Ann, also a "Taking down from the Cross," oil painting, by F. Hamel, measuring 8 x 5 feet, the precious gift of the Quebee Good Shepherd. My poor parishioners had never seen anything so beautiful; how many burning embraces of love were improceed on the feet of that statue of the Sacred Heart! how many tears of devotion were shed!

The Church, which measures 75 x 45 feet, is completely finished. The inside is elegant, with abundance of mouldings and three galleries. The veitry is epacious and nent. The priest's house is comfortable, but with no outbuildings whatever yet : that prevents me from keeping either a cow or poultry.

This parish was begun in 1857 by five Acadian families from Msgdalen Islands; since that date many other families have ipined them; also some who came from Quebec or its whereaboute. The increase has been increatole. Juage by this record in: -Communi-cants. 129 1867..... 90 519 341 1874..... 133 700404 1881.... 150 925 525 1883..... 196 1,054 603 contained no evidence against anybody but not taking into account many families who left after staying some times. Out of these address the jury himself, and his counsel re-196 families, two come directly from France, 4 tired. three from Jsreey, four from Ireland, twenty from Quebeo and district, 165 from Magdalan

should; be opened, because we count 308 children between five and sixteen years of age. Our School Commissioners were forced to pass's law forbidding any family to send more than two children each. Nowhere else must ohildren have been turned out of their own school by a law made for that purpose. Antipodes to obligatory echool; even under the rigor of that law cach school is crammed with 75 children, who attend very regularly and learn with extreme emulation. To try it there was really talent among them I opened a general competition for Latin prayers, and promised nice rewards to those who would recite the whole of them without sny faitering (exciting from the pulpit rivery be-tween the two schools on that foint.) One week was not over when more than 20, some only 7 or 8 years old, came to claim the reward, proving their right to it. Some more came every day. In a few weeks we shall have snother general and public competition in small and large catechisms; a nice reward will be given to any one answering faultlessly, the three hardest questions. Parents and teachers urge the children uncessingly, and there is great expectation ; but

I am out of prizes,--- a warning to any liberal friend of education. A great number can read in this parish, and are extremely fond of reading. They have also plenty leisure in winter. I must then organize, very soon, a public library; it will be well patronized. Any glit in that line would bear precious fruit,

Concerning those two insufficient schools, I cannot accept nor bear such a state of things. So many children, alas 1 urgently ask for intellectual bread and cannot get it; their own school is closed to them ! Must they fatally and systematically be condemned to ignor ance ?--- any sensible heart bleeds at that bare thought. Besides, in many places or this prefecture are found isolated families, even Protestants, who can pay to provide their children with some instruction, but cannot send them far away, nor get them through a whole course of studies. Lastly, I know ten or twelve groups of fishermen who want elementary teachers, and can pay but little. It is impossible to obtain a stranger for them By all means, then, I am bound to have here at the centre of this prejecture, a convent for girls and an academy for boys. Here would be prepared elementary teachers who could be easily transferred from one place to the other; here would be brought up excellent heads of families, who will, later, spread around them piety and religious instruction ;

here, also, without making a complete course of studies, our young men would be enabled to transact all ordinary business, and would no more be tools in the hands of any designing trader; here would be found out precious dispositions towards the sauctuary or the nunnery. These two establishments would take some boarders and a number of day scholars, and our two present schools shall then suffice for all the rest of our children.

Continued on 8th Page.

The expenditure of brain rower too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Fellows' Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in such cases 140 w.s

THE LONDON DYNAMITE TRIALS.

four of the Prisoners Found Guilty and Scutenced to Penal Servitude for Life-The Police Escort Hissed by the Mob-Strengthening the Millitary Guard.

London, June 14 .--- The trial of the dynamiters was recumed. The Court stated that it considered the evidence against Bernard the Treasury. Coinage goes on at the rate Gallagher and Ansburgh was enficient to be of twenty-four millions a year How much enbmitted to the jury. Justice Grove con-curred in the decision, but without express-still keep sliver dollars at par is a question ing an opinion as to the ultimate result, be that will soon rise to plague the statesman thought there was grave doubts as to the suf- and for the politician to trade on according ficiency of the evidence against Ansburgh. to his intere

was no proof of the existence in America of plots or connivance thereat on the part of the Government of that country.

and the second of the second of the second second

The Ohlef Justice also rebuked Mr. Matthinson. He said :- I think it is only due to our triendly relations with the Government of that country that jog upreservedly withdraw your statement. Mr. Matthinson said he would gladly ac-

cede to the raling of the court.

The case for the defence was closed, and Sir Farrer Berschel, Solicitor-General, replied on the part of the prosecution.

Lord Oblef Justic Coleridge then began his obarge to the jury. He said the case sgainst Dr Gallagher, Whitehead and Wilson was much stronger than against the others. and declared that the assertion that the nitroglycerine found in their possession was intended for legitimate purposes was not oredible. No legitimate trader would have carried it about London as it was carried by the prisoners.

The jury retired at 5.35 o'clock, and shortly after returned with a verdict of guilty against Dr. Gallagher, Wilson, Whitehead and Ourtin, and a verdict of not guilty in the case of Ansburg and Bernard Gallagher. The four men found guilty were then sontenced to penal servitude for life."

The finding of the jury in the case of the four convicted men was "guilty on all the counts of the indictment." Dr. Gallagher protested his innocence. He said the time would come when the matter would be put right before the world. Dr. Gallagher kissed and shook hands with his brother and Ans. burgh. Whitehead, Wilson and Curtin each shook hands with Bernard Galisgher, and kissed Ansburgh fervently. The convicted wers conveyed to Millbank Prison in a van. The mob bissed the police escort en route. The military guard at the prison has been strengthened in order to prevent any attempt at rescue, and the sentinels have been furnished with ball cartridges.

" Cors."-The best thing we know of to heal a cut or wound is to bind up the injured part with a cloth saturated in Perry Davis' Pula-Killer. 140 6

The California fruit crop, except in the foothills, promises to be from an average to an unusually heavy yield. The crop in the footbills will probably be greater than was anticipated.

NO TROUBLE TO SWALLOW. Dr. Pierce's "Feliets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. Care slok or billous headache, cour atomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a vial. 140 w

The average cost of every school-house in Illinois was \$1,336; in Ohio, \$1,800; in New York, \$2,581; in Tennessee, \$262; in Virginia, \$401; in North Carolina, \$130, and in South Carolina, \$47.

A LADY'S ENDORSEMENT.

Madam E, the scknowledged leader of the most refined and fashionable society in the city of New York, speaks of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER in the following highly complimentary manner, viz : "It has a fragrance as fresh as the odor from blooming flowers, and imparis to the bath a delightful buoyancy. I use it on the toilet table and the handkerchief, to the exclusion of all other perfumes. 140 ws

Since the passage of the Bland Silver hill in 1878, 140,000 000 sliver dollars have been coined, of which 34,000,000 are in actual circulation, 72,000,000 are represented by certificates, and that amount with the balance of the total issue, making 106,000,000, lice in

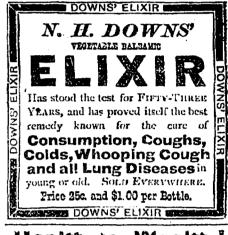


3

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THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by romoving the cause-whatever it may be. The great medi-cal authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be scured. Here is where WAENER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distress-ing disorders of women; for Maiaria, and physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal Haware of imposters, imite-tions and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WAENER'S SAFF DIABETERS CORE. For sale by all dealers. For sale by all dealers.

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B. E. McGALE, Chemist, ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

801

main building is 450 feet long by 100 wide. The present number of employees is 800, which will shortly be increased to 1,200. There are 1,000 looms in operation and 45,000 spindles, which will be increased to, respectively, 1,650 and 73,000. It may also be mentioned that the Edison light is being put in and will be in working order next week.

After an inspection of the mill the visitors adjourned to the new offices, where a fine lunch, prepared by Hall & Scott, was enjoyed. 'Mr. A. F. Gault presided, supported by Hon. B. Thibandean, Vice President, His Worship Mayor Beaudry and Mr. George Hagua, General manager of the Merchants Bank. The toast of "Our Noble Queen" having been honored,

Mr. A. F. Gault, in his capacity of President of the company, extended a bearty welcome to the gneets. The mills which they bad just seen were considered second to none in the United States, and their manager, Mr. the suine of this abbey Strongbow Whitaker, was a man equal to any emergency. founded in 1174 a military monastery, Much had been said and written about the trade being overdone, and, though this might Parliament, and were often Lord Chanbe true in some respects, his brother directors had been unanimous in their determination to increase the capacity of their mills in the BEEDrance that a ready market would be found for all their goods, as new lines would te entered into not before made here. Their water privileges, plant and land made this one of the most valuable properties in the Dominion, and they were enabled to manufacture goods at prices which could not

Hon. J. B. Thibandeau, Vice-President of the Company, gave a brief history of the institution. It had been started at a time of great depression, and had encountered great difficulties ; their present success was due to the pluck of the directors, the change of fiscal policy (cheers), and the efficiency of their Manager, Mr. Whitaker, whose toast he than proposed.

assemblage for their reception of the toust, Templare' broad estate. They hunted the and mentioned some facts of interest in the conduct of the mills. There were but three holidays in the year, New Year's, Ohristmas and Dominion Day; and during six yearo there has not been a single interruption to of Dublin on this side were formerly very business through any accident or other cause. (Applause)

Mr. J. Grenier then rose to give the losst of the Mayer and Corporation of Valleyfield, which having been duly drunk, Mr. Thos. Plante, Mayor, replied in French.

He referred to the strike some years ago, and spoke of the better feeling among the villegers and operatives and the more cordial. Onstie, and their property made over to the understanding of their relations to their employers. 'He concluded by giving the toast of the "Mayor and Corporation of Montreal," to which

neat and pleasing speech. He spoke of the troubles of '37.'38, in which he had taken some part, but though others had suffered therefor, the builts had not been cast with built a new hospital on the site of the ancient which he would be, shot. (L'aughter and priory, where old soldiers might and their applause). He rejoiced that their country days in religious repose. Weekly Register. now enjoyed the greatest liberty in the world, and their people were among the most pros-Perous of He would ask them to drink to the class that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening, plas-

happy speech. The great industry they had donna Backache Plasters.

son of their neatness and tasty appearance. At half-past five the return journey was commerced and Montreal reached shortly after eight o'clock.

EASILY PROVEN .- It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic allments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the focd into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

THE JAIL OF KILMAINHAM.

A fow words about Kilmainham, where the

Dublin prisoners are confined, may be interesting to some of our readers. In 606 an abbey was built by St. Magnend on the spot where the prison new stands, and called Kilinagnend, or Magnend's Church. On whose priors wers Peers of the Itish cellors, Lord Justices, and sometimes even Lord Deputies of Ireland. The institution was more military than monastic, and though the vows of the dwallers in the monastery of the Klimainham Templats only allowed them to fight the Saracan and Moor, they yet strained a point to turn their swords against the Christian Irishry. They did their work in the Holy Land too, however, making the first crusade with Baldwin and Tancred be reached by importation. (Loud applause) and William of Normandy. In the "Gara-Hon. J. B. Thibaudeau, Vice-President of salemme Liberata" Tasso mentions the Kilmainhum Knights, and from . Fuller we hear that "all the consent of Europe in the Orusados would have made no music if the Irish harp had been wanting there." Hugh de Clabuil was the first Prior, and Gerald, son ol Maurice, Lord of Kerry, was the last Prior of the Kilmainham Templars. The parish of Kilmainham, with its 1200 acres, and the lands for Mr. Whitaker replied briefly, thanking the miles around, formed the Kilmainham stag and the wild boar in the woods called the Piculix in later days, which then extended slong the southern as well as the northern banks of the Liffey. The suburbs woody. A Leinster King furnished to William II. from these woods the oak roof of Westminster Hall, in which, says Stainburst, writing in the latter part of the sixteenth oentury, "no English spider webbeth to this day." The Order of Kilmainham Templara was suppressed in Ireland by Edward II., in any office in the day or evening, the cauroh 1309, the Knights imprisoned in Dablin is always crowded; there is a numerous at-Knights of St. John. Later on we hear of Thomas Botiller, Prior of the New Order, coming "out of Ireland with a great-quantity of 'Irish 'in 'mail with darts and skeyns to His Worship J. L. Beaudry replied in a sesist Henry V. at the slege of Rouse;" and that they "did do their devour, as that none were more praised, nor did more damage to their chemies," In 1680, the Dake of Ormond

> There is no one article in the line of medicinss that gives so large a return for the

Mr. Geo. Hague responded in a clear and | ter, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Bella-

Islands, and two are Montagnesis Indians. 3. Men and adult boys are generally absent

their echooners, for seal hunting, then for cod fishing, and lastly herring fishing. Women are then over busy ; besides, these women are naturally very industrions; almost every one of them can weave beautiful cloth, which they manufacture into petticosts and gowns for themselves and their girls, and clothes for their husbands and sons; besides they are beautiful kulttere, making oven large frocks much better than those bought at the store. Onitivation is not advanced here, partly because good land is scarce and partly for want jury to resist popular prejudice. His speech of time on the part of the men. They grow, nevertheless, much summer cabbage and some potatoes, which they manure with sea-They resort to distant islands for hay. weed. Here there are five or six inferior horses and as many milk cows: many of them use dogs to haul their fire-wood, and those dogs, being of the same article made in England overy mixed with the Esquimaux dogs, are sworn enemies of the sheep and ponitry, which cannot be kept bere, so that all the wool wanted must be bought at Quepec, likewise pork, beef, straw, butter, flour, &c. Since some years fishing has failed, general poverty is the consequence. It is doubly to be regretted dentaily on the steamer "Parthia," and sgain because, being so very generous to their charch and pastor, they would have soon enlarged their church (that is a pressing want) and erected all the uesded out buildings, but, bes'des framewood, all other building mate. rials must be bought and at a great distance. A singular consolation for me is to witness

Mr. Clarks, counsel for the defence, challenged the Orown to point to a single syllable of evidence, onicide of that of the informer Lynch, which showed that the intention of the prisoners was to accall the authority of the Crown or overawe the Parlisment. He declared that Bernurd Gallagher's statement

Clark maintained that Lynch's evidence was not the voluntary confeesion of an honest man, who had been inadvertently led into the plot. It was a criculated revelation increasfrom March till October. They first leave, on ing in conpe as necessity grow, of incriminating his friends to save himself. There was nothing to support his statement relative to the existence of a conspiracy. His statements were not in the least degree creditable. The manner in which they were prepared rendered them untrustworthy. He particularly noticed that Lynch, since his examination at the Police Court, had unaccountably remembered that the oath he took in New York contained reference to the "Irish Republic." Clark appended to the

was most impressive. Whitebead, speaking on his own behalf, said there was no ovidence to show that the nitro-glycerine found in his factory was intended for an illegal purpose. It was meant for mining purposes, like thousands of tons year. The press exaggerated his case. He exported the jury to doal with it as impartially as they would with any other case.

Ansburgh declared he was as innocent as God Almighty of the churge preferred spainst him. He merely mot Dr. Gallagher acolaccidentally met him in the Strand.

Londow, June 14 -- In the trial of the dynamiters Mr. Rewland, Q.C., on behalt of Curtin, declared that his client, had been innocently seeking work and Dr. Gallagher gave him an introduction to an old friend in Glasgow. If Gallagher was engaged in a plot it

THE WORD "ELECTRICITY." How the Jealous Makers of an "Eelec-tric" Oil Endeavored to Suppress Briggs' Electric Oil.

THE LATTER TRIUMPHANT IN THE

Briggs' Electric Gil. THE LATTER TRIUMPHANT IN THE CONTEST. Electricity is recognized as a poworful sgent in modern medicine, and the great success which has attended the use of Briggs' Electric Oil has naturally created for it jealous enemies among the makers of medicines alleged to be cures for diseases of a similar nature to those which have breat so successfully combatted by Briggs' Electric Oil. The most prominent and active among these energies number of Bosses. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, manufacturers of a medicine called " Dr. Thomas' Ecleotric Oil." These jealous persons south to prevent us from using the word "electric" on our label, claiming that it was an infringement upon their trade mark, being similar to the word "elec-tric." It will be observed that the word "elec-tric." It will be observed that the word "elec-tric." It will be observed that the word "elec-tric." It will be conserved that the word "elec-tric." It will be conserved that the word " elec-tric." It will be conserved that the word " elec-tric." It will be conserved that the word " elec-tric." It will be conserved that the word " elec-tric." It will be conserved that the word " elec-tric." It will be conserved that the word " elec-tric." The sitement is also maker baffore the court. Both Mesrrs. Northrop & Lym n, on oath, deposed that no elecricity whatever was put into " Dr. Thomass' Eclectric Oil," and this in the face of the fact that on their labels ap-pears a cut of a bottle, from which a large involver of formidable thunderholts are radiat-ing. The sitement is also made that the oil is " combined with elecricity." The expres of this fraud upon the people was the grand result of the litigation, so fir set the manufacturers of " Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil" were concerned. It anonated to an actual acknowledgment, and be a paiming off on the public a medicine faid to contain electric y which did not con-faine before the facue for the face being a long Electric Oil having st

QUERY?

The question is often asked: Can fluids be charged with electricity? And if so, will they relaid it? We find by experience that all or nearly sil

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Ontario Pulmonary Institute, No. 125 Church Street, Opposite the Met-ropolitan Church, Toronto, Ont,

No. 123 Church Sircet, Oppeate the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, Ont,
M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., M.O.P.S.O. Pinivaleton, Pormanently established for the cure of all the various diseases of the Head, Turoat and Chest — Catarra, Throat Diseases, Bronchilis, Aathma. Consumption, Catarrhal Ophthalmin (Fore Eyes), and Catarrhal Ophthalmin (Fore Cararha, Milliams, the properior. The only institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada. All diseases of the respiratory organs troated by the most improved Medicated Inhalations, combined, when required, with proper constitu- tional remedies for the nervous system, stomach, liver and blood, &c. In DATARIM-Inhalations dissolve the hard- end concretions that form in the nasal pass- ages scatter inflammation, heal all ulcerated surfaces and cure every case of catarrhal affec- tion, no matter how long standing or from what cause it may arise. In TIROAT DISZASTS - Inhalations remove grazulations, reduce enlarged tonsils, sublue inflammation, heal ulcerated sore throat, re- store the voice when lost or impaired, and ar- rest all acute cases, as diphtheria, quinsy, dc.. With amazing rapidity. IN BHONCHITH-Inhalations perform won- dera by restoring the mucous membrane to a heality action: als

forms. IN ASTHMA—Inbalations immediately arrest

forms. IN ASTHMA-Inbalations immediately arress-the parxysms and effect entire cures in every-case by removing all unnatural obstruction and by restoring the defloate muccous membrane of the air cells to their normal condition. The cures are usually permanent. IN CONSUMPTON - Inbalations loosen the phierm, ease the cough, in rease the circulation of the bloed assist assimilation, remove com-solidation of the augs, empty and heat cavities with wonderful prompiness, arrest hemorrh-nges, stop all wasting avay of the ubgs, souther pain, overcome all shortness of breath, and, in fact, cure all the earlier acd very many of the-later stages of consumption after all hope by other means is past. By the system of Medic ted Inhal stons Head, throat and Lung Affections have become as curable as any class of diverses that afflict humanity. The very best of references given from all parts of Chands from those already cured. If impossible to cail necessary and "Medical write for " List of Questions" and "Medical Treati e" Address, ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE;



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WEDNESDAYJUNE 20, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1883. THURSDAY, 21-St. Aloysius Gonziga, Con-

fessor. FRIDAY, 22-St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, Virgin (May 27). St. Paulinus, Bishop

and Confessor. BATURDAY, 23-St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, Widow (Jupe 10). Vigil of St.

John Baptist. BURDAY, 24-Sixth Sunday after Penteccst. St. John Baptist. Less. Issias xiix. 1, 3, 5.7; Gosp. Luke 1.57-68; Last Gosp. Mark, vili, 1.9.

MONDAY, 25-Bt. William, Abbott. TURSDAY, 26-SSt. John and Paul, Martyrs. WEDNESDAY, 27-Of the Octave of St. John Baptist.

MR. William O'Meara, of Sherrington, subscribed \$5 to the Irish Bellef Fand.

· Dueing the past eleven months the revenue of the United States Government amounted to \$363,371,000, a sum which shows a decrease of over \$7,000,000 compared with the same period of the previous year. It is estimated that this decrease will reach \$10,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year. This falling off in the revenue is at--tributed to the agitation of the tariff question at the last session of Congress.

THE present year has already been quite remarkable for the numerous calamities which, have resulted in a frightful destruction of life and property. To this series of disasters is to be added the terrible occurrence at Victoria Hall, in Sunderland, Eng., on Saturday night last, when some two hundred children were trampled and crushed to death. The details of the horrible scanes enaoted are simply heartrending.

that "no one in the township was able to pay for a newspaper in order to know what was being done in the outside world.". The rents are so high that they have not a halfpenny to indulge in the luxury of a newspaper, and the children who ought to be at school have to go to the sea shore to gather cockles to keep the life in them. And all this misery, poverty and ignorance under the shadow of proud castles and beneath the eyes of luxur!-

ous and idle lords Some of the Usstle officials started a story that certain obnoxious persons had been poisoned by the Invincibles. The English Gov-

ernment allowed the horrible charge to be published and commented on throughout the world, to create prejudice and feeling against Irishmen. After the calumny had done its work, the order was issued to exhume and examine the remains of the persons alleged to have been poisoned. The examination has been made, and the physicians have been unable to discover the slightest trace of poison, thus proving the falsity of the charge. It would have been more fair and just to have ascertained the facts before making such a damaging charge public, and affording a certain class of writers a text for bitter denunclation and tirades of abuse. Of course, now that the charge has been shown to be groundless, no retraction or contradiction will be made by them.

THE funds for the Parnell testimonial are rapidly reaching national dimensions. The success of this movement will be the best answer that can be given by the Irish people to the slanderous accusations of Ireland's enemiss against their chosen leader, as it will.

also be a most practical proof of their appreclation of the benefits conferred on the country by Mr. Parnell, and an emphatic declaration that their confidence in his political rectitude and sagacity has never been shaken. The Irish people in Canada should not be behind in adding their share to this national tribute, for, in failing to do so, they would be guilty of the basest ingratitude. Mr. Parnell's personal sacrifices and his immense services rendered to Ireland, deserve recognition at the hands of every Irishman at home or abroad. We, therefore, hope to see the Irish people of the Dominion take their proper place in this movement and put on record another money to organize them in that county, for proof of their patriotism and gratitude.

THE day after the release of Davitt, Healy and Qainn from Richmond jail, the cable man informed us that the Father of the Land the scheme. This piece of news was rather startling and disquisting, for it foreshadowed trought serenity to the situation by swallow. pecially his own peculiar position, has decid. We doubt, however, whether the Courts of

relating to the series of celebrations in honor of the Autocrat of all the Bussias. Bussia is evidently a close imitator of England in the way of manipulating the wires, of coloring feudal system of landlordicm. The agitation events, and doctoring the news to suit the for reforms on the Irish land question has not exigencies of the moment.

In reply to Mr. O'Donnell, member for Dungarvan, Mr., Gladstone stated yesterday: in the British House of Commons, that no steps had been taken to ascertain the opinion of the Canadian people in regard to the appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the Governor Generalship of that colony. Of course not, the Canadian people are only mere colonists, and why should Downing street condescend to consult their wishes as to who should be the next Governor of the Dominion ?. We have got to take what is joisted upon us, even if it were a Zulu, and consider ourselves honored, -so says a Montreal evening contemporary that, strangely enough, screeches for independence on other occasions, but now protests sgainst any objection being made to the appointment of Lansdowne, a political rensgade, a prejudiced legislator, and an exacting and heartless landlord, because that objection mainly comes from a large portion of the Canadian population with which this Montreal luminary has no sympathy. But if Mr. Gladstone has not deigned to consult the Canadian people about the appointment of Lansdowne, we have not the slightest doubt that a large portion of the population will consult themselves about the reception to be given to one of the worst representatives of that tyrannical class that has so long crushed out the freedom and prosperity of the Irisb people.

WE have heard a good deal of late about those so-called "murder plots" in Mayo, which, if true, would by no means be creditable to the inhabitants ; but it seems additional facts in connection with these plots are to be unfolded, which will be much less creditable to the Government itself. Mr. William O'Brien, member for Mallow, has collected sufficient evidence to justify him in charging the Government of Dublin Castle with having originated the murder plots in Mayo, and with having supplied the informers with the purpose of betraying the men, they might dupe into them, to the authorities at the proper time, thus furnishing England with pretexts for further coercion and repression of the agitation and the member for Wexford during the period of Mr. O'Brien did not undertake to publish it their imprisonment with his views on the without having good reason and grounds question of the nationalization of the land, upon which to prove it. He tells us that that he had won flealy completely over to his information is derived from one of the Government hirelings, who has confessed the whole abominable conspiracy. This another rupture in the National League. But looks as if the position of the Government the cable man has dispersed the cloud and and the people was to be reversed. If the Government could procure "informers' ing his first statement and sending us an- against the people, there is no reason why other, to the effect that Davitt, after a full the people should not accept the services consideration of all matters involved, and es- of "informers" against the Government.

The Scotch crofters have not fared much been without results in Scotland, and considerable light is being thrown on the shocking condition of the poor people of the Highlands. A heavy indictment against the landlords, their factors (agents) and tacksmen is being framed and based on the evidence taken before the Highland Crofters' Commission. The people are dally driven away from their holdings, and, huddled on small crofts so as to make room for the deer and sheep of the landlord. There are places in Scotland today that were thick. ly populated some years ago and that are now scarcely inhabited. We are told that a great many of the crofters are on the verge of pauperism, and that, through insufficiency and wapt of variety of food, thier physical deterioration is becoming more and more pronounced every day. Their poverty. moreover, leads to irregularity of attendance of their children at school, to a descent to a lower social status, and to an increase of female labor in the fields-the women having to take the place of the oxen or the horses at the plough. And, as if the crofters had not little enough left to them of the land, their landlords strictly prohibit them from interfering with the appetites of voracious rabbits and other destructive pets belonging to the lord's estates. The tenants dare not trap or frighten away these good for nothing animals, no matter how much they may destroy the crops or devour the clover. A Scotch exchange says that the evidence given before the Commission throws light upon a condition of things hard to believe, and would not be credited were it not confirmed by witnesses whose word cannot be doubted. Away in those uorthern regions landlords. factors, and tacksmen have been playing the tyrant, and through establishing a system of

terrorism working their own sweet will in the matter of raising rents, withholding compensation for damages done by deer, or for lands taken; imposing fines; exacting legal expenses; and mercilessly evicting offending or independent-minded tenants. In fact, the whole picture is revolting and is a disgrace to the civilization of which Great Britain boasts so much. Landlordism in rural districts of Scotland the is as much a curse to the Scotch it is to the Irish people, and it is now a certainty that a good case has been made out for remedial legislation on a greater benefit from the agitation and from the legislation that will be the outcome of it than their Caltic neighbors did from the emasculated Land and Arrears Acts.

> CARDINAL SIMEONI AND THE CIRCULAR.

The Boman correspondent of the New enviable notoriety by admitting that "the York Herald has given to the world the results of an interview with Cardinal Simeoni, part is greater than the whole." But Montprefect of the Propaganda, and author of the real is not alone in having more land occufamous circular, which will completely turn pled than it really contains. The census tells ed to rejoin the National League, and has al- Justice will accord to the people's informers the tables against those who had fondly nur- us that the area of Three Bivers is 11,300 tured the idea that the Holy Father acres, and the same census says that the was opposed to Irish agitation and to the Trifluvians occupy 43,541 acres. This is quite Irish National League. From the very be- a discrepancy. The census officer who took be interesting to note how the Government ginning of this controversy we held that such the "occupation figures" must have passed will meet the charge so definitely made by was not the object of the Holy See in issuing over Three Bivers in a balloon. Then there is Quebec, which is given more than twice the circular to the Irish Bishops, and we rethe area that was allotted to Montreal, and peatedly pointed out that through unscrupulous diplomatic trickery and intrigue the the citizens of which occupy over 1,500 acres more than they possess. And so on in numer-Propaganda letter was made to produce an impression which was never intended. From ous other instances, such as Laval, St. John, the report of the remarks made by Cardinal Iberville, Chambly, Beauharnois, etc., Simeoni and the views of the Pope etc. But where stupid blundering on the question, it is evident that and carelessness reach a climax, is, the position we assumed has been beyond doubt, on the question of how many fally justified by the progress of events. " The houses are contained in each district of the letter," said the Cardinal, "had no political Dominion. There are nothing but contradictions on this point in the census ; and not aim or purpose, but was written simply in a single correct enumeration is given for any It could matter nothing to the Holy Father one district in the whole country. Thus, whether Mr. Parnell received a testiaccording to table I, of vol. I, the number monial of ten thousand or a hundred of houses in Montreal is 24,476, but according thousand or a million lire. In fact Mr. Parto table XXI, of Vol. III, the number is only nell was personally not in the mind of the 17,434, or a difference of 7,042. Toronto is Holy Father or the Propaganda when the letcredited with 17,826 houses in the first inter was issued." How different this language stance, but with only 14,457 in the second. is from what the English Government caused The Northwest Territories contain, says Volto be uttered and written in denunciation I., 11,781, while Vol. III. only accords them of the League, the agitation, and the Parnel 1.242. Kingston can claim either 3,004 or Testimonial. Our readers will remember 2,314 houses; and so on to the end of the list, how it was pretended that the Oircular prountil we find that for the whole Dominion hibited the clergy from aiding the people in there is a discrepancy of 96,926. In face of their struggle against English misrule, but these differences in the returns, all reliability what is the fact ? The Holy Father said :--drops clean out of the census. Such statistics as these will work not only "The Irish have always been led by the priests, and it is to be hoped that the priests | negative but positive harm, especially when and the people will always be united in the figures deal with the manufacturing and industrial interests and resources of the cour-'Ireland." That does not look like an order to effect a try. What will a foreigner say when he takes severance between the clergy and the people. up the census and reads, for instance, that a Pope Leo XIII, was also said to have gone manufacturer of agricultural implements completely over to England, and to have employs four men, pays them an average taken a stand against her oppressed sub. yearly hire of \$50 each, or a total of \$200 for jects in Ireland. Here again was the jour men, uses only \$800 worth of raw the wish father to the thought, for we material, produces articles of a total value of and His Holiness warmly expressing his best \$2,000, and clears a profit of 100 per cent. wishes for Ireland in the following strain :- | The idea of paging men only \$50 a year is " I feel now and shall ever continue to feel simply ridiculous, and is by no means invit-" the deepest sympathy with the lish people. ing to the immigrant mechanic. But and especially with the Irish tenants, what crowns the absurdity is that and so long as the Irleh or any nationality a rival of this manufacturer employs take moral means, such as the law permite, only three men who received an average of advancing their patriotic cause, I should | yearly wage of \$1,000, uses \$2,000 of raw "never for a moment think it necessary to material and turns out \$5,000 worth of goods on which he does not realize a solitary cent. " interfere." And now, as to that pretended rebuke to The same gross incongruities and impossi. the Bishops and clergy said to be contained bilities mark the returns of almost every transpired, were mercilessly slaughtered. before parting :-- "Were I not a King I should in the Oircular. Cardinal Simeoni says that trade and manufacturing interest in the The correspondents had neither mind nor wish to see the world as a reporter." This, in the letter was never intended as a Dominion. We cannot help quoting the repen that they could call their own. Russian deed, is a royal compliment to journalism; reproach or rebuke to the Irish Bishops turns of a saddle and harness maker in Guysiustice. clared that he was not sure who was Prime dictation, and no free or independent writing, and it will now be in order to return it by for the part they had taken in borough. This manufacturer employs one man the agitation; while the priests are not whom he pays \$200 a year, gives him \$700 The report of the Civil Service Commission appointed by the Quebec Government, is ere forbidden either by the Propaganda or the worth of raw material to work on and gets him protect in about a week. Minister of the United Kingdom. He ex- was the order of the day. This, we suppose, the Press Clubs electing His Majesty an the agitation; while the priests are not whom he pays \$200 a year, gives him \$700

unexpectedly characterized all the despatches THE HIGHLAND OROFTERS AND Holy Father to attend public and political to turn out \$7,400 worth of finished goods, relating to the series of celebrations in honor SCOTCH LANDLORDISM. meetings and of voting thereat. We making a profit of 688 per cent. In fact the also held that the publication of the entire table is nothing but a tissue of misrebetter than the Irish peasants under the letter was unauthorized, and in con- presentations, errors, and absurdities and jussequence should not be acted upon, tice is done to no trade. The best and we find that we were perfectly right in thing that the Government could do under our assumption for the Cardinal, in answer to the circumstances would be to put an immea question whether it was to be inferred diate stop to the circulation of a work that that certain more or less deplomatic will create ap unlimited evil by quotations agents-Mr. Errington, for instance-had of false and unreliable figures in regard to assumed imaginary importance in mak- the trade and industries of the coun. ing it appear that they had been influential in try. It would be far preferable bringing about the issue of the letter of to have our own people, as well the Propagands, replied : _ "If Mr. Er- as foreigners, entirely ignorant of the growth rington or any person has asserted such and development of the resources of the a thing, he has misstated the case. But Dominion than to have them mixed or acfor the indiscretion of the person who had the letter made public through the London Times, it would have remained private. Mr. Errington was certainly not authorized to publish it."

of misrepresentation and trickery by the English emissaries to Bome to be thoroughly upset. Mr. Errington's fraudulent diplomacy is sunk in miserable disgrace as well as all those who assisted him and applauded his efforts. The Holy See has known once more how to turn the devices of its opponents to naught and to change defeat into success. It is well, after all, that the Oircular was not only written, but also published. Immense good will come out of it for the Irish people, and nothing but harm for their enemies.

ERRONEOUS CENSUS RETURNS. THE Dominion Government has failed most miserably to give the country any kind of reliable statistics. The third volume of the census, issued by the Department of Agriculture, is so filled with palpable and unpardonable errors as to throw the utmost discredit upon the returns and to leave the truthfulness and accuracy of the whole census open to question and to doubt. If one of the most important parts of the census has been compiled with so much negligence and incompetence, what guarantee can the public have that the other parts of the census are as exact and correct as they should be? The statistics of a country are the most useful work the statesman, politician, public writers or business men can lay their hands on. But in Canada they will have to forego this source of information for the next decade, if they do not wish to be led into very serious error. To illustrate the absurdities and blunders contained in the census we have but to compare he figures relating to the same subject, but League had so impressed the brilliant young people. The charge is a serious one, and behalf of the crofters. It is only to be hoped taken from different volumes of the work. that they will derive more satisfaction and Thus in the matter of territory we find that Vol. I. gives the city of Montreal an area of 3,299 acres, but in Vol. III. the compilers state that the citizens occupy 7,813 acres. It will be a question with outsiders how our citizens can occupy an extent of land which is more than double the whole area of the city, according to the census.

our Canadian statisticians will gain an un-

quire totally erroneous notions of our real status in the commercial and manufacturing world. Ignorance is better than false information, and on this principle the third volume of the census should be withdrawn from Thus, all along the line, do we find the work public perusal and deprived of the Government's imprimatur.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND PEASANT PROPRIETARY.

It is wonderful what changes time can work even among the landlords and Tories of the British Parliament. But one year ago the Land League was suppressed as a seditious and communistic association ; its policy and programme were denounced from the housetops, and its advocacy was followed up by imprisonment, and the application of other minor "resources of civilization." The ludgment of yesterday has been completely reversed, and today the astounding fact is chronicled that the policy of the extinct Land League has been endorsed by the Conservative Lords and members of Parliament, and further, the acceptance of its programme has been forced upon Gladstone's Government who treated it last year with utter disregard and hostility. This unlooked for consummation has had such a paralyzing effect upon the English cable correspondents, that they have had neither the strength nor the courage to acquaint the world with the remarkable triumph of the Land League. Lord George Hamilton, who is the third son of the Duke or Abercom, the late Tory Vicercy of Ireland, was selected by the Conservative party to throw the political bombshell into the minisierial ranks. No one ever dreamt that the Tories would advocate a more radical policy of land reform in Ireland than that which had been followed by the Liberal party, and the public mind was consequently little prepared to hear and see the land autocrats of Ireland and Great Britain "affirm it to be desirable that Mr. Parnell's plan of creating a peasant proprietary in lreland should be adopted." Lord George Hamilton in the plainest, and at the same time forcible language, proposed that the Irish landlords be expropriated and that a peasent proprietary be established in Ireland on the same lines advocated by Parnell last year. the purchase to be effected by means of three per cent. debeniures guaranteed by the State. Lord George, amid the cheera of the Irish members and of his own Tery friends, warned the Government, to its infinite disgust and amazement, that it was cheaper to settle the land question peaceably than to face social and political agitation. He pointed out that the land agitation had caused a permanent annual increase in the Irish estimates of three million dollars, which was equal to an addition of one hundred million dollars to the national debt. Lord George's proposal, which was in the chape of a formal motion, was not allowed to go to a division; the Ministerialists dreaded the alliance of the Tories and the Parnellites, and rather than run the risk of a iresh defeat. which would certainly send them to the country, they accepted the motion and confersed their conversion to the very programme of the Land League they had suppressed. It was the " pinch of starvation" Secretary Mr. Trevelyan who performed the task of accepting the principle of Lord George's motion in the name of the coercion Government. It was a sickly proceeding to see a Liberal Government obliged to receive from Tory hands the most radical proposition that was ever simed at the most powerful and deep rooted of British institutions-landlordism. What a wonderful change? Last year there were but a handful of Parnellites who dared to advocate peasant proprietary and expropriation of landlords at the expense of the State, and this year, twelve short months after, we find this revolutionary programme accepted by the entire House of Commons, there not being one solitary voice among those proud legislators raised to protest egainst the communism and epoliation of the proposall! Then this triumph of the Land League agitation is emphasized by the a ihesion of the House of Lords, whose select committee, on which there is a large Tory majority, declared in favor of landlord expropriation and peasant pooprietary. The discomfiture of the "grand old man" seems to be nearing its completeness every day, and the utter rout of the party of coercion, starvation and extermination is fast becoming an accomplished fact. The prospects of the Tories, on the other hand, are correspondingly bright, while the success of the Itish National party is as emphatic as it is encouraging and significant.

June 20, 1883

YESTEBDAY the election contest in Laval County resulted in the victory of Dr. Gaboury over Mr. Leblanc, the Ministerial candidate. At the late general elections Mr. Leblanc was elected in the same constituency by a majority of 208, but he was rejected vesterday by a majority of 45. He owes his defeat to the coalition of the dissatisfied Ocncervatives with the Liberals, who supported and voted for Dr. Gaboury, a Conservative.

One of our most welcome exchanges, the Connecticut Catholic, has just entered on its eighth year of usefulness. Our contemporary, which is the only organ of Irish Oatholic interests in that State, has been greatly improved since it has gone under the management of Mr. John E. Scanlan. It is ably conducted and cannot fail to command an ever increasing circulation. We trust that it will meet with all the patronage it deserves.

TEE Itish party and the Conservatives seem to have got the upper hand in the House of Commons, although the Liberals headed by Gladstone are presumed to control the action of Parliament. The Premier had to accept a resolution proposed and supported by the opposition and Parnellite benches, in favor of an early revision of the purobase clauses of the Land Act, for the purpose of giving fuller effect to the intentions of Parliament. Gladstone will yet roe the day when he alienated the sympathies and support of the Irish members by his coercive and oppressive messures.

MB. PARNELL's influence over the constituencles of Issiand is by no means on the wane as some organs are inclined to profess. Mr. Byrne, an honest but moderate Home Ruler, resigned his seat for the County of Wexford. and yesterday the people of Wexford returned Mr. Small, an Itish Nationalist, pledged to support the principles of the Lesgze and to tollow the leadership of Mr. Parnell. The endorsation of the Irish leader was complete, for there was not a sclitary vote cast against his follower. The successial results of these by-elections are but the foreshadowing of the great victory which awaits Mr. Parnell at the next general elections, when his party will be made thoroughly representative of the people.

THE BOYAL COMMISSION NOW examining into the condition of the farmers and tenants of Scotland have ascertained some curious facts. In the district of Banleouls an old Scotchman named John MacDonald, aged 75 years, de-

ready taken a position on the permanent patches and of emphasizing their truth.

It is the intention of Sir Stafford Northcote to call John Bright to order for his speech at Birmingham. Mr. Bright, who seems to be getting peevish with years, rashly charged Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition with being the obstructionists of the House, and uttered a severa reprobation of their course in forming an alliance with " the Irlah rebel party," unnoticed, and Sir Stafford has informed on the other hand that Mr. Bright took so long to find out that the Parnellites were a opposing the Liberal party, the member for Birmingham could distinguish nothing rebellious about them, but so soon as they cast in their lot with the Tories and abandoned the Whigs, then bright John's views underwent a complete change; the Tories pity that at the end of such a noble career, the eloquent and gifted member for Birmingham should manifest such signs of a troublesome dotage.

THE special correspondents who had been sent to Mcscow by the large European jour. nals to describe the feles and ceremonies in connection with the coronation of Alexander III, have returned home, disgusted with the arbitrary treatment which they had to submit to at the hands of the Russian Censors. These correspondents complain that their des-

the same latitude, smiles and encouragement committee. The cable correspondents have as they did to James Carey & Co., the proteges a strange way of corroborating their des. of Dublin Castle. In the meantime it will the honorable member for Mallow.

THE REPORTER AND THE KING.

THE New York Herald reporter, not satis. fied with having interviewed the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, dropped in at the Quirinal and sent up his card to King Humso as to make it impossible for the House to bert of Italy. His Majesty instructed his do any work. This language could not pass chamberlain to usher in the scribe, who felt highly elated at the thought of "scoopthe Right Honorable John that the attention ing" the entire press of Europe and of Parliament will be called to his fiery ut. America. The reporter questioned His the interests of morality and discipline only. terances which the Conservatives consider to Majesty in the most pointed manner about be a fisgrant breach of privilege. It is strange the destinies of Italy and the foreign and domestic relations of the kingdom. Humbert unbosomed himself after the fashion of a rebel party.' As long as they refrained from | lequacious politician and gave the reporter some interesting points on the political situation.

His Mejesty declared that he had the sincerest respect for the person of the Pope, and regretted deeply that a reconciliation between the Ohuroh and State in Italy seemed so far became the obstructionists and the Irish distant. The King, moreover, assured the Nationalists turned out to be rebels. It is a reporter that he had no hatred of France, and that his only desire was that his kingdom should live in peace with all men. But, if this is the case, what will become of the Triple Alliance which has been formed or mooted for the purpose of putting the screws on France? We do not suppose that Humbert would tell a reporter a lie, no matter how equivocal his conversations might be with diplomats.

His Msjesty next remarked that "when a people wished to diminish taxation it does not increase its expenditure ;" from this, it is plain that the king understands financial patches were subjected, not only to the economy, and would be quite able to closest scrutiny, but had to suffer a disheart. | give our Qaebec Government a few e sing mutilation. They say that it was ab. points on the question, that would certainly solutely useless to write anything that did not prove very valuable to our politicians, tell of the glory of the Empire and its ruler, as they seem to think that the expenditure of the harmony among the classes of the should be increased when the taxation is alpeople, and of their undying love for their | ready insdequate for the administration of newly crowned sovereign. To relate affairs. King Humbert was so impressed incidents that would illustrate or reflect the with the importance of a reporter's genuine feeling of the masses was not to be role in the affairs and events of tolerated, and all despatches, or portions of the world, that His Majesty exclaimed them, that attempted to unfold events as they to the Herald scribe, while shaking hands plained the cause of his ignorance by stating, accounts for the monotonous harmony which | honorary member of their associations.

and the second second

THE Longuouil authorities will undoubtedly bring disgrace upon themselves if they allow the ruffians of the place to continue to destroy the property of the Protestant Church and endanger the lives of the persons therein by breaking the glass and throwing stones through the apertures. These outrages should not be tolerated, and it is the imperative duty of the police to bring the ruffians to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

15,

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

June 20, 1883.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the sciltor, Mr. H. J. Choran, who has consented to act as treasurer. \$ 10.00

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energy and the second s	and More IT	
To the Editor of THE POST of DEAR SIR Fird enclose	and TRUE Will	NESS:

THE IBISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. A meeting of the Montresl Branch of the

LOCAL NEWS

Irish National League was held on Sanday atternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. C. J. Doherty, President, in the chair. The com-10 00 mittee appointed to drait a constitution reported progress and asked to be allowed till tested games witnessed on the lacrosse field 10.00 next Sunday to complete their work. The for a long time. The play throughout was meeting allowed this and requested the com- well sustained, and if the latter team succeed-25 00 10 00 mittee to make the annual fee \$2 25 00 and also to hold the meetings on the 5 00 afternoon of the first Sunday of each 5 00 month. The meeting then resolved tos the highest praise and favor with itself into a meeting of the Irish Relief Com- the thousands of spectators present. To 1 00 5 00 mittee, and the Chnirman read a letter from give a detailed account of the flight of the Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, acknowledging rubber from one end of the ground to the 2 00 1 00 receipt of £100 stg., which had been sent to other, and the many skillful catches and pretty him on May 17th, to use according to his plays on the part of both sides would only be 1 00 1 00 discretion. The Treasurer stated that he had 1 00 \$339.15 in bank to the credit of the individual member of the contesting teams, 1 00 fund, and advised sending it on to who with hardly an exception acquitted the Archbishop and closing the fund, themselves notly. Although the Torontos This was agreed to and the committee form-2 00 1 00 1 00 ally discoved, after a vote of thanks to Mr. 1 00 P. Reynolds, the secretary of the committee, 2 00 for his indefatigable efforts in procuring Shamrocks were also without Heelan, Ray 1 00 money for the fund. 1 00

PABNELL'S PORTRAIT.

A GENEBOUS CONTRIBUTION TO THE PABNELL TESTIMONIAL BY ME H. CAREY.

5 00 We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a 2 00 hand one docation to the Parnell Testimonial 1 00 Fund. It consists of a beautiful oil painting the popularity of our great national sport and 5 00 10 00 of the Irish leader. The portrait is a real gain for it increased patronage on the part of work of art, and is from the easel of Mr. 1 00 Harry Carey, who has generously offered it as 5 00 10 00 his subscription to the Fund.

Mr. Carey's reputation as an artist is well 1 00 known, and in this production he has made 00 his brush and color do full justice to Mr. 3 (0 Parnell. The likeness is perfect, the ex-2 00 2 00 pression of the eyes especially being thor-2 00 curtly natural. The companion portrait 1 00 of this work, for which Mr. Parnell 5 00 sat during his late trip to Chicago, was 5 00 also precented by Mr. Oarey to the Ohicago Land League, who realized over \$500 on it. 1 00 1 It is intended to place the oil painting in the 2 00 hands of the Montreal League for the purposes 10 00 of competition in one way or another. The 1 00 work reflects the greatest credit upon the 10 00 talented artist, and is a worthy contribution to 1 00 the national testimonial of the patriot whom 2 0 it represente. 5 00

POINT OF PINES DISASTER.

2 00 private despatch received this alterroon n Mr. T. P. Harkin, states that the body of 5 00 from Mr. T. P. Harkin, states that the body of Richard O'Brien, one of the victims of Point of Pincs disaster, was recovered at East Boston, to-day. Mr. O'Brien was a former resident of this city, but had been living in Boston for some time past. Great credit is due to Mr. Harkin for his indefatigable exertions in recovering the bodies of his freinds, who so suddenly and un-expectedly met a watery grave. 5 00 2 00 1 90 5 00 1 00 2 00

THE IBISH BELIEF FUND.

LETTER OF ACENOWLEDGMENT TO THE ISI H BELIEF COMMITTER.

The Secretary of the Belief Committee bas 2 00 just received the following letter of acknowledgment from Archbishop Groke :---

> THE PALACE, THURLES, May 31, 1883. My Dear Sir,

I am just in receipt of your esteemed favor dated May 17, and covering draft value £100 British, which you desire me to apply as I worthy of all confidence. His gallant attack deem best to the relief of Irish distress

his parliamentary career since, have proven I heartily thank you and all concerned, and him to be the cool and moderate master of beg to assure you that your directions shall his work, and the best statesman in the British be jully carried out.

I remain, my dear Sir, Your very faithful servant,

T. W. CROKE.

Archbishop of Cashel.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE Y. I. L. & B. ASSCCIA-TION'S DONATION.

The Young Itishmen's Literary and Banefit

The Match on Saturday—4. Well Yought Field—The Shamrocks Again Vic-torious.

VS

1 1921 - 11

TORONTO

The match on Saturday between the Torontos and Shamrocks was one of the best coned in forcing the former into a defence game at times, the gallant manner in which the field was fought, samed for the Toron-, other, and the many skillful catches and pretty to give complimentary mention of every men as Ross Mackenzie, Bonnell, Hughes, Logan, Dwight and one of the Garvins, the and Daly. The places on both teams were, however, well filled, and never has a match tetween these two orack teams of the world given more general satisfaction to the public at large and the clubs themselves. The gentlemanly and good natured manner in which the games were conducted and the absence of all partial feeling will redound to an appreciating public. "A fair field and no favor" is the motto for all such contests, and if it is always kept in view no country can boast of a more invigorating or intensely as Interesting and manly a sport as Canada. The reams on Saturday were composed of the following players :-

TORONTOS.		SHAMROCKS
J Mills		
P Martin		
W A Hubble,	.Cover Point	J Morton.
J Drynan	. Defence Field .	.T Butler,
J Garvin	. do	E Hart.
S Sewell	. do	C J Maguire.
A Blight	.Centre	.P McKeown.
C A. McHenry	.Home Field	.T Meehan.
F Hayes	, do	T Devine.
G Orr	. do	P Green.
R McPherson		
A Stowe		M Creagan.
R B Hamilton		
Herbert Darling.	.Umpire	.C Coursol,
80.	stevenson-Refer	ree.

On the part of the Torontos amongst the most noticeable for the excellence of their play were W. Hubbell, "Pluck" Martin, J. Millie, J. Drynan and A. Stowe, all of whom repeatedly won the plaudits of the spectators. Hubbell played a grand game, and filled the place of Boas McKerzie with, it not better, at least with as much success as the Toronto Hercules himself. On the part of the Shamrocks, the old reliable, "Toby" Butler, Morton, Maguire, Creagan, Lally and Prior were as usual veritable giants in the fray. The latter in the goals, was dubbed " stonewall," and deservedly so, although it must be admitted that Mills, in the Toronto goal, fully shared in the honors of the title. Green, who put through two of the games taken by the Shamrocks, played with artistic skill. During the second game, however, he made a bad "mufi" and lost a splendid opportunity for a goal, but in a moment afterwards redeemed timself by conding the rubber spinning through the centre of the flags. The first game occupied twenty-two minutes and a half and was hotly contested, and was put through by Green. The second game took thirty-six minutes, and was won by the Torontos, McPherson knocking it through in a scrimmage. The third game was the best of the day and occupied forty-eight minutes' time, Creagan winning for the Shamrocks. In the fourth game the men were on both

Green again scored a game, thus winning the match for the champions. A large crowd assembled to see the visiting

sides come to the fore, but in eight minutes

SHAMROCK. tion considered it as a matter beyond dispute and debate that political refugees should be protected. He quoted his sutboilties, and would have convinced his hearers had not Mr. Morgan the last word on the negative.

This learned and pleasing speaker argued against the surmative from the effects and evil consequences that follow from the protecting of political refugees. Such protection is a premium on rebellion and an incltement to insubordination. The nation that prides itself on protecting political offenders will sooner or later be punished by its own sub. jects, whom it has taught to rebel.

authorities on the legal aspect of this ques-

At the close of the debate, which was listened to with eager interest and interrupted by frequent applause, Father Byan gave a brief and interesting address on what he happily called the "Philosophy of Domestic Debate." He said he was sure his audience would be glad when he told them he was not going to talk long, but he feared they would be frightened when he told them he was going to talk philosophy. He promised, however, that his philosophy would not be frightful and that a few, moments' kind listening would not be lost time. He would take his thought from the evening's entertainment and talk on the Philosophy of Domestic Debate. Shakeвреаге зауз :---

"All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players."

We may say that all the world is a big debating society, and all the men and women merely debaters. There are various kinds of debates-international debates, political debates, civil, social and domestic debates. The last kind seems the least, yet it is the model of all the others, and in it we all take part. The philosophy of debate would consider the cause, consequence and conduct of the debate. He would speak only of the conduct of domestic debate, and show how it should be carried on in order to lead to a peaceful and happy conclusion. Man has been defined a rational animal and woman a talking angel. Now, given a rational animal and a talking take the Gaels of Canada have made-they angel, the result will be a domestic debate. The family is the first and most perfect form The family is the first and most perfect form of haman society, and so the most perfect is in their language, and consequent. iy it will not be long until it is dead. Has debating society should be the domestic. It will be so if it is ruled by three excellent principles that should govern every debate. These principles, like most things excellent, are very old and are formulated by one of the greatest of Christian philosophers in these words: lu necessary things,-unity; in doubtful things,-liberty, and in all things,charity. The Rev. Father explained and applied these three principles, and concluded an eloquent address by saying :- If we put these principles in practice, not only in our damestic debates, but in our social, civil, religious and political debates, we should have happy homes and a united, peaceful and prosperous country.

The President of the Club, Dr. Guerin, complimented the speakers and thanked the audience, and invited the members of the Club to meet again the first Wednesday in September.

CARDINAL SIMEONI INTER-VIEWED.

THE CIRCULAR HAD NO POLITICAL ALM." STATEMENT OF THE PREFECT-THE HOLY FATHER

EXPRESSES HIS BEST WISEES FOR IDELAND-WHY THE CIRCULAR WAS ISEUEL.

correspondent had an interview with Cardinal the Glengarry Highlanders are Catholics Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda. After but it is long ago since there was a Gaelic obtaining the approval of the Pope the Car-Holy Father has said he cannot and does not epter. I'be letter was disciplinary, and writ-

dinal made the following statements :---- The try, and the old men say that a certain Irish letter to the Irish bishops had no political aim priest was the best Gaelic preacher they ever or purpose. Into political questions the had. He did about filty years age. ten in the interests of morality and discipline cities where Gaolic is taught, that none of only. It could matter nothing or very little them have come to the Gaelic schools. to the Holy Father whether Mr. Parnell re. Since they were established many Americana

ceived a testimonial of ten thousand or a have visited them, but not a man of the

THE SCOTCH GABLES OF CANADA. We extract the following from a transla-tion of an Irish article by Mr. T. O'Nelli

Russell in the Gallo Union Journal, pub. lished by our New York contemporary, the Star :-

We said something about the French of Ganada in the last article, and it is proper to say something about the Gaels of that country in the present one, for they are, like the French, a "people apart," but alas I the Gaels of Canada have not done much to preserve their language, although it lives yet, if a language can be said to live that is so corrupted that the best Gællo scholar in Ireland could not understand three words of it on hearing it spoken for the first time.

There are two places in Upper Canada that were settled by the Scottish Gaels. One of them is in the County of Glengarry, on the banks of the great river St. Lawrence; and the other in the Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, on the backs of the little river Thames. The Gaels of Glengarry came from Scotland in the year 1785, being now nearly a contury on this continent. We do not know exactly what time the Gaels of Glencoe came to Canads, but it was some time in the first quarter of this century. We must admit that the Gaels of Scotland have made a better fight to preserve their language than the Irish have made anywhere on the continent, for most of the people of Glengarry and Glencoe speak Gaelic still.

It must be admitted that it is creditable to the Gaels of Canada that they still speak their native language, but it must also be admitted that no race of men can keep their language alive in the present day unless it sustains newspapers, periodicals and the whole of that to which the common name of "current lit-erature" is applied. It is a good thing for an Irishman to be able to speak his own language, but it is twice a better thing for him to be able to read it. This is the misnever established a paper or periodical in their language, and consequent. not a great change come over the Gaels since the time when they would go to war on account of a book ? It is probable that ther. were more books in the Gaslic language in the seventh or eighth centuries than in any other living tongue, but now Gaelic books are scarcer than those of any other language spoken by civilized people. It is no great wonder that our country should be under a cloud, and that people of other lands should despise us. It will be so until the Irish understand that the book is the most powerful weapon on carth, and that in comparison with it the sword is only like a grass stem in the early spring.

The Gaels of Glengarry number about 23,000, and those of Glencou about 10,000. The old people speak Gaelle very well, but if Ossian or Finn were to reappear on earth they would not understand the young people and it is very certain that the young people could not understand them. The Oanscian Gaels understand only the simple words in their language, as can easily be understood, seeing that they are onlirely unlearned in it. But they do not follow the corruptions of modern Scotch Gaelic books. They say "deunsidh se tabhalidh se" (he does, he gives), instead of "deunsidh e tabhairidh e," as such phrases would now NEW YORK, June 13 -The Herald's Bome be printed in Scotland. The greater part of sermon preached in any church in the coun-

It is curione, although there are so many Scotch Gaels in New York and the other hundred thousand or a million lire. Parnell Scotch Gaelic race has come near them yet.

CABDINAL MANNING ON THE DE-OLINE OF OERISTIANITY.

5

In a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the arch-diocese of Westminster Oardinal Manning dwells on what he points out as the decline of Christianity in recent years. He gave : " No civil order in the world ever sank so low as the Christian world is sinking now, and will be sunk if the nome of God be erased from its public laws. You have lately asked of those who make our laws that none should legislate for us except those who believe there is a Divine Lawgiver, whose law is supreme. But it reems as if we were being carried down a stream against which we cannot prevail, and from which there is no eccape; as if in a little while the public life and laws of the world will be no longer Catholic nor Christian, nor based upon the belief in God. Other foundation for men or for morals there is none. There are many who see where we are rushing downwards, and desire it; and many who see it with horror, but with folded hands do nothing sgainst it; and many more who see nothing, and are being carried away unconsciously into a social and political state without God in the world. For the first time since the world began it is openly rejecting God. The old

world so profusely believed in the divine, that God was everywhere and in all things. To them even the world was God, and all things were supernatural. Now God is nowhere, and exists no longer; the world is dead. Neccesity, then, is laid upon us, from.

the least to the greatest, everywhere and in every way, to bear witness for God "in whom we live, and move, and are." In this there can be no neutrality. To be silent among the seditious is to abet treason. The law of the land still justly punished offenders against God and His moral law; not, indeed. for its offences against Him, but for its damage to society; and there is a clamour that such laws should be abolished. If men libel their neighbor they may be heavily punished. If they only libel God or our Divine Redeemer we are told that no man should judge them. The Catholic flock in England is few in number; but we have only one heart and one voice in condemning these outrages on all that is Divine. We are not few only, but poor; nevertheless rich in faith, not by our merits, but by the sovereign grace of God. Being poor, we are mixed among the people where a belief in God, however clouded, still remains. The men of culture and the philosophers of this world claim their independence of intellect and their independent morality. But the people have not yet forsaken God, not has God forsaken them."

THE VICAR-APOSTOLIO OF OHINA.

NEW YORK, June 16.-For some time past his Grace Simlao Voluntare, Bishop of Paliopolis and Vicar-Apostolic of Ohina, has been stopping ut the College of St. Francis Xavier, on Sixteenth street near Sixth avenue, this city. He is accompanied by a Ohinese secretary and a young Jesuit priest. The party will leave for San Fran-cisco to-night, via Chicago and Omaba. A reporter saw the Bishop last evening at the College. He is a man of short stature. His long black hair and beard are streaked with grey. His face is thin and sallow, his eyes large, dark and thoughtful, and his manner fo marked by tipe Italian vivacity and politeness.

"I loit Ohina in April," he said, in response to questions, " when the Torquin difficulty was just beginning. You know that the Ohinese Government has had nothing to do with the quarrel so far. The difficulty is between Oochin Chins, a semiindependent State, and France. The French are the aggressors, decidedly. They send a gunboat up a river on pre-text of protecling missfonaries, and the natives resent such an action. True, there are French missionaries in Cochin China, but they are well treated. Sending the gunboat did them no good, for the natives of

and encourage Charles Stewart Parnell and his gallant little band of fellow workers. T.S.D. Please insert this in your paper,-five dol-

DEAR SIR -Find enclosed ten dollars for

the Parnell Testimonial Fund. The cause

is just and the noble leader well known to be

on the budget speech of India four years ago,

House of Commons, fighting as he has done

against such odds, and progressing every

round by his great ability. The prize he has in view is the land of the

shamrock, which cannot be long withheld

from his grasp Such being the case, it bc-

comes the duty of every Irishman and Irish-

woman that love their country to strengthen

lars by T. S. D. and five by P. R. Montrea!, June 16, 1883.

Please and enclosed \$1 for the Testimonial Fund to Parnell-the first (k)nell conveying the real death notes of accursed Irish landlordism.

P. J. LEITCH. Valley field, P.Q., June 13th, 1883.

WEDDING BELLS.

This morning in St. Ann's Church, Mr. P. Jones, son of Mr. A. Jones, was united in wedlock to Miss Johanna Sullivan, daughter ol Mr. M. Sollivan, of St. Monique, P.Q., The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Hogan, P.P. The happy pair, after partaking of breakfast with a number of their friends, left for Boston, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Yesterday morning, at St. Patrick's Church, was performed the marriage of Mr. Alex. C. Banuerman, youngest son of Mr. Bannerman, pipe manufacturer, and Miss Mary Corcoran; all of this city. The Bevd. P. Dowd, P.P., performed the pleasing duty of tieing the indissoluble knot. A large number of friends of the contracting parties were present to witness the interesting coremony. The happy couple left last evening on an extended tour through the United States, carrying with them the best wishes for success in their new departure of a goodly number of friends who assembled at the depot.

assembled at the depot. Notre Bame Cathedral was the scene of a happy event in fashionable circles Tharaday morning on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Charles Tracey, son of Colonal Tracey, of Albany, to Miss Hermine Duchesnay, daughter of the fate Fhilip Duchesnay, Ecq., who was at one time adde de camp to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada. A Pontifical Low Mass was criebrated at 10 o'clock, at which Bishop Mc-Nally, of Albany, officiated, assisted by Rev. Nally, The bride and bridegroom were provided with seats in the Sancturry. A large umber of the friends of the contracting couple were present. The bride was attired in pure while satin, with wreath and veil. The brides-maids, who were the relations of the bride, were also dressed in white. The wedding breakfast took place at the residence of Mr. Masson, Sherbrooke street. The happy couple leave on their honeymoon this evening.

SAD DEOWNING ACCIDENT AT ST. JOHNS.

occupants into the river, which at this point | in the centre. runs very rapidly. The younger Larives seized his boy as he was dritting away, and

a z teletikeretet (* 11.)

Association having forwarded to the Right Beverend Michael Logue, Bishop of Raphoe, team off at the Bonaventure Station in the the sum of \$100, the Secretary has received evening and sent up rousing cheers as the Father or the Propaganda when the letter was Celts do not prize their language much. Wo the following acknowledgment :---

the sum of \$100, the Secretary has received the following acknowledgment: ---LETTERKENNY, 4th Jane, 1883. DEAR \$1R --I have received your very kind and sym pathetic letter enclosing the munificent sum of £21 10311d (\$100). I beg to return my heatfelt thanks to you and the members of the Young I tishmen's Literary and Benefit Association for this most generous gift. It is both generous and opportune, for at the present moment the wants of our poor people are very pressing. While the public charity by which they have been hitherto supported is well nigh exhausted, and contributions to the letter fund have consequently almost entirely failen away, you may form some idea of the state of things from the fact that for over a week I have just received f75, while the Parish Priest of cne parish assures me that he would require f50 per week to keep his people from want. Yet it is only one of twenty three parishes suffering from distress. If we could get the poor people safe through the next two of three months, all would be well for they have a good crop gown, and it has pleased God to grant us magnificent weather up to the present. If the weather and crops go on according to present appearances I trust the coming harvest will put an end to the mitery of the people. Please to convey my most sincere thanks to

of the people. Please to convey my most sincere thanks to the members of your Association and to assure them that the poor people who are relieved by their charity shall pray fervently for their spiritual and temporal welfare. Wishing you and your associates every grace and blessing in reward of your charity,

I am. dear sir, Yours most thankfully, † MIGHAEL LOGUE.

Mr. JOHN B. LANE, Secretary Y. I. L. & B. Association.

CATABRE.

CATABBH .-- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 13-**t**f King street west, Toronto, Canada.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

A meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society was held last night in the Cabinet de Lecture, Notre Dame street, the President Mr. Jeremie Persault, in the chair. The following pro-gramme was decided upon :- The banner of the Society will be carried at the head of the procession. The following sections will take up position in the order named :--St. Cunegonde, Sacre Cœur, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Gabriel, St. Faul, Ste. Brigide, St. Joseph, Nativite d'Hochelaga, St. Henri des Tannerles, Noire Dame de Grace, St. Eufent Jesus, St. Jacques. Notre Dame and St. Vin-On Sunday afternoon a very sad drowning | cent de Paul. Each section will have an accident occurred at St. Johns, P.Q., by allegorical car, a band, a banner and flags. which an old man named Larlves, belonging | The St. John Baptiste and Tanneries fire to Granby lost his life and his son and grand- | brigades will also attend their respective son, who were with him, narrowly escaped sections. Then will follow the invited the same fate. The three had gone out in a gnests, the former officers of the Society, the sail boat on the Biohelieu River, intending to | mayor, band, the president and grand almoner spend the afternoon in fishing, and had reach- of the Society, St. Jean Baptiste, an allegoried a point half way between St. Johns and St. | can personage. The procession will march Athanase when the wind began to blow so in fours, two on each side of the street, with heavily that the boat capsized, throwing the the officers, the allegorical cars and the bands

placing him on his back swam to the shore, which he reached in safety. He then returned for the old man, whom he had told to hold on the United States. Graduates, and teschers band at once send-for our circular, evolosing hold and disappeared baneath the surface of the water. The body was recovered a short TEACHERS WANTED to subscribe for our

time alterwards. The body was recursively a more that the start of a start of the s

train moved out.

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of tem. perance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF " into the leading saloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whickey. At the Carnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' retreshment room .- Ot tawa Citizen.



The Last Entertainment of the Season.

The Catholic Club brought its session of this year to a very successful ending last Wednesday evening. The programme opened with a reading by Mr. E. Guerin, who showed much rhetorical and dramatic power, and received well mevited applause. The subject of the evening's debate- ' Should Nations Protect Political Befugees ?" -- very interesting in itself at the present time-was made exceed. ingly attractive by the able manner in which it was handled by the young debaters. Mr. Charles May led on the affirmative. He argued with considerable power and elequence that the fact proved his proposition. The fact was and is that pollilical refugees have been and are protected; therefore it, was to be concluded that they should be. He would merely show why this should be so, for it was not necessary to prove that it was so. The reasons he advanced why nations should protect political refugees were because such protection was demanded by a nation's power. clemency and paternal care. Power was to protect, clemency to shield and f-therly care to remonstrate gently but firmly. Mr. Joseph Mignault, who boldly began

by asserting that the upholders of the negative were superior to arguments of fact, and took their stand on the platform of principle. The question was not, remarked this logical debater, what nations do, but what nations should do. It had been quietly assumed by the speakers on the affirmative that nations always did what they should do. He would show that in protecting political refugees nations did what they should not do. The political reiugec, he argued, was at least a political culprit, and a political criminal should not be protected. A political crime was a crime sgainst authority; the political criminal aimed at the life of the nation, and, not only at the life of his own nation, since by striking at authority, the principle of nationalities, he aimed at the life of all nations, and should therefore be punished by all and be protected by none. As no individual should harbor one who had injured his neighbor, so neither should a nation protect one

legal acumen and knowledge, that all ville yesterday.

was personally not in the mind of the Holy tered under the

PRESTIGE OF HIS NAME

are many agitators, Irish and American, whose conduct is immoral and revolutionary, tending to sow dissension between the nations, and create a breach between the pricets and people. This merning," continued the Cardinal, "the Holy Father said to me, 'the Irish have always been led by their priests and it is to be hoped the priests and people will always be united in Ireland.' Morcover the Holy Father appeared gratified by the fact that the agitation in Ireland is surely subaiding. The letter of the Propaganda is being implicitly obeyed by the bishops and people. I should willingly see a cessation of angry discussion with all who suffer.

AS THE IRISH (UFFER.

The Holy Father warmly expressed his best wishes for Ireland, and said : I feel now and shall ever continue to feel the deepest symnathy with the Irish tenants, and as long as the Irish or any Nationalists take moral means, such as the law permits of the advancement of their political cause, I should never for a moment think it necessary to interfere. The Uardinal continued, The Propaganda let ter was not even intended as a reproach to the Bishops. It was simply issued as a friendly warning, showing them into what pitfelis they might be led by some, who, under the cover of a testimonial subscription, seemed to be fostering possibly murder but certainly unlawful action and interfaring with individual liberty. The letter of the Propaganda print. did not forbid sgitation at public meetings, The nor forbid priests attending and voting at moetings as long as they made

NO VIOLENT SPEECHES,

but used their influence to calm angry passions which rage at such gatherings. They are not forbidden by the Propaganda, nor does the Holy Father forbid them attending the meetings. The question is far broader, higher and simpler than has been stated. With persons and politics the Holy Father has nothing to do, but it was his duty to show the way of true morality to those who were in danger of forsaking it. The letter applies to all Catholics, irrespective of nationality. It may be studied by Americans, Australians and Irish with equal profit. The Holy See neither has acted nor will act under the pressure of any foreign Government whatever."

THE CARDINAL

said it was true the American Archbishops had been summoned to Rome, but on no political business and on nothing connected with the subject discussed. The Bishops are expected in Bome in November next. The correspondent saw Cardinal Jacobial and directed his attention to the interview held recent ly with Sullivan the President of the National gratified by Sullivan's submissive attitude, and promised to bring the matter under the

This is a bad sign, and shows that the Scotch issued. But behind Mr. Parnell, and shel- | can safely say that any Scotch Gael that would visit the schools would get a "hundred thousand welcomes" either in New York or any other city throughout the country in which there are Gaelic schools. Not only would he be welcomed, but the scholars would he more joyed to see him than they would be to see twenty Irishmen among them, no matter who they might be or how great their wealth or fame.

Next to the French the Welsh have shown the warmost and most patriotic devotion to their language in this country. It is not probable that it is known in Ireland that the Welsh have three newspapers in America; there is not a word of English in them irom beginning to end. One of them is printed in Pittsburg, another in Ulica, N. Y., and another somewhere in the Wegt. Let it not be imagined that these journals are printed for fun, or that they are not making money. They are all making money and in a prosperous condition. No English is allowed in them under any circumstances; if any one wants to advertise in any of these Weich papers, the advertisement must bo in the Weish language. Is it not a great scandal to the " Clan.ns.Gael " of America that a handful of people out of a little country-e country not much larger than the Province of Connaught in Ireland-should be putting them to shame in the matter of their language? When an Irishman thinks about these things he forms opinions about his fellow countrymon that he dare not put in

There is no place in the world in which a linguist would have the same opportunities to learn languages as he would have in Americs. There is not a language spoken in Europe that is not spoken in America, and many of those of Asia are also to be heard. Of all the cities in America Chicsgo is the one that is the most "many-tongued." There are nationalities represented in Chicago that are not in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or any other place on the continent. There are newspapers in Chicago in thirteon differout languages, and if Cardinal Mezuofanti or Sir William Jones were there it is probable they would meet with people whose language they would not understand great as were their linguistic attainments There is one newspaper in Obicago printed in "Low Dutch," the only one to be found in America. The printing of that language is now forbidden by the German authorities in the Old Country, and it is said that the Low Dutch newspaper in Onicage is the only one of the kind in existence. It is a curious thing, the vast number of Germans that still three months sgo, when Bishop Spaulding speak this language. It is not taught in the was in Rome. He says the plans for 'the esspeak this language. It is not taught in the schools; it is not written in books; but it. There are many people in America who cannot speak anything leise, although they Land League. The Cardinal appeared much may be able to read High German well enough 1.1

u was received right hear and high straight and hear and

Eastern countries are very suspicious of miasionaries, and think that Europeans often make religion a cloak for political aggrandizement in that quarter of the world."

" Is it not difficult to make the Chinese understand the doctrines of Obristianity?' asked the reporter.

"Not at all, provided they are willing to learn. They are very intelligent. Christian missions are spreading very fast in China, and there is no persecution of Ohristians; that is, not ostensibly. The Ohlness Govern-ment is bound by treaty not to molest Christlans; but, as a matter of fact, we are annoyed in a thousand ways and our work hindered. This is done by the officials. Obsolete laws are applied rigidly to Christians and so many obstacles thrown in their way that natives hesitate to embrace our religion."

"Do you notice in the Chinese any increasing tendency toward freer intercourse with foreign nations?"

" My dear sir," replied the Bishop, laying his hand impressively upon the reporter's arm, "the Ohinese never change. From generation to generation they retain the same dress, customs, Government and manner in life. Above all, they keep their hatred of strangere, and their jealousy of Europeans never sleeps. They believe that strangers outer Ohion only to drive the natives out or reduce them to subjection. It is true that a party exists in the Empire having more liberal ideas, but it is very small. 'True, when it is obviously to their interest to depart from their old customs, the Chinese do so. Thus, they are willing to adopt European weapons, but not European literature, philosophy or religion."

The Bishop said further that he had lived twenty-three years in China, during which time he had learned the language thoroughly. As soon as we get to San Francisco we will take the first steamer for Shanghal," he rcmarked, when asked about his future movements. "There we will put on the Ohinese dress and make our way to the province of Ho-Nan, far in the interior. We shall carry on our work there, and it may be years before we see a strange white face."

THE ABOHIEPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

PEDRIA, Ill. June 15 .- Bishop Spaulding corroborates the statement that the archbishops of the United States have been commanded to assemble at Bome in October to arrange a programme for a plenary council to be held in America. The business of the council will only pertain to ecclesisatioal offices in this country, not involving Irish affairs. This was the pontifical intention tabilshment of a Oatholio university in this

of the Cathelic Review, speaking of the state-ment published that Pope Leo had demanded all the Archbishops in America to Bome for a conference in regard to the proposed 'Plenary

المستجلدون بيه بالراج شرطيك والمستهم بالشد THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. June 20, 1883 PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE STEP SA THEFT * 6

CARDINAL JACOBINL

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not satisfied with the Papal delivery. They

completely restore its natural power and

CARDINAL SIMEONI ON THE LETTER

OF THE PROPAGANDA.

The Remainder of the N. Y. "Herald's" In-

terview-Errington in Disgrace-Un-

authorized to Publish the Letter-

Relations with the Quirinal-

American Archbishops Call-

NEW YORK, June 14 .--- The following is the

remainder of the interview held by the Bome correspondent of the N. Y. Herald with Car-

dinal Simeoni in regard to the famous Cir-

under the pressure of any foreign government

MR, BRRINGTON.

The Oardinal ending here, I inquired

whether it was to be inferred from this that

certain more or less diplomatic sgentr-Mr.

Errington, for instance-had assumed imagin-

ary importance in making it appear that they

had been influential in bringing about the

The Cardinal replied :- "You may infer

that assuredly. If Mr. Errington or any per-

con has asserted such a thing he has mis-

stated tas case. But for the indiscretion of

the person who had the letter made public

through the Times it would have remained

issue of the latter of the Fropaganda?

ed to Rome,

Views of the Secretary of State on the Papal Orcular and the May Laws.

Haw York, June 14 .- The Boms correspondent of the N. Y. Herald telegraphs the following :--

This moroing I was invoted with an audience with Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of Sints, in the Vatioan, shortly before noon; I entered the courtyard of the Papal Palace as the midday signal gun was fired in the neighboring barracks, and was shown into the presence of one of the few men living whom Prince Bismarck respects or fears.

THE CABDINAL.

1 Gardinal Jacobini is not very terrible to look at, although the Iron Prince has more than once had to yield to his unflinching firmness. He is a short, round, burly little man, with a twinkle of humor and intelligence. His well developed forehead and delicately cut mouth proclaim him what, in fact, he is --- a finished statesman and diplomat-bis courteous manners showing that he has not in vain pondered over what St. Faul says about being all things to all men.

THE INTERVIEW.

He shook me heartily by the hand, and expressed his pleasure in receiving your correspondent. After some polite phrases His Eminence remarked that he was happy to see that the violent passions aroused by the letter of the Propaganda were calming down. I took the opportunity to direct the Oardinal's attention to the interesting interview held recently with Mr. Alexander M. Sulli-van, President of the Irish National League. The Cardinal appeared much gratified by Mr. Bullivan's submissive attitude during the interview, and promised to bring the matter under the notice of the Pope.

THE MAY LAWS.

1 asked the Oardinal whether the Vatican was satisfied with the Ecclesiastical bill just presented to the Landtag. His Eminence shought it a delicate question and was obary of expressing an opinion. He said that the bill was doubtless a step toward the satisfacsion which the Church had hoped and prayed for. But it was only a step, and it could hardly be expected that the Church would be content until the oppressive Laws of May are repealed. "The Church," added the Oardinal, " has shown much good will and has given such ready help to the various Governments of the world that it may reasonably hops that its patience will be scorer or later rewarded."

Taking leave of the Cardinal, I passed the Ostholic Archbishop of Edinburgh, who, with the students of a Scotch college, had come to the Vatican to pay homage to the Pope.

"If you are a woman and want both health and beauty, remember that all superficial efforts to increase your personal charms are vain. Freshness and beauty accompany health and to secure this Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all female weaknesses offer the surest means of renovation. The highest intelligence loses its justre when it must find expression through a billous complexion. Good for either lex.

IRISH INFORMERS EMIGRATING. DUBLIN, June 13 .- The Government has dealt liberally with the informers through whom the recent Procats Park murder coavictions were secured, and the only penalty inflicted has been the obligation to guit the country forever, an obligation which most of their consider an advantage. The first of those to go were Joseph Hanlon, Michael Kayanagh and Joseph Smith, who undenbt. edly received some money consideration, al. though whether it amounted to any sum

Mr. Errington to publish it?" The Cardinal replied, "Cortainly of consequence, or only to passage money, hea not been announced. Mottley, the hatter, who positively identified Timothy Kelly, has received \$2,000 and his passage money and has left the country. With him, or at about the same time, went Kavanagb, Ncale, James Murray, Emma Jones and the park gardener, Huxley. It is known that Neale and Murray received \$1,000 each and that the others were paid something, probably not much less.

LIFE ON THE GATINEAU sanction and assistance were given by the Government to Mr. Errington for the procure-

Gossip of all Sorts-A. Chat with Lumber-men-How They Live and Work-The Orops, Etc. ment of the edict. The parties Interrogated are fending to the very best of their ability, for anything approaching to an alliance

A Montreal Post reporter found himself between the Pope and the Queen would be regarded in English circles as something anogging comfortably along in a stagecoach on utterably, awful. Meanwhile the general impression is that Mr. Errington has been sided out of the Secret Service Fund, and a highway which bordered the Gatineau river. This river is about 450 miles long; and lumbering operations are extensively carried on that the Foreign Secretary has acknowledged on its upper tributaries. An average of his efforts in a private letter on official paper. The manifesto has fallen flat." Some daring spirits have proposed to boycott the Holy twelve large logs per minute were gliding noiselessly by, and the swift current is said to have taken marked timber to Ottaws, all the way from the Father; but the more general view taken is that special pains have been taken to misin-form both him and his associates, and that, Desert in twenty-eight hours.; On the opposite side of the road from the broad and when Iroland speaks out in her turn and puts picturesque Gatineau were fortile fists running her side of the case, the terms of the decree will be modified. And if not, it does not up to the foot of a range of small hills, from half a mile to three miles off, on an average. much matter, for the Parnell fund grows The plains were splendidly cultivated, and on apace. On the other hand, the English are the surface of the

BIOH, LIGHT BOIL

ssy that it comes too late to be of any good scarcely a pebble was visible. It was differeffect ; that when matters were at their worst ent with the hills, which showed great masses some benefit might have resulted, but that of rock and occasionally very steep cliffs. now the storm is over, the harbor reached, Our reporter was quietly admiring the they give no thanks to the man who might have helped them in their hour of need-and the foot of a series of grand cascades for which the river is famous, when he soon became interested in the conversation of his Holloway's Pills.-Wrongs made Bight.-Every day that any bodily suffering is perfellow passengers. "I once shot those rapids," said one. "We ware coming down with ' the mitted to continue renders it more certain to drive' and Billy McDonald asked for volunbecome chronic or dangerous, Holloway's teers to assist him through with a large bark purifying, cooling, and strengthening Pills are well, adapted for any irregularity of the human body, and should be taken when the cance. He was one of the most fearless drivers on the river and had been through the cascades before. On this occasion he stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid, or the brain muddled. With this medicine every had considerable difficulty in getting a crew, and at the last moment I was persuaded to join in, more invalid can cure himself, and those who are as ballast than anything else. I was stowed weak and infirm through imparfact digestion carefully away at the bottom of the bark, and may make themselves strong and stout by Holloway's excelient Pills. A few doses of when it had been shoved off I wanted to reach land sgain, but it was too lats. The them mitigate the most painful symptoms next few minutes, when we were being caused by undigested locd, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal, and

TCSED THROUGH THE FOAM,

brought a dreadful experience, the worst I bave ever had. Every moment I expected would be the last, and when the cance reached the shore, half full of water, I was the most thoroughly scared chap in Oanada."

" Do you see that little black cross by the roadside," somewhat brusquely pursued the speaker, whom our reporter afterwards found was the foreman of a lumbar camp, returning to his home, " that marks the

ORATE OF THREE DRIVERS

of lumber who were lost while attending to a spring drive. Their bodies were caught in the boom' some days after, and they were buried without further ceremony. There are several graves at most of the cascados. A few have crosses or palings to mark the spot, others are simply mounds, known only to lumberers."

"How did you enjoy life in the woods?" "There is no better and health'er work in the world, and the pay is good."

"I may add," remarked the Cardinal, " that "Are the men treated well by the weal hy the Holy Father said to me :- 'In the matter lumber kings ?" "I can't complain myself. of the letter of the Propaganda it would be well to make it clear to all Catholics that | They supply us with the Holy See neither has acted nor will act

GOOD FJOD.

Plenty of the best new bread, good pork and beans and also potatoes. Most of the shantles this winter were also furnished with fine beef.'

"What do the shanty men earn ?" "A good man may make \$28 a month besides his board which is always furnished, and in the bush there is no opportunity to spend money except in

"You did not, then," I asked, "authorize

The village of Wright, on the river, is the scene of the Father Faure trouble. His successor; Father Gay, is a capable and energetic priest, under whose care the church is flourishing.

A BURLESQUE ON JUSTICE. AN INCIDENT IN ONE OF THE THIALS OF THE IN-

VINCIBLES. A Belfast correspondent writing to the New York Star says : I was present at some of the trials, and from what I saw and the news paper reports it seemed that the prisoners should have been more pomponsly and accur ately convicted. As it was, they simply had not a show. Everything was sgainst them and the Crown officials had it all their own way. 'Mind, I don't question the guilt of the accused, but they should have been done to death with more circumstance and attention to detail. The terror would have been far more impressive to their comrades. As it was, any decent New York lawyer would have secured a new trial in every case. and I'm not at all sure that a good man could not have struck out all the testimony save that of the approvers. One pretty bad msgnificent panorams when the stage reached incident was when the Grown witness on cross-examination gave an answer entirely different from that given by him on a previous trial. The Judge saw fit to descend from the bench to the witness-box and inform the jury as matter of fact what the witness had testified to before. Such an incident, which passed unobalienged by the counsel

> ducted. The above incident occurred at the trial of Joseph Mullet on the 20th of May. Bobert Farrell was on the witness-stand; and was cross-examined by the prisoner, who had no counsel. I clip the following report from the Northern Whig.

> for the defence, shows how the cases were con-

Did you take an cath before Mr. Ourran? Y 68. Did you break it ? Yes.

Why ? I swore falsely before Mr. Curran to save you and myself.

You perjured yourself? Well, I did, 1 suppose. You swore contrary to what you swear

here? Yes. Prisoner-Would you swear falsely again

If it was necessary for your safety? It was for your safety as well that I swore falcely. Never mind that. Would you do the same again? Certainly I would.

His Lordship—The prisoner asked you would you take a false oath again. I do not think you understand the question. Would you take a false oath again? Certainly not, my Lord.

His Lordship (to the jury)-I think it right to state this is not the answer the witness gave on a former occasion, when he stated he did not know what he would do until the occasion would arise.

One is really surprized that the same Justice O'Brien, in the carly stage of the same trial, first asked the prisoner why he declined to plead, and then shut his month when he desired to give his reasons.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsis and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Uarter's Little Liver Pills immediately

140 6

NOT THAT SOBT OF A MAN.

after dinner. Don't forget this.

MRS. FULLIVAN GIVES THE PEGILIST & GOOD CHABACTER AND DENIES THAT HE ABUSES HER.

is no opportunity to spend moncy except in liquer. I know one man who drew 22 months pay the other day, and he only had \$18 odd coming to him; liquor bills did away with the rost. That man will bave to stay in the bush all summer, where, however, there is plenty of work of one kind or another, as reach lumber concern has soveral large model farms for raising live stock and provisions." "Are many lumberers so given to dissipa-tion and so improvident?" "i know lots of them who will not have money encugh to have be and not a source and a store a source in the source source and so improvident?" "i know lots of them who will not have money encugh to have be and not a source and a store as source in the bush all summer. A secon as source i the source source and so improvident?" "i know lots of them who will not have a scon as source in the source source and so improvident?" "i know lots of them who will not have a scon as source in this source and source and so improvident?" "i know lots of them who will not have a money encugh to the source in the source and source never scolded nor abused main any way, and I think it is outrageous to publish the storles I have seen in some of the New York and Bos on papers. Tals is not the first time he has been assailed by means of falle reports, and I can so-count for it cally on the interry that he has of-fended some one who adopts this method of re-taliation. I certainly do not look like a person who was shockingly beaten a few days ago, and my husband does not act like a man who has run away, as he is now at home and has been there since Monday. "On Friday he went to Providence ou busi-ness, and if anybedy has any business with him he can be found at home to day or to-make a complaint against him in Conrt. I would simply pack my trunks, order a car-riage, and go to my bors to Providence This matter has worried me very much. I don't know what my friends in Picvidence will think of the reports" Mars. Sullivan looked and talked like a wo-man who feil that he husbaud had been ma-ligned without cause and who desired to clear his reputation from the charge of unanniness. I think it is ontrageous to publish the stories I his reputation from the charge of unmanifess, as well as to prove that sho would not tolerate ill-treatment.

SCOTCH NEWS

1111

The body of Captain Coull, of the schooner Hops," of Montrose, who was one of three men drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Leith Roads about two months ago, was picked up on the beach at Kingswood, a mile east of Burnt Island, on Saturday moru-

ing. STOCKING & STREAM AT KILBYTH .- The interesting operation of putting young fish into the principal stream flowing into the Banton young iry, to the number of 15,000, were put into the stream at Colzium policies, the rest dence of Mr. James King of Levenholm, who kindly granted the Loch was socomplished on Monday. The put the fish in.

LETHAM (FORFAR) FEEING-MARKET .- The half-yearly feeing market was largely at. tended. The weather was dull and some rain fell, but on the whole the day was fair. A good many transactions were effected at the following average rates :- Foremen, £16 to £18; second-men, £13 to £15; halfilns, £8 to £11; and women (who were very scarce), netic Medicine because we are assured that £6 to £10-all for the half-year.

GIBL KILLED AT GORDON, BEBWICKSHIBE .sad accident occurred at Gordon on Saturday by which a girl named Maggie Lindsay daughter of Adam Lindsay, surfaceman, Gordon, lost her life. Along with some other girls, she was sitting on the axletree of one of some lime waggons which were being drawn by a traction engine from the railway

station to Coldcrooks. When near Gordon Cottage the girl either fell from the seat or was coming off when somehow the tell in front of the waggon wheels, which, passing over the body, instantly crushed her to death.

Bailway Station on Tuesday morning. Mr. until he returned. This caution he disregarded, for he was in the act of crossing the line when the 9,45 a m. express from Liverpool to Blackburn approached. The driver blew the whistle and applied the brake, but deceased took no heed, and the train caught him, killing him instantly.

THE OLYDE SHIPBUILDING TRADE FOR MAY.

During the month of May the Civde shipbuilding trade has been characterized by a considerable amount of activity in the later stages of ship construction. The output No family or traveller in such places, elculd from the stocks has been substantial, 30 yessels of an aggregate tonnage of 35,854 tons having been put into the water by the various firms on the river. The vessels hunched comprised 19 screw stramers, 3 yechts, 2 sailing ships, 1 paddle steamer, 1 baique, 1 barquentine, a tug, a pilot brig and a hopper dredger. That the amount of completed work is large, and bears favorable comparison with the figures for the corresponding period of previous years, will be seen from the following statistics :- in May, 1882, the relurns amounted to 31,438 tone; in May, 1881, to 37,622 tons; in May, 1880, servants, 21,717 trade assistants, 10 31 col-to 16,650 tons; in May, 1879, to 21 500 tons; disreard sallors, 133,637 professionals, 155, in May, 1878, to 20,000; in May, 1877, to 14,700 tors; in May, 1876, to 19,550 tons; in May, 1875, to 18,400 tons; and in May, 1874, to 17,100 tone. The amount of work on hand is large, and is sufficient to keep all departments busy for some time to come. In the lower reaches of the river inquiries are numerous, but in the Glasgow district a

was six months ago.

A GREAT INSTITUTION. surgeons of the International Th

MUSIC AT A HANGING. ELEART STEPHENSON ATTENDED TO THE GALLOWS

T. L. C. C.

BENA BRASS BAND.

LAURENCEVILLE, Gs., June 11.-Elbert M. Stephenson, a married man, made love to his uncle's. widow, and after his overtures had beet repeateely rejected, he shot her. 'The wounded woman lived fifty tix days, although four bullets had been discharged into her body below the heart. Today Stephenson was hanged for the

'orime. . His wife refused to visit him, and alto declined to take charge of bis body after dence of Mr. James King of Levenholm, who visited to talk this morning. Two ministers kindly granted the committee permission to visited his cell at 11 clock today, and remained with him till he was conveyed to the gallows. The execution was public and about 5,000 people were present. Stephenson made no confession. The Labrenceville brass band was present, and at the request of Stephenson played "Golden Slippers" and other popular site.

WE CONTRACTED to insert Mack's Mag. the firm was composed of reliable and honorable gentlemen, and also, because the medicine was recommended to be all and more than the advertisement claimed, We are informed by druggists that it is the best selling article they have, and that it gives satisfaction to their customers. See advertisement in spother column. Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nolson.

FEANOE DISPLEASED WITH ITALY.

London, June 12 .- The French papers talk bitterly of the alliance between Itsiy and Germany sid are angry at the treatment which Count Von Moltke received during his recent tour, of whose military purpose there irightful accident happened at the Ormskirk oan no long r beany possible doubt. Their Railway Station on Tuesday morning. Mr. allusions to Lodi, Marengo, Solietino and John Mawdsley, of North Moor Lane, Halsall, the other battles, in which France farmer, aged 70, went to the station at Orms, kirk with a load of potatoes. The goods in-spector went to secure a waggon to put them "We resled the independence of a in, and told deceased to remain on the pler people by our courage and generosity. We now see a Prutsian Marshal giving advice ngainst us to our allies of jesterday, studying the roads which I-ad to our country and counting the chances of success of susrmy which would gladly pay Germany's debt of the past to us in caunon balls." This suggests the tone of the whole press and the feeling of the people, whose natred of Ger. many increases rather than decreases, while they do not know what next to fear nom their neighbor.

be without it, for use as a preventive, and ready for s y emergency. It is critain, harmless, and the beet anti melarial medieato.

The number of savings banks in France! 541, which have besides 794 brancher. They comprise about 3,500,000 depositors, or whom 2,500,000 pcss:ss sums below 500!., 360,000 f.om 5001, to 800f., 250,000 from 8(0) to 1,0001, and 290,000 above 1,000f. The stare of Faris in these depositors is 500,550, of whom 120.161 are workmon, 55,963 domestic

CONSUMPTION CUBED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent curs for consumption, Bronchilis Ostarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, sleo a positive and radical curefor slight lull seems to have set in, and the booking of new orders is not so active as it Nervous Debility an i all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in then ands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering felicwa Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve ring, I will send free of charge hamsasafi 15-13 00%

The Government has taken care to keep secret, sa far as possible, these details, and the destinations of the informers have also been kept secret, so that it is said that some of the emigrants did not know to what destination they were bound until after they had go: to ass.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Overwork.

DR. G. W. COLLINS, Tipton, Ind., says "I used it in nervous debility brought on by overwork in warm weather, with good remilia.⁵⁴

KELLY'S INNOCENCE.

CABEY THE INFORMER COURTING HIS FATE.

Drams, June 14 .- The excitement caused in Dublin by Saturday's execution at Kilmainham has not yet died out, and the opinion gains in numbers and strength hourly that the alibl pleaded for Kelly in his trials was proved, and that the jarors who were recusht on two of these trials were amply sustained by the evidence in their conscientions refusal to convict. It matters nothing for Kelly no w save for his reputation and the consolation to his family and friends, but it matters much to the government and the prosecuting counsel for the unparalleled indecent desire to ruch things to a conviction.

Mr. James Jarey ceems bent on courting his fate. Perhaps he sepires to the honors of martyrdom for his devotion to the interests of the Crown and Government of Great Britain, or, botter still, an atonement for his treachery to those whom, even on his own showing, he had seduced into orime and then betrayed to their death doom. If he persists in his resolve, he is more than likely, in sither case, to have his aspirations gratified. No one knows botter than this infamous scoundrei that Dublin is on uncorgenial olime for fellows of his class and obstacter, and people here to-day hardly know what to make of it when told that, notwithstanding the directions of the Government that the Careys should leave Ireland. they-father and son and brother persist in besving the worst-and that worst, or best as the case may be, is sure to come some day. It is said that the Careys are now residing in the suburbs of the city, under police protecsion. Well, Kilmainham Prison is in the auburbs, and there they can have all the police protection they want; but it is very douttful if they are at large in any part, contra or suburb; of Dublin.

WHO PAYS EBBINGTON'S BILLS?

DUBLUS, June 13 .- The question of the day is, "Who pays Errington's bills ?" This gentleman is the Catholio member for Long-ford, and some months ago he went to Rome in some unofficial, unaccredited," informal affairs in general at the Vatican. Now he opposition are very anxions to know what South of Ireland.

AMATEUR DIPLOMECY.

I may add as a curisus corollary of this remark of the Cardinal that this alternoon while I was at the Propaganga palace, in an anteroom with a Canadian bishop and one or two other ecclesissical dignataries, Mr. Errington was announced and walked in, dressed no longer in the free and easy summer suit which he affected in the days of his grandeur, whon visiting all persons of leaser importance than the Pope and Cardinal Jacobini, but in a ceremonious black locking gorment, and his dejection was not decreased when the representative of the Herald was asked into the Propaganda sanctuary before

Mr. Errington was lingering in the hope of being allowed a farowell audience with the Pope, which, I hear from an ecclesiastic high in authority at the Vatican, the Pops has rejused to grant him. He has taken his departure. The general impression hore is that this enterprising amateur diplomatiet, who confesses that he knows so little about dip. lomacy, will now cense to be a factor in the Vatican question.

AMBRICAN ARCHBISEOPE.

Having thanked the Cordinal for his more than courtesy, I asked him whether it was true that the American Archoishops had been summoned to Rome. The Cardinal replied, Yes, but on no political business, and on been discussing."

THE QUIBINAL.

I asked His Eminence whother there is any truth in the reports of a resumption of friend. ly intercourse with the Quirinal? "That." said the Cardinal, "is a question which should be put to Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State."

Hore the Cardinal walked with me to the door saying, "All I can say is that I know of no intercouise whatever at precent existing between the Vatican and the Quirinal."

The American Archolahops are expected at Rome in November. They will probably stay at the American College.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Files, roaches, ante, bed-bugs, rate, mice, lophers, ohlpmunks, cleared out by "Bough, on Rais," 15c.

THE COBE EXHIBITION.

DUBLIN, June 13,-It would seem as if the Oork Exhibition, which opens on the 3rd of Jaly, was going to be a great success. The Directors have been very wise in many ways, avoiding any connection with the political parties of the country. Thus Lord Bandon, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, will preside at the opsning, COUDTY, and he is very popular with all. The proceedings have, so far, been quiet, but effective. The buildings, which have cost \$45,000, are well advanced, and the demand for space the crops are well advanced. nnimated. The North of Ireland, which refused to exhibit at the Jublin show, will be are likely to pierce the district, which lections of art objects are being obtained and concerts are being arranged, so that the procapacity, with the object of representing Irish | jectors of the scheme have every reason to expect a triumph. Indeed, some extra attracgets the oredit of the late manifesto, and the tion was needed to attract tourists to the real. Both propose to run as far North as

leave the bush this summer. As scon as some are paid they drift to the nearest villago tavern or perhaps on to Ottawa and the earnings of a whole winter are dissipated in a few nights. Of course there are exceptions. I saw one saving young fellow take \$130 ont of the 'concern' he worked for; the only article he indulged in all winter was tobacco.

"How many years on an average do men stay in the lumber camps?" " It all depends on circumstances. Some men work at h until they are grey-headed. I know a tumber of old men who have worked in one 'concern' all their lives. They

OUGHT TO BE PENSIONED.

There are three big 'concerns' on the river-Gilmour's, Hamilton's and Hail's, besides several smaller firms, but the Hamilton people are the only once who have been decent enough to ponsion their voternos." "Hus there been an increase in the cut

the past sesson ?"

"No, the number taken out will about equal that of the two previous years. They are sawing them up preity quick. I heard that Gilmour's mills up the river here are using good. I only took two bottles and I would 2,500 logs daily, which I suspect is more than they are getting out of the bush above."

THE RODIES

on the river are peculiar. Pointing to an inlet full of floating logs, the driver of the nothing having connection with what we have stage, who is an old lumbar driver, said :-"When I was driving we never thought of disturbing the logs in that eddy. and I have seen it so jammed with them that you could simost take a team across. The logs collect there all day long and do not begin to work out before sundown. Not one is left in the morning. Bome chauge occurs in the water at night and this runs them out." The same authority told our reporter a tall story about flies. He said the festive morguitos were small potatoes" compared with the big black fly of the Gatineau bush. Horses, he averred, could not stand the pests without being smeared all over with pork fat and some tarry substance, and the man had to wear veils or cover the exposed parts of their bodies with the same stuff. Horses very often rushed down to the nearest river or lake and swam about in the waters merely to escape for awhile from the common tormentors. The only thing real

"BABD ON TES FLIES"

was a good thunder storm, which generally did away with them for several days. For over one hundred miles from Oltawa the banks of the Gatineau are dotted with slavery, Mr. Bright said : I believe the next splendid farms and there are occasional large villages.

THE LAST FEED was sown early last week and in many places wheat, pess, oats, ecc., are two to three inches high, and no complaints are uttored of any crop. Al the Desort and forty miles above it the crops are well advanced.

represented at that forthcoming. Loan col. despite its very, unpromissing name, is wonderfully fertile., One is the Oltswa and Gatineau Valley road, and the other, Father Labelle's line, which is a continuation of the road connecting St. Jerome with Mont-Hudson's Bay.

HAYR-VILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1880. I am glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters and never took anything that did me as much not take S100 for the good they did me recommend them to my patiente, and got the best results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M.D.

JOHN BEIGHT ON AMERICA.

LONDEN, June 13.-John Bright delivered an address at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, yesterday, before an audience of over 2 000 percone. More than 150 addresses of congratulation from various Liberal Associations were presented to him, amid great onthusiasm. Mr. Bright, in his speech, reviewed the events enormous advautages conferred on the constry by the repeal of the Corn Laws. Referring to America, he said : -" Permit me to address word to the artisan classes of the United States I am no enemy of the United State. I fought her battle in this country (cheere); then, almost as if born on her soil. I believe nearing its solution. In the great Republic an extraordinary condition of things exists. No country of any age ever experienced or dreamed of an actual aurplus revenue of £30. high protection party. The Government do race.'

not well know what to do with it. After an elequent allusion to the war which aboliahed election for President will be fought on free trade lines. The great people of the United States will declare it to by the thought of every American citizen to put his money in the world's cheapest market."

A book sgent named Joe Smyrk, Was put out and hurt by a jark, Ho says as a cure, St. Jacobs Oll is sure, At all times to get in its work.

A lightning rod man in St. Paul, From a house had a serious fall, Though battered and bruised, He said, when he u ed St. Jacobs Oll-"it simply beats all," and Lung Institute, operating from their dif-terent offices, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Mich., French or English, with fail directions for and Winnipeg, Man., are treating more pre- preparing and using. Sent by mail of al tients suffering from Consumption, Brouchitis, dressing with stamp, naming this paper, T Lurynygitis, Pheryngitie, Athma, Caturh A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.

use of cold lobalations conveyed to the monastory at Wuizburg.

reliable reference. Address International Throat and Lung

Institute, 173 Church Street, Toronto.

13 Phillip's Square, Montreal, P.Q., 81 Lufayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., or 106 Alexender street, Winnipeg, Man,

BANQUET TO SENATOR JONES IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, June 12. - The bauquet to United States Senator Charles W. Jones of Florida, was one of the most elaborate sifairs of a personal character in many yours. All the Irish leaders were present, and there was a great deal of enthusiasm, Senator Jones saying that his reception was most unexpectedly generous. Mr. Paraell presided at the bacquet, coming from London for that purpose. Among the of the last fifty years, and laid stress on the guests were the Lord Mayor of Dublic, Mr. Sexton, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Biggar and other members of Parliament. During the alter-dinner addresses the Senator's carser as an Irish-American was highly lauded, and compliments were paid to his intellectual ability, his force I sympathizs with her as much now as I did | of character and his sagacious statesmanship. To the toast to the Obsirman, Mr. Parneli the question in the United States between a made a folicitous reply, speaking freely of the protective and a simply revenue tariff is relations of Ireland to the United Status and the kind and generous treatment and sympathy which had been given to him and to the Irish cause. The toast to the United States was to "the refuge of the oppressed 000 000 sterling. This fact is fatal to the of our land and the protector of the Irish

FOLLOWING THE SUN IN ITS COURSE. Since 1868 the sun and moon in their

courses have not been more accurate to the calculation than the Grand Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, which have occurred on the second Tuesday of each month at pron in New Orleans. The next (the 158th) event will-take place on the 10th day of July, when \$265,500 will be distribut. ed by Gen'ls G. T. B-suregard of Louisians, and John A. Early, of Vs. Any Information cap be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La Papality averages and

The grave of Charles Lee, first Attorney. of the United States, is located two miles from Warrenton, Va., and, as a matter of course, has been for nearly a century uncared for and i pegiected.

A minuscript Life of St. Patrick, in Lath has been discovered in the Royal [Abrary] Brussels. It formerly belonged to an Ir



LAVIOLETTE & NELSON



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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

(Continued from Third Page.) MISSIONS OF LABRADOR. To the Benefactors of the Prefecture Apos-

tolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Next year, if God and his friends will it, could be bought-two acres from the church, and quite close to the piece of ground where we shall build the convent-a nicely finished house with outbuildings; it is for sale. We could settle there three nuns, who would keep our school No. 1 until the new convent is ready for them. For these costly buildings our people would furnish the wood for frames and the stones for foundations, also, gratis, labor from November to March. Would Canadian generosity, so admirable to day towards the negroes of Africa, refuse some mites to us, Canadian priests kept in dire exile by duty and obedience on those desolatated and distant coasts of Labrador, distant, but still within the boundaries of our own country? Shame on you, Canadian brethren, could you be all heart for African blacks and indifferent about those who, at all costs, even sacrificing their heart's blood and last breath of life, if required, bind themselves to civilizing and christianizing our own country's entrance! We want boards, planks, bricks, ironings, paint and money; that is evident, even glass not included. Our heart begs; our hand is stretched out with entire confidence. Ommis enim qui petit accipil.

I keep under my roof two boys, 13 years old ; my Vice Prefect subjects them to all the points of college regulations, preparing them to enter a Seminary, and they begin to study Latin next fall. If our hopes are realized they shall be the premises of our own clergy. Two ecclesiastics and two rhetoricians, besides three other young boys, have also offered and prepared themselves to be altogether ours, for, if I enjoy now the signal grace of being provided with holy priests, zealous and devoted, 1 must not forget that they are only lent to me, and that, in a few years, they will go back, ad propria. What a cruoifying position for me! I am then bound to prepare beforehand, and without delay, our own olergy, a clergy bound for life to the Prelec-ture Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some of our Samuels can make all their studies supported by their own family, but others can rely only on charity, and they might be the most useful to us. Plus IX. had his own poor in his palace, and that living charity showered incessant benedictions on the Pontiff. Pauperi porrige manum tuam, et perpiciatur propitiatio et benedictio tua, (Eccl. 7, 36). Spiritual conductor of hundred-fold blessings, and shall we not find some Seminary willing to use it in our favor. Petite et dabitur vobis. Oh, Jesus I abide by thy promise.

5. I wanted to acquire a true idea, and by myself, of the eastern part of this coast ; being the furthest from its pastor's it had a right to a preference in our solicitude. On the 10th of January I started for that expedition, and traveling night and day, as fast as I could walk, or dogs haul me; in less than two weeks 1 ran over 375 miles, close to Blanc Sabion : it is the same distance to travel over coming back, I need not repeat here with what fatigue, suffering and danger. I only mention that twice I broke the cometic (a dogsleigh) under me. During a day of extreme cold, head wind and along shore I fell through the ice into the water to my arm pits; I was alone, at a distance of 15 miles to the nearest house, my conductor coming far behind with his sick and exhausted dogs. How often, our dogs being overdone with fatigue (though I changed teams every day) we were forced to waik psin!ully, to help them! But so many holy souls were daily praying for us, so many powerful benedictions protected us, that I was neither hurt nor frozen; and after having spent six short and hurried hours with my dear miselonary, whom I had overtaken at the farthest end of his missions, I started imme. diately to come back. I was not altogether thawed and rested yet at home when they came from Nataskouan, asking me to go and and myself, we pass through these trials, and prepare for death a woman in great danger. I had 75 miles to travel over, abandoned to the mercy of dogs which could hardly drag their own carcass. God helping, it took but 44 hours to reach our journey's end; but our coming back was slow and perilous, over fresh undulating ice, but God kept us unscared and unscathed. But why make a show of my own trials! Are my missionaries on a bed of roses? Et glory. nunc non mihi contingut parcare anime meos in omni tempore tribulationis : non enim melior sum fratritus meis (I Mach. 13. 5). We have all accepted beforehand any coming trial, knowing that here tribulationes nes manent; and in the fulness of our heart we have said with St. Paul, " Sed et mori paratus sum propter nomen Domini Jesu ." The 120 miles of cosst west of Blanc Bablon deserve great compassion, being more than 150 miles distant from their missionary, enjoying his ministry but very seldom and en passant,-mixed with neighbors of adverse creed, without sermons and catechiems; deprived of schools, the best among them get disheartened and think about leaving : the rest live in complete indifference. To these 200 communicants a residing priest must be given without delay,---a priest fluent in English and Franch, robust and active, and sure to meet abundance of tribulations; but he will renovate the face of that earth, doing what is impossible to an itinerant missionary. Even must we say that Catholic faith is imperiled, for there also reside three ministers, and Protestants are more numerous and richer than Catholics. I have also to look after the 50 families settled and dispersed on Anticosti Island, without any residing priest, without any possible communication with the rest of the world during seven months of the year; no time must be lost to provide thems also with a reaiding pastor. Besides, more than eight chapels must be built in various places, and provided with everything,-linen, sacred vestments, and sacred vases; and not less than ten stations where the missionary says Mass, and where there is not even an altar stone. "I have been obliged," writes to me the missionary of Bethseamits, to carry on my shoulders an altar stone weighing 30 lbs. for 75 miles." Three portable chapels (we mean a trunk used by missionaries contain. ing linen, vestments and sacred vases required for Mass, even missal, cards and alta: stone) which men could easily carry on their shoulders, even in bad roads, must be provided and are sorely wanted. How, also, could I give a just idea of the martyrdom ondured by the missionaries of Bethsfamite, Maypoint and Natashouan? The first has traveled over 482 miles in his winter mission alone, after having run over .304 miles in visiting shantles ; he lays a par-Mcular stress on a certain portage across -wcods, 57 miles long, where their only night shelter was a kind of hut through which spassed freely wird and snow. The other missionaries are in the same predicament, tasts the sime miseries, and have also to .) travel over, inoredible distances. Not to be " forced to blush before such heroism, I kept - OUAD, 18 miles distant from here. It contains "26 families, besides three families in places James Aimstrong, of North Sidney, N.S., seized him and dragged him on board the on p. t. Shipments to New York have been 15 miles beyond. I re-opened there a school to be shipping master for that port, vice steamship. When he was on deck he fought large. Linseed oil is somewhat steadler on which gives complete satisfaction. Such is a Michael Tracy, deceased., mark fills [111] and kicked like a madman. It took at least account of stronger prices in England. Cot

faint sketch of our missionaries' laborious life in the Prefecture Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; such a life is more painful HABD ON THE POOR ENGLISH LA. than death Itself. Misericordias Domini quia non sumus consumpti.

Towards the north line are the three Indian nations of the Montagnais, the Nascapis and the Esquimaux. The Montagnais come at a distance of 240, 300 and 350 miles and more to meet the zealous Oblate Fathers at Mingan and Maskinaro.' These indefatigable apostles have also, by dint of incredible fatigue, reached the haunts of the Nascapis, at the height of lands. They have also evangelized the Esquimaux in the neighborhood of Angava, close to Hudson's Bay. But it is impossible to complete the evangelization of these Indians; if residences are not established where will the missionaries be settled and fixed ?--one at Esquimaux Bay for the Nascapis, and one at Angova Bay for the Esquimanx. We must have more at heart the evangelization of these tribes than that of the African negroes; and since those Africans have found grace and favor in your sight,-Oatholics of this Province of Quebec, -will not God prepare to our petitions a mest consoling and favorable answer!

There is, besides, a coast of 900 miles long, all inhabited by handfuls of fishermen scattered a small distance from one another, from Esquimaux Bay to Cape Shedley, the northeast point of Labrador. Never has any Oatholic priest overrun these parts, inhabited wholly, they say, by Protestants, but it is likely that there are among them some Catho. lics or descendants of Oatholics. In summer that coast swarms with thousands of fishermen coming from Newfoundland. Then they are over head and ears in fish; they think only about fish and fishing. Let missionaries come then, non andiantur vocas corum. When the fishing season is over the Newfoundlanders go away, and those that remain behind for winter are quite busyless. What incredible good would a missionary do passing, then, through all these places, preaching everywhere, opportune im. portune in omni patientia et doctrina ! That apostolic expedition would be extremely expensive, painful and dangerous. It is im. possible to risk there now any of my missionaries, but if the holy congregation of the Propaganda wills it, after informations taken, I shall myself go there with pleasure. Happy would I be to serve as an instrument of salvation to so many souls, habitantibus in regione martis ! Who knows, if God would not then move the heart of some generous and wealthy Canadian, making him share with us the immense merits of such an un. dertaking in giving us the means to accomplish it! because, supporting a missionary is a sure way to share his labors and merits. All these wants require a speedy solution; it is religion itself which wants to penetrate into those tracts inhabited indeed, but not sanctified yet.

6. My parish furnishes me with the bare necessities of life, as parish priest, but as of the electors of the Province. It is Prefect Apostolic I am crushed under numer. a fine record for a public man to ous and heavy expenses, and to face them 1 have been, like Mr. Costigan, the rehave no fixed and sure revenue. In a country of isolated missions like this, inhabited by poor fishermen, regular contributions are out of the question. God inspired me to raise the tariff of Low Masses to 50 cents, and to keep 20 cents on each for a fund destined to meet most of my expenses as prefect, though that resource is very slender. But, at this high rate, shall we have, --my missionaries and I,-a sufficient number of masses? Here again, I turn with an entire confidence towards you, generous couls of my country, and 1 say: Come and help us in that way alec. Not only shall we promptly and with gratitude acquit your intentions, but you will also share the metits of all the holy works which that fund of the prefecture shall enable us to previde and finish. What a happiness the Labrador shores! As for my coadjutors sooner or later, in one way or the other, we shall be out of them; but the good we intend to do shall remain; the religious establish-ments we want to erect here shall be the firm pillars of religion, and ceaseless sources of benefits; and you, our dear benefactors for whom we now prey daily, shall be long ago in the house of your eternity, and your benefits shall continue yet to fructify here, and will entitle you to hundrediolds of merits and

LORD LANSDOWNE AS A JUDGE BOBEB, BUT SOFT ON BABBITS.

1

We have received a marked copy of the London Echo, England, in which the following interesting paragraph appears :

"There is a laborer in Wiltshire, now en gaged in discovering how to keep himself wife and five children on eight shillings and ninepence a week. The man had been earning ten shilling s week, and after having asked for a rise of a shilling he absented himself for a day to find another job. He went back to his work on Tuesday, but on the Wednesday morning his master said that he should summon him for absenting himself without notice. The Bench composed of Lord Lansdowne, Rev. F. Goddard, Major Heneage, Captain Wyndham, and Mr. H. Brown, awarded the farmer 55 damages and 53 costs. The same farmer also charged the same man with killing a rabbit. Fine 23 6d and 7s 6d costs, payable by instalments of 2s 6d a forthnight.

So Thomas Smart, the laborer in question, for the next sixteen weeks will have to keep himself, his wife, and his five children on the msgnificent sum of 8s 9d a week, or fifteenpence per head, a fraction over twopence day. Perhaps Thomas Smart's best way out of the difficulty would be to go to prison, and let the officials of the Union Workhouse show him how to keep his family on such a sum, if they can. At present Wiltshire paupers cost considerably more than twopence per diem.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

A short time since a number of his countrymen in the Province of Quebec forwarded to the Hon. John Costigan an address, in which they dwelt upon his services to his Irish fellow-citizens and co-religionists in Canada, and speaking of him as "a typical representative, in the largest sense of the word, of our religion, our native laud and our adopted country." When Mr. Costigan was raised to a place in Sir John A. Macdonald's Oabinet, just previous to the last election, his selection was received with the warmest approval by a very large sec-tion of the Irish people of the country, although old association with other leaders led some to oppose him. Even these were influenced much more by party than by personal considerations, for Mr. Costigan is one of those public men whose record has been such as to command universal esteem. The same solid and reliable qualities which made him a parliamentary force when a private member have enabled him to fill his Cabinet position with dignity and success. The departure of Mr. Anglin from the field of politics in New Brunswick has left him without any rival with equal claims upon the allegiance of a large and influential body a fine record for a public man to presentative of a constituency for twentytwo years in succession; and such a record indicates abilities and qualities which stand the wear of time and change. While Mr. Costigan has more than once received very warm expressions of approval from his countrymen and co-religionists, with whose interests he has been specially identified in Parliament, he has always shown a moderation and calm common sense in all his public acts and utterances, which have won for him the respect and confidence of all creeds and classes throughout the Dominion. We join with his Irish friends in the hope that he may long continue to employ his abilities in con-nection with the legislation and government of the country .- Fredericton Capital.

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.-A remarkable

pitcous manner. 1 wanted very much to in- 67 to 700; cod, Newfoundland 650 to 67 to; teriere and take him away from Fougeray, do Gaspe, 621c to 65e; do Halliax 621o; Linbut I knew he was a United States officer, and did not dare to."

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE

Tuesday, June 19. In spite of the Chicago panic, stocks in New York to-day were steady to firm. St. Paul and Manitobs rose from 1227 to 124. Canada Pacific sold at 63⁴/₂. The stock market this morning was mode-

rately active, and Gas and Pacific were firmer. The money market was easy and unchanged. Stock Sales-31 Montreal 198; 50 Ontario 111; 17 Merchants 123; 5 do 123 $\frac{1}{2}$; 250 Commerce 132 $\frac{1}{2}$; 150 Federal 159 $\frac{1}{2}$; 25 Pacific 63 $\frac{1}{2}$; 25 do 63 $\frac{3}{2}$; 50 do 63 $\frac{1}{2}$; 50 do 63 $\frac{3}{2}$; 60 Richellen 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; 200 Gas 178; 50 do 178 $\frac{1}{2}$; 575 do 178].

New York, 1 p. m.-Stocks firmer then New fork, 1 p. m. Sucks inder the declined, then higher and strong. Am Ex 89; C S $67\frac{1}{2}$; D & L $128\frac{1}{2}$; Erie $38\frac{1}{3}$; L S $112\frac{1}{3}$; MU $97\frac{1}{6}$; N P $52\frac{3}{4}$; N Y O $121\frac{3}{4}$; St P, 99; St P M & M 123; W U 873.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW --- WHOLESALE

MABKETS. The distribution of merchandise during the

week has shown very little variation in volume. We may say that some merchants are cautious enough to declare their intention to refrain from opening new accounts except on a cash basis, and these sell only to customers whose standing is beyond dispute. If even a fair crop is assured it is unquestionable that the masses of the people will be able to take large quantities of goods at the proper time, and in the event of a full harvest it is certain that the present quiet interval is merely the precursor of a period of marked activity.

GROCERIES-The sugar market has lacked the support given by the active demand last week, and is unquestionably weaker. Buyers seem to have been filled up with their recent purchases, and the demand is virtually stagnant, although some refiners report a good inquiry. A more esger offering is in order now that the market has lost backbone and values are a fraction off. Yellows are quoted at 64c to 84c, raws at 61c to 71c and Nova Scotia whites at 8c. Tea-The supply has been available to an extent sufficient to satisfy the wants of buyers, but on the whole the market is very quier with no pressure to realize. Most holders continue to proclaim a fair amount of confidence in the situation, the tone being fairly healthy on all grades despite the absence of sustaining demand of importance. A large transaction was understood to have been effected, but particulars were not ascertained. The first consignment of new tea via San Francisco is expected shortly. Syrup-About the usual small call from ordinary trade sources is experienced, and there is no change worthy of note in the general condition of the market. Values are fairly steady, 34c to 5c per 1b being refiners' prices. Fruize-The distribution has been made within a moderate compass at prices which for the most part show no alteration. Damand rules inactive, but the manner of the offering indicates no weakening. The stocks of raising are more than ample, and buyers are somewhat critical in giving orders. In the rest of the market no favors calculated to influence the general run of values have been granted. Figs are nominal. We quote : -Baisins, Valencia 5 to to 610; Filberts 61c to 810; Almonds 111c to 15c; Currants 54c to

eight sailors to hold him. All the time he ton seed and cod liver oil are quiet and was calling to me to help him in the most steady. We quote :-- Seal, steam, refined seed, boiled 600 to 630, do raw, 58 to 600; cod liver, \$1 66 to 700; cottonseed, best per wine gallon, 6710 to .700; do inferior 60c to 650. — PETROLEUM. — The market continues quiet and about steady. A moderate consumptive movement has taken place at former prices. The Petrolia figure is un-

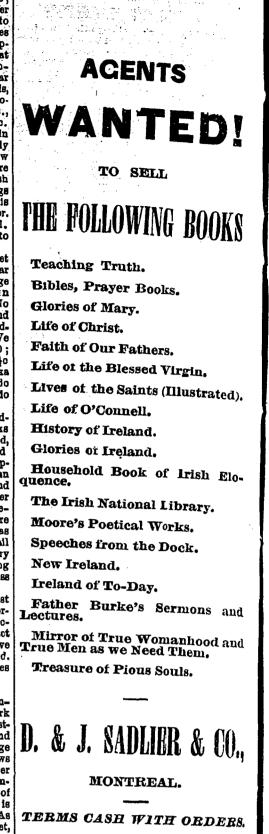
changed at 13c. Here we quote :-- Oar lote, 154c; broken, 16c; and single barrels, 170 to 180. A despatch from New York today quotes pstroleum firm; orude la bris., 730 to 730; refined, 730; cases, 920. FISH-The chief movement has been in British Columbia salmon, which sell fairly well at \$16 50 to 17 per brl., while a few barrels of North Shore brought \$18. There is no trout on the market now. Whitefish sold at \$5 per half-brl, and Labrador herrings at \$6 per brl. A small quantity of dry cod is yet on hand, but the quality is very poor. Prices are quoted ai \$6 to 6 25 per quintal. Mixed boneless fish is in fair request at 5c to 510 per lb.

SALT-The current feeling on the market is much the same as previously noted as far as the regular trade is concerned, but large forced sales of coarse factory filled have been made at lower prices for tens and elevens. No twelves are offered. Higgins' Eureka and Ashton's factory filled have moved out moderately well at the established rates. We quote :-- Coarse filled per bag, \$1 20 to 1 30 ; tens and elevens 47 to 500; halt bags 67 to to 700; quarters 400 to 42 to; Higgins' Eureka per sack, \$2 40; do half sack, \$1 20; do querters, 60c; Ashton's per sack, \$2 40; do quarters, 60c.

BIDES AND SKINS --- What with very firm advices from the sources of supply where stocks are much reduced and a fairly active demand the firmness in the hide market has expanded into positive strength with a distinctly upward tendency, sales having been made at an advance of to over last week's rates, and choice No. 1 cannot now be bought at under 94c. The statistical position here as elsewhere is entirely in sellers' favor, who are very firm in their views, but not unduly so, as too exalted ideas would needlessly curtail the demand. As it is tanners have a very narrow margin for profits to work on, bearing in mind the dull state and relative cheapness of leather.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers in most cases are busy working off fall orders : nevertheless, some complaints are made of inactivity, which have their source in the fact that the country stocks of spring goods have not been moved as rapidly as was anticipated On the whole trade is satisfactory and prices rule steady.

The provision market is dull and unchanged. We quote Western mess pork \$21 75 to 22, Canada short cut \$22 50, Western lard 131c to 14c, hams 14c to 15c and bacon 130 to 140. Butter-Very little change can be heard in the expression of views among the trade in reference to the butter market. There is a small inquiry for creamery on export account, but the movements of buyers generally seem to show that there is no disposition to go in at present prices. As a matter of fact, the market is very quiet, with only a moderate local business passing. We quote:-Oreamery, 21c to 22c; Town-ships, 19c to 21c; Western, 16c to 18c. Cheess-A more active movement progressed in cheese today, chiefly in the way of deliveries on sales made last week. 'On spot there was a fair volume of business at steady prices. We hear that a round lot was sold on Saturday at 10gc. We quote 10c to 10gc. The public cable was lower at 59s 6d. The 85 "Somerset," which sailed last week for Bristol, took out 1,021 boxes, bringing up the total shipments for the week to 25,233 60; Walnuts, Bordeaux 640 to 74c; Figs, boxes instead of 24,712 as was previously re-Elems 150 to 16c. Rice-Few buyers appear ported. Eggs-A dull and easy market for eggs at 165 per dozen about covers the facts. Ashes-There is a fair demand for pois, and prices keep steady at \$5 to \$5 15, as to tares. The flour market is only moderately active and we quote prices as follows :-- Superlor extre, per brl, \$4 95 to 5 00 ; extra superfine, \$4 80 to 4 85; spring extra, \$4 70 to 4 75 superfine, \$4 30 to 4 40 ; strong bakers' (Canadian), \$5 15 to 5 25 ; strong bakers' (American), \$6 25 to 6 75; fine, \$3 80 to 3 90; middlings, \$3 60 to 3 70; pollards, \$3 30 to 3 40 ; Ontario bags (medium), \$2 40 to 2 50 ; do spring extrs, \$2 30 to \$2 35 ; do superfine, \$2 25 to 2 30; city bags (delivered), \$3 10. Grain-In the present unsettled condition of affairs it is difficult to arrive at a correct line of quotations, and those given must be considered in that light. Other grains partake fully in the duliness of the leading cereal. We quote-No 2 Oanada red winter wheat \$1 15 to 1 16; No 2 white \$1 11 to 1 12; No 3 white \$107 to 108; No 2 spring \$113 to 1 14; peas 971c; oats 40c; rye 70c to 73c; and barley 55c to 65c. MONTBEAL HAY MARKET. Choice qualities are active and prices rule firm at \$11 50 to 12 00, while lower grades have a fair cale at \$9 to 11 00 per hundred bundles. Straw is steady at \$3 to 5 00 per hundred bundles.



June 20, 1883.

SUBLIME !

Satin Sublime makes a most stylish and dur-able dress. It is made of all pure silk and is fast taking the place of other satin faced silks.

THE MAKERS!

F. X. BOSEE, Preject Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Law-

rence. Ecquimaux Point, Labrador, May 20th, 1883.

OBITUARY.

Benedict Lapham, of Providence, R. I. State senator, a leading manufacturer and largely identified with public affairs, is dead.

Mr. Alex. Lemoine, notary, a well known and prominent citizen of Quebec, died on June 17th, sged 64, from the effect of eating pol. sonors beef purchased on a market.

James Washington Sheshan, one of the most widely known journalists of the west and for many years the leading editorial write of the Chicago Tribune, is dead, aged 59.

Levina Loughlin, of Bowmanville, was removed from the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto on Saturday by her father. The officials objected as she was in the last stages of consumption, but without avail. She was taken to the Union Station in a hack and died before she could be lifted out.

One of the Brothers of the Ohristian School mployed as professor at St. Rose, left that place in a small skiff, to go cut fishing, on Friday morning. Some time afterwards the boat was econ drifting down the river with napping? ne occupant, and a hat was seen floating at some distince behind. A search was at once instituted, and, aiter dragging the river for some time, the body was found. An inquest was held, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The body was taken to St, Leurent for interment.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has recently received as a pious tribute to Peter's Pence from five Catholics, not of Italian nationality, glits amounting to two million francs. It is an open secret that one, if not two, of these handsome offerings were from Boglish hands. One of these English Catholic offerings consisted of the magnificent sum of £20 000. These tributes it is stated, were all offered to His Holiness personally at private audiences. mained all the way over. Two sallors and Bat private tributes, however munificent, myself watched him constantly. He tried cannot supply the Vatican, since the Holy See has been despoiled of the States of the years old, and had always been well and Church, with the necessary means of car- strong." rying on the work of the Church throughout "This thing is an outrage," said Daniel the Catholic world. Hence the need of the Dougherty tonight. "Not a word was appeal, which is being prepared, to all the dropped to me that these extraordinary pro-Bishops of Ohristendom to awaken the consciences of the faithful as to the discharge of the important duty of contributing with renewed zeal to Peter's Pence.

case of forcible abduction occurred here this morning. Michael and Dennis Gormley sailed from Liverpool on May 3rd for this port, in the steamer British Princess. When three days out Dennis had an altercation with the steerage steward, and was seriously burt about the head by falling or being th.own against some part of the ship. He became delirious and maniacal. He attempted suicide by drowning. He believed that he was going to be killed. His first words on his arrival on the wharf were :--"Here's a sovereign. Give it to a priest for prayers in behalf of my soul, for I'm going to be killed." Many other proofs exist of the man's insanity on reaching Philadelphia. When the steamship company learned that Gormley's friends had secured counsel and that a prosecution would lie they undertook to return the injured man to Ireland. HIGHNANDED WORK.

This they have done under the statute which forbids the admission of insane persons or paupers and requires the steamship company bringing them to immediately return

them to the land whence they came. It would appear as if the United States Immigrant Commissioners had rendered valuable aid to the steamship company in the case. At all events, Gormley was taken out of the Blockley Insane Hispital shortly after daylight this morning and driven in a carriage to the steamship wharf, where he was dragged on board the "British Prince" and shipped to Ireland. This was done without the know-ledge of either his counsel, Daniel Dougherty, his brothers or of the Hibernian Society, which has been championing his case. The Hibernian Society, one of the strongest social organizations in the city, is exceedingly in-dignant, and will take the matter straight into the United States courts. A conference was held at Mr. Dougherty's office this after noon, and it was resolved to bring criminal prosscutions against every person connected with what was openly termed "the kid-

Officer Adams says that eight strong sailors cragged the madman on board the vessel amid the most pitcous tries for aid. This act was authorized by an inspector of the Immigration Commission without acquaint. ing the invalid's brother or his counsel.

Michael Gormiey said to night: "I am afraid my brother will never live to get home. We were steerage passengers on the "British Princess." We were out five days when my brother, while passing through the steerage mess room, took a potato out of a pan. The steward, Wm. Toylor, ran after him and pushed him down. My brother's head went crashing up against the iron bulkhead, and he fell insensible. That night he lost his mind, and so he rethree times to jump overboard. He was 25

ceedings were contemplated."

Officer Joseph Adams said: "I was on duty on the river front this morning, and saw an ambulance drive up to the depot. Three

men got out of it with Gormley. The three

lth fr willin mand is at best dull and uncertain with some doubt existing as to the maintenance of former values. Holders, however, have not offered better terms. We quote \$3 50 to \$3.60 as to quantity and quality. Spices-The supply continues to be offered with more or less care on a very quiet market, but holders rarely urge business. The total movement has been smaller compared with last week. P.ices are retained as when last given. We quote:-Pepper, White 250 to 260; Pepper, Black 14 to 163; Pepper, Shells 84c to 9]c; Ginger, Jamacia 18 to 21c; Cloves 18 to 24c; Nutmegs 55c to 80c; Pim into 101 to 11c. Molasses-On this market not much charge can be advised, though the feeling is firm enough. There is little demand, and holders are compelled to wait till the necessities of buyers force them into the market. When this development takes place prices can be accurately decided on, but in the meantime they are more or less nominal, but are quoted steady. Barbadoes are 500 to 51c ; Antigua, 48c; and Trinidad to arrive at 44c to 45c.

LEATHER .-- Receipts have every indication of keeping the market freely supplied, and there is enough overrun in some lines to be somewhat burdensome, but when once the demand gets fairly started it is expected the accumulation will be satisfactorily worked off. As yet there are no expressions of uneasiness over the outlook. Stocks of sole leather are large, ane demand limited. Black leather has a drazging market, and complaints of a light trade are numerous. The Boston market continues firm. Quotetions are as follows :- Spanish sole, No. 1, B. A, 25c to 26; do, No. 2, B.A, 23c to 24c; do, No. 3, 20c to 21c; China, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 220 to 23c; do No. 2, 200 to 21c; slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 46c to 48c; rough beling hide, 32c to 34c; haraese, 25c

to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c; do Scotch greined 36c to 38c; bull, 14c to 16kc; LUMBER .- Nearly all descriptions of lumber are in ample supply for the scope of the ontlets, and the market varies very little from the showing previously made. The prospects for a large export of deals are bright, and we hear of additional engagements, two versels being chartered this week at 678 6d made this week. They were-barque Wolfe, 940 tons, to River Platte at \$14 50 per 1000 feet, board measurement, and barque Peter Orerar, 628 tons at \$15 50 for the same voy-

age. We quote prices of lumber as follows : Pine, first quality per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd \$22 to 25; do shipping cu'is \$14 to 15 spruce pe M \$11 to 12 ; oak per M \$40 to 45 hard maple per M \$20 to 22; soft do \$16 basswood \$18 to 20; black walnut 1st and 2nd \$100 to 110; do 1st \$110 to 120 90 ; do culls \$60 to 65; hemlock per M \$9 to 10; cherry per M \$60 to 80; elm, soft, \$16 to 18; do rock \$25 to 30 ; cedar, round, per fost, 60 to 100 ;

do flat, 40 to 60. UILS .--- Cod oll has ruled weaker and lower on a subsiding demand and the market has lost all vestige of strength save the fact that stooks are light. A sale of 100[,] bris. was made

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. In consequence of a light supply of good The horses business has ruled very quiet. demand keeps active. Mr. J. H. Kimball manager of the Borse Exchange, Point St. Charles, reports sales of five horses at from

\$110 to \$120 each. A car load of good workers and drivers is expected at the Exchange tomorrow. At College street market the trade has been small.

MONTBEAL OATTLE MABKET.

The spot supply was light at Point St. Charles, but there were large receipts on pebbled, 121: to 16; splits, ordinary to through account for export to Europe. The choice, 22: to 25c; do usder juniors 16: to 19:. dismand from exporters was active and prices were strong, all the offerings being taken at 6 to 64c per ib. live weight as to quality. No shipping sheep have yet been received for this market. At Viger market good butchers' cattle were scarce and a fraction higher under a good demind at 63c for choice, and 6c to 62c for fair to good. Other grades sold well per standard to London. The first lumber at 520 to 53c for pretty fair cattle, and down charters for South America this season were to 43c for lean stock. Sheep were in good demand at from \$5 to \$10 each, and lambs at \$2 to \$4 50 as to quality. Live hogs are plentiful and weak at about 7c per lb.

The following were the exports of live stock from the port of Montreal during the past week :--

Sheep.

....

....

....

1110

176

255

To Per Cattle. Colina..... Glasgow.... 339 Quebec..... Liverpoool., 124 F. B. Lingham 232 Oorean..... Glasgow.... 387 F. R. Lingham 96 York Oity....London..... 254 5. S. J. McShane..... 76

Total 2,055

rers of the new Satin Sublin Silks are Messrs. Corriveau & Co., Montreal Silk Mills, Papineau Road, Montreal.

SPECIAL SALE.

Special sale of Satin Sublime and other makes of Dress Silk all next week at

S. CARELEY'S.

SILKS AND SATINS!

Ladies will please bear in mind that we have only this year's goods in steck all fresh and reasonable.

NEW SILKS!

NEW SATINS!

From Monday, the 18th of June, you will find at

S. CARSLEY'S The largest stock o!

NEW SILKS AND SATINS

ever imported to this city. We are now offering a large variety of new plain colored

CANADIAN SILKS

in all the leading shades at very low figures.

BROCADED SATIN, BROCADED SATIN.

Special line of new Brecaded Satins can be bought at S. CARSLEY'S in all the most desir-able shades at very low prices.

BLACK SILK,

BLACK SILK.

Go to B. CARSLEY'S if you want to buy good quality of new Black Silk at low figures.

ROYAL GROS GRAIN SILK.

ROYAL GROS GRAIN SILK.

New lot of Rich Royal Gros Grain Silk, in all the newest shades, can be bought at S. Carsley' Remember that S. Carsley's is the proper place to go for Silke, in all qualities and prices.



MONTREAL.

