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LORD LANSLOWNE.

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

WHY HE WAS SELECTED FOR HIS PREFERENCE TO "BUCKSHOT" FORSTER.

Horrible Stories of the Cruelty Perpetrated 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. Foster, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, and "Blackshot" Mr. Forster was the choice of two members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet at least. These are Sir Charles W. Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain, 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 said that it was intended as a sort of honorable banishment for him. Mr. Forster, as is well known, attributes 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 perfidious experiment to send him to the town where Darcy McGee 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 himself, 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 heart by constancy and worth. His wife is an Irish 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 LANSLOWNE ESTATES.
The Marquis of Lansdowne inherits a large landed property in Southwest Cork and Kerry, the ancient patrimony of the O'Sullivan-Kerry, which was confiscated by Sir William Petty, his maternal ancestor, a Cromwellian 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, and they have shot the agents of this Lansdowne and of his ancestors; the blood of his balliffs without number has bedewed the grassy slopes of Kerry. That the balliffs were nearly all of the O'Sullivan sept did not matter. The Lansdownes past and present retaliated. They rack-rented, they evicted, and they perpetrated the country. The most rigid, rigorous and merciless agents have been selected to do these things. The most hated man in the South of Ireland at the present time is Samuel Murray Husey and Townsend Trench, the agents of the Lansdowne estates. Their treatment of the tenantry has been characterized as infamous. This has been the verdict not only of Nasby (D. B. Locke), Radpath and William O'Brien, but of so conservative a man as Charles Russell, Liberal member of Parliament for Dandah, the leader of the English bar, who was sent specially to Ireland by Mr. Gladstone to report on the state of the tenantry. Mr. Russell published his experiences in the Dublin Freeman and London Daily Telegraph in a series of letters, which have been since published in book form.

In this volume it is stated how the Lansdowne family came to possession of their estate. In September 1654, Dr. Petty came to Ireland as Physician General to the English army. Until June, 1659, his salary was 20 shillings per day, and he had private practice. Within a few years he was owner of 50,000 acres in Kerry, and, as he states in his will, he had in Ireland "without the County of Kerry in land, reversions and remainders about £3,100 more." In the same document he quaintly adds that he dies "in the practice of such religious worship as I find established by the law of my country." This was the founder of the Lansdowne estates.

WHAT HE LEARNED.
"In the famine years," says Mr. Russell, "this estate was not only the scene of the most awful miseries that a wretched time, but it was also the place from which a large emigration took place under the auspices of the late Mr. Trench (the agent), who has left to this day bitter memories behind it." Many of those assisted emigrants, settled in Montreal. The majority of them died there in the hospital, or, during the voyage of the famine fever. Of those left behind many died of sheer hunger. Mr. Trench, the agent himself, published a book, called "Realities of Irish Life," in which he describes the condition of the people.
"At least 6,000 people must have died of starvation within the union of Kenmare (where is the Lansdowne estate). They died on the roads; they died in the fields; they died on the mountains and they died in

the glens; they died at the relief works and they died in their houses. So that whole streets or villages were left without an inhabitant. In little more than a year 3,500 papers left Kenmare for America, all free emigrants, without any ejcements having to be brought against them to enforce it, or the slightest pressure put upon them to go. Only some sixty papers remained in the (work) house, chargeable to the property of which I had care, and Lord Lansdowne's estates at length breathed freely."

EMIGRATING ONLY TO DIE.
Nothing need be added to this language. "Lord Lansdowne's estates at length breathed 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. Russell, "on the hillsides 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. Russell fails to mention that there was a Lansdowne ward in the Montreal workhouse also. But these were in the days of the predecessor 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 agent," says Mr. Russell, "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 funds 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 schoolmistress 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 Relief Committee 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 believe," 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 I 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 pithy 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 an ex-policeman with a pension of £48 a year."

THE "SILENT SYSTEM."
The rents have been raised 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 agree to pay or go. Among the other charges made by Mr. Russell against Lord Lansdowne 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 kiln, and pay at the rate of 2s 6d per barrel, when it is being sold elsewhere at 1s 3d; that the sons or daughters of tenants are not permitted to marry without permission of the landlord or agent under penalty of forfeiture 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. Russell. 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. Rent £55 6s. Valuation £33. Rent used to be £36. It was raised twenty years ago to £44 6s, and it was raised again five years ago to £55 6s. I drained about sixty acres of the land without getting a penny from the landlord. It was poor, barren land. I removed lots of rocks and stones. I built outbuildings myself and did not get a penny from the landlord. I asked for but did not get slates or timber. I was a hangover on the property 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 COURSE OF THE OFFICE."
Mr. Russell says: "Mr. McCutcheon, the Protestant rector of Kenmare (himself a sturdy Northerner), told me that when he succeeded to the incumbency of Kenmare, upon paying his first year's rent, he looked at his receipt, and to his surprise found it was dated a year back. He was thus made to appear not only to be owing a year's rent, but to be paying for a period, when he had been in occupation." He complained of this, and received for his complaint the assurance of Mr. Trench that it was the custom of the office. "The hanging year" is an institution of the estate. It gives the landlord complete power over the tenant, and one of whom could under any circumstances pay two years' rent at once. The tenants told

Mr. Russell that there was no remedy for this state of things but the "Tipperary remedy." What that is may be gathered from the following:

"I believe," said a Cahirovren man, "Mr. Gladstone is a good man; but what can he do against a whole House full of landlords? No, sir, the Tipperary boys did more for themselves in a short time than any Government has done in my time. When I was a boy Tipperary had the worst name for landlords 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 Irishman he is a man who has inherited the traditions of the most cruelly managed estate in all afflicted 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 Lansdowne and other Irish estates was undertaken at the special request of Mr. Gladstone. (Chicago Tribune.) GARRY OWEN.

IRISH AFFAIRS—IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

MR. HEALY TO CONTEST THE COUNTY MONAGHAN.

LONDON, June 12.—In the trial of the dynamite 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 policemen armed with revolvers ride beside. The streets are also cleared to allow of the rapid passage of the vehicle.

A man named Sweeney has been arrested at Queenstown charged with complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorris at Rathven, near Olanbar, Galway, on September 25th, 1880. Sweeney had taken passage for New York by the steamer which leaves Queenstown tomorrow. The prisoner recently left Oong, County Mayo, abruptly, and an enquiry into his disappearance was ordered under the Crimes Act.

LONDON, June 12.—This afternoon, Mr. Trevelyan stated that the body of Jur, the Dublin hotel keeper, whose death it was reported had been caused by poison, 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 Jur 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 giving 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 Ludlow street, Birmingham, 600 pounds of nitric acid and 700 pounds of sulphuric 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. Gladstone began his argument on behalf of Dr. Gallagher. He declared there was no occasion to defend the prisoner against the charge of levying war against the Government, as no evidence had been adduced showing that he was guilty of the offence. The Lord Chief Justice declared that if the prisoners agreed to destroy property of the Crown, to endanger life, or to intimidate the councillors of the Queen, they virtually levied war against the country. The counsel for the defence submitted that there was no case against Bernard Gallagher, who acted while under the influence of drink. It was proved that Mr. Galer introduced Ansburgh at the Charing Cross hotel as Gallagher in order that he might obtain a letter and telegram. In examining Inspector Melville, who was called as a witness to a conversation between them when the former was arrested, he called the inspector a liar because he denied that he had told him (Ansburgh) at the time. "You had better turn in for the night," said 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 Rossa, president of the school.

An Irish constable swore that Curtin lived at Fermoy, Ireland, under the name of Keat after he left America, and was connected with the Gallagher.

DUBLIN, June 13.—Poole, who is charged with the murder of Kenney in Saville Place, was arraigned this morning. The Government stated that they proposed to prove that the prisoner boasted that he killed Kenney; Poole was remanded to await the arrival of a witness from America.
Mr. Small (Parnellite) has been elected to Parliament for the County of Wexford, without opposition, in the place of Byrne (Home Rule) who resigned.
An enquiry into the murder of Lord Mountmorris has been in progress at Olanbar

during the past week. It is expected that a number of other arrests will be made of persons suspected of connection with the murder.

DUBLIN, June 14.—It is believed the police are cognizant of the fact that a society has been formed here for the purpose of "removing" the informers who testified at the late trials, particularly James Carey. The house in which the society held the meetings has been closely watched. A raid was made recently on a house where it was supposed a meeting was being held, but no arrests were effected.

Carey has been permitted to go out of Kilmahnam Jail occasionally of late, but this has been stopped, the police declining to hold themselves responsible for his safety.

New York, June 14.—A meeting of Irish ladies and gentlemen was held to-night, at which an appeal was issued to their co-nationalists for assistance for the relatives of those who lately died in Ireland'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 tariff in American politics. Its policy was no trade with England and protection for Ireland. He denied that he had ever been in any way connected with the skinning fund.

The statement is published here that Archbishop Feahan of the Catholic archdiocese, together with all the Archbishops in America, had been called to Rome by the Pope to consult with reference to the proposed Plenary Council 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 Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question of Mr. O'Donnell, member for Dugurragh, said the Government had taken no steps to ascertain the opinion of the Canadian people before nominating the Marquis of Lansdowne 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 Rulers.

LONDON, 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 obstruction in the House, saying that "obstructionists in alliance with the Irish rebels were doing their utmost to make it 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 House of Commons for North Leicestershire, made vacant by the death of Burcher (Conservative).

New York, June 17.—London specialis 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 Cabinet is forcing upon him, and which include universal suffrage, equal electoral districts and the payment of members of Parliament.

If the country rallies Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, it is said Mr. Gladstone will finally retire from public life.

LONDON, June 18.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote called attention to Mr. John Bright's speech at Birmingham, and declared that his statement which 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 "alliance" was capable of having a meaning given it that he 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 commented 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 disavowed connection with these disloyal societies in America, and declared their loyalty to the Crown he would withdraw the word rebel and apologize for having used it.

Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, member for Galway, also addressed the House. In the course of his speech he alluded to Bright's "wreaks 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 at Birmingham was not a breach of privilege. He (Mr. Gladstone) was sorry for the remarks that had just been made by Mr. O'Connor concerning Mr. Bright's declining years, and regretted the course taken by some members in regard to the Birmingham affair. As a matter of fact, he thought Mr. Bright's explanation was entirely satisfactory.
Sir Stafford Northcote's motion that the utterances be declared a breach of privilege was rejected by 151 yeas to 117 nays. The division was almost entirely party one in character, the Parnellites voting with the Conservatives in favor of the motion.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT CHILDREN PERISH.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH IN A STAIRWAY

PANIC AT VICTORIA HALL, SUNDERLAND.

Sad End of a Conjuror's Show.

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

LONDON, June 16.—A terrible calamity, involving 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 performance. The body of 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

ROSE 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 unfortunate, shows the terrible nature of the struggle. The ages of the one hundred and seventy-eight children known to have been killed ranged from four to fourteen years. The excitement in the town when the news of the disaster spread was terrific. 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

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

LATEST PARTICULARS.
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 audience was entering the hall. The janitor says the scene behind the gallery door was fearful. Some children were fixed tight in a heap and actually gasping for breath, so great was the pressure of the crowd behind them. The majority of the children in the hall were under twelve years of age. When the disaster happened, the janitor and his wife and several hastily 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 were rescued from the unfortunate sufferers found the work of removing the heap of crushed, crushed and suffocated bodies no easy task. Two hundred children were rescued from the pile who were practically unharmed. Many others were found in an unconscious condition, but of these a number were restored and immediately taken to their homes. Nearly all those who were regarded with a number whose wounds were regarded as fatal, were laid out 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 flagstones, a short distance from the bottom of the stairs, the dead bodies of seven children.

THE STAIRCASE.
from the gallery was a winding one. Both the audience 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 enacted at the door, and were not informed until Mr. Graham, the hall keeper, who was strolling near by the scene of the calamity, was attracted by the groans, and gave the alarm. Mr. Graham, who gave the alarm, was busy packing up his apparatus to depart, when a man rushed up and informed him of the dis-

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 victims, and without betraying any emotion began to scan the faces of the dead, recognizing the face of one of his children, the father pointing with his finger exclaiming: "That's one," passing on again he recognized another, and then a third. Staggering in a fit of agony he cried: "My God, all my family gone," and overwhelmed with grief, sank to the floor. In some houses there were five children 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 children who were not twenty yards from the door came pressing 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 of a bliss description. The faces 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 fall upon the bodies of dead children, and with loud wailing and weeping, clasp the unconscious forms in their arms, vainly endeavoring to note any sign of life. Many poor mothers swooned away at the first sight of the dead, while others were wild and almost violent in hysterical grief. After the moving of the dead from the hall today was the occasion 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 passageway very close, so in a short time after the catastrophe a stinking stench came from the pile of corpses at the main outlet of the hall.

ONE SAD INCIDENT.
was witnessed in the vicinity of the hall. A lad was sitting on a railing near Murton street crying. A passer by inquired if to the street cryer: "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 lying 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 died horrified from the distressing scene.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.
The rescuer's 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 dangerous to drag them out of the helpless mass, lest the effort would result in pulling off the limbs of the living children as well as unfastening the dead. They therefore proceeded steadily and systematically to lift off 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 obituaries in Sunderland to-day, and by many of the preachers in London, and prayers were offered for the parents and friends of the victims.

LATEST REPORTS.
tonight figure up 188 dead, and the gravest fears are felt that the number will yet be shown to have reached at least two hundred. The eagerness of the children to depart from the hall was caused by a desire to receive prizes 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 QUEEN.
The Private Secretary to the Queen telegraphed to the Mayor of Sunderland that Her Majesty directs him to state that she is terribly shocked at the awful calamity which occurred at Victoria Hall on Saturday, and her heart bleeds for the sufferings of the many bereaved parents. She prays God to support them in their terrible distress.

SUNDERLAND, June 18.—The excitement over the catastrophe in the Victoria Hall continues in intensity. Some children who escaped say the report spread through the gallery 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.

Several 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 ajar in order to facilitate the distribution of toys to the children as they left. A box containing the toys still stands near the door.

LONDON, June 19.—The number of deaths caused by the calamity in Sunderland has reached 197.

The average of land devoted to the cultivation of wheat in the United States has within the last year been extended from 15,000,000 to more than 36,000,000. In the year 1880 the States grew 60,000,000 quarters of wheat, of which 25,000,000 were exported.

EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER XX.

Having given their consent to Edith's engagement, the Yorkes immediately adopted Dick Rowan as their own. They were not people to be friendly by halves. Even Melicent was prompt, and when she saw with what pleased surprise she met her advances, she became still more amiable. Clara, who lived in a rare atmosphere, expressed more readily than could be expected her consent to Edith's choice. She was completely won by the almost boyish affection and respect with which he treated her husband, his first and only former friend in Boston, and by his fondness for her children.

Mrs. Yorke, by gliding by talking with her to study him, and know thoroughly what sort of man she had promised her niece, found herself growing affectionate toward him, and not only probing his mind; but unfolding her own. In after years she 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, asked 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 recollecting that he had related the story of his whole life to Edith's aunt, and spoken more freely to her of his early struggles and sufferings 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, holding out her 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 myself, 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."

"Yes," Mrs. Yorke said; and, recollecting her own early trials, thought that they had helped her to be more pious of life.

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

"He is not quite like us," Mrs. Yorke said, "but he is more natural and original, and is, altogether, a remarkable young man. Edith has reason to be proud of his home."

Mr. Yorke, refusing to be influenced by feminine raptures, was late to take the young man out of the house. In order to talk with him uninterrupted, he displayed the improvements he had made in the place, his smooth, now as hard as cement, his terraces, smooth, and green with turf and velvet fineness. There were vines here and there, disposed for effect, like drapery in an artist's studio, and many a flower which bloomed now for the first time under summer skies. They stopped at last beside a clover-pot, thick with 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 Boston," 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 October, I shall never wish to see the place again. There is no security here."

Dick leaned thoughtfully on the fence, and watched the bees come and go over the clover, and took off his hat to shake his hair loose in that fragrant air. "I think, sir, that Boston may be in the 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 subdued of itself, and 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."

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THREE SONGS.

Captain Cary had been three weeks in Seaton, and was to sail in two days for New York, where the Halcyon was to go. Dick Rowan 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 doesn't make a home, and all my people are dead. I'd half a mind to ask Rowan to take me as a passenger. He has a splendid ship."

They were all in the garden that last evening 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 regarding him. Carl stood near, listening to, but not joining in, the conversation. She compared the two young men. Their height, their form, were very nearly the same; but Carl had the proud and measured tread of one bred to the parlor and the promenade, Dick the free and springing step of the mountaineer. This was distinctive, yet each had moods like the other.

On the deck of his own ship, the sailor would look like a king; and the man of the world would bound as lightly up a steep, or vault as lightly over an obstacle, as though his life had been spent in athletic sports. Dick Rowan's eyes sparkled like the ripples of his own blue sea, and looked at people, not through them; Carl's careless glance could become piercing and keen as a two-edged blade. It was useless to compare them, the one as direct and transparent as a child, the other noble, indeed, yet subtle, as one aware of the world's ways, and guarded at every point.

"I must be very hard and cold," Edith thought, finding herself unmoved, in spite of her efforts. "Or, perhaps, it may be because 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 arrangements for a sail they were to have the next day.

"You had better wear dresses that willing will not hurt," Dick said; "for you will be likely to get a little sand water in your laps."

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

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

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

TO BE CONTINUED.

"BECOME SOUND AND WELL." R. V. FRENCH, M. D. Dear Sir—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly, THOMAS J. MATHIAS, Hatcher's Station, Ga.

A TRIP TO VALLEYFIELD.

Assiduous opening of the New Extension of the Montreal Cotton 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 mill. 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 Bay. The Dominion Government was called 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 interfere with the course of the mighty St. Lawrence, but the work at Valleyfield was necessary to insure a full head of water for the Beauharnois Canal. Five mills are now located at Valleyfield, all situated there by its water power. There is the Montreal Company's cotton mill, Buntin's large paper mill, Watli's woolen mill, a grist mill and a saw 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 reason 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 Cotton Company, about 120 Montrealers left the Bonaventure depot at 9 o'clock and arrived in Valleyfield about two hours afterwards, after a beautiful and diversified trip by rail and steamboat.

At the mill manager Whitaker received the following gentlemen:—Messrs B. Anderson, Bergeron, M. P., E. L. Bond, H. Barbeau, G. S. Brush, M. Cote, W. Glendinning, A. C. Clark, H. A. Cross, S. Cross, G. Cross, Beaugrand, J. B. A. Charlebois, B. B. Condon, J. P. O'Leary, A. M. Crombie, E. Charbon, B. Cowan, J. Donnelly, G. W. Craig, A. Gagnon, M. H. Gault, J. A. Gault, B. L. Gault, J. O. Gravel, J. A. Greene, E. K. Greene, F. O. Charbonneau, C. A. Geoffroy, B. Globensky, Galarsne, O. Garth, F. M. David, F. N. Henev, J. A. Henev, F. W. Henshaw, J. W. Howard, W. L. Haldimand, J. Hodgson, Geo. Hague, T. W. Howard, A. S. Ewing, S. H. Ewing, E. T. King, G. Lamothé, F. Leclaire, Laurent, Lamothé, A. de Martigny, J. F. McFarlane, O. H. Letourneau, J. Letourneau, F. S. Lyman, B. H. Leatham, New York, P. P. Martin, J. McDonald, O. Metcalfe, J. S. McLaughlin, Jas. Leslie, J. Cherrier, R. S. Oliver, G. W. Plote, J. Pringle, E. A. Parent, M. P. Ryan, A. Prevost, A. H. Plimssell, J. Dakers, A. H. Sims, A. Swan, A. Racine, J. Stirling, J. Stewart, D. Sweetapple, G. Simpson, B. R. Stevenson, W. Tatley, W. B. Thibaudaud, J. O. Villeneuve, J. White, J. H. Whitehead, Manager of the Hudson Mills; W. Wilson, Manager Kingston Cotton Mills; His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Aids Greton, Beauvolet, Mooney, and J. Black and O. Clackmeyer. Many regrets were expressed at the unavoidable absence of Mr. David Morrice, who was in Toronto.

The structure is built entirely of grey limestone and looks as substantial as a castle. The architectural effect is good. The three square towers reach high above the building and are intended to hold many tons of water each, not only for emergency, but for the daily use of the buildings. No expense has been spared to make the surroundings of the mill perfect as well as the mill itself. The 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. Thibaudaud, Vice President, His Worship Mayor Beaudry and Mr. George Hague, 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 hearty welcome to the guests. The mills which they had just seen were considered second to none in the United States, and their manager, Mr. Whitaker, was a man equal to any emergency. Much had been said and written about the trade being overdone, and though this might be true in some respects, his brother directors had been unanimous in their determination to increase the capacity of their mills in the assurance that a ready market would be found for all their goods, as new lines would be 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 be reached by importation. (Loud applause.)

Hon. J. B. Thibaudaud, 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 then proposed.

Mr. Whitaker replied briefly, thanking the assemblage for their reception of the toast, and mentioned some facts of interest in the conduct of the mills. There were but three holidays in the year, New Year's, Christmas and Dominion Day; and during six years there has not been a single interruption to business through any accident or other cause. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Grelier then rose to give the toast of the Mayor 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 villagers and operatives and the more cordial understanding of their relations to their employers. He concluded by giving the toast of the Mayor and Corporation of Montreal, to which.

His Worship J. L. Beaudry replied in a 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 mill had not been cast with which he would be shot. (Laughter and applause.) He rejoiced that their country now enjoyed the greatest liberty in the world, and that their people were among the most prosperous. He would ask them to drink to the "Bankers and Merchants of the Province."

Mr. Geo. Hague responded in a clear and happy speech. The great industry they had

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 of the back of it all, however, and had no doubt that the "Jolly god follows" which accompanied the toast was intended for the bankers, especially [laughter].

Mr. F. W. Henshaw also replied to the toast, but did not wholly agree with the last speaker; for he knew many who approached bankers more like Grand Moguls than Jolly God Follows (laughter and applause). He complimented the directors and shareholders of the Montreal Cotton Company, and expressed 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 followed 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.) He was followed by Mr. W. Glendinning, 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 Victoria Bridge begun and completed, and the world's commerce now come 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 applause.

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. E. 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 latter City there, had declared the French Canadian to be the foundation of New England's manufactures, and it was a great thing that this cotton mill and others at Cornwall, Hochelaga 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 toast in a forcible speech. He compared the present Government to a ship under full sail, in a clear channel with no rocks ahead, 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 toast of "Other Cotton Mills," to which

Mr. J. H. Whitehead, Manager of the Hudson Cotton Factory, responded. Though inclined to think no place like Hochelaga he could not but express the highest opinion of the Valleyfield Mills, and he was always ready to take notes from Mr. Whitaker's book. He was followed briefly by Messrs. J. P. O'Leary and J. Hodgson, after which Mr. J. Grelier 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 reason of their neatness and tasty appearance. At half-past five the return journey was commenced and Montreal reached shortly after eight o'clock.

EARLY RIVER.—It is easily proven that malarial fever, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

THE JAIL OF KILMAINHAM. A few 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. Magnan on the spot where the prison now stands, and called Kilmainham, or Magan's Church. On the ruins of this abbey Strongbow founded in 1174 a military monastery, whose priors were Peers of the Irish Parliament, and were often Lord Chancellors, Lord Justices, and sometimes even Lord Deputies of Ireland. The institution was more military than monastic, and though the vows of the dwellers in the monastery of the Kilmainham Templars only allowed them to fight the Saracens and Moors, they yet straddled a point to turn their swords against the Christian Irish. They did their work in the Holy Land too, however, making the first crusade with Baldwin and Tancred and William of Normandy. In the "Geronimo's Liberator" Tasso mentions the Kilmainham Knights, and from Fuller we hear that "all the consent of Europe in the Crusades would have made no music if the Irish harp had been wanting there." Hugh de Clabul was the first Prior, and Gerald, son of Marlow, Lord of Kerry, was the last Prior of the Kilmainham Templars. The parish of Kilmainham, with its 1200 acres, and the lands for miles around, formed the Kilmainham Templars' broad estate. They wanted the stag and the wild boar in the woods called the Ptoleix in later days, which then extended along the southern as well as the northern banks of the Liffey. The suburbs of Dublin on this side were formerly very woody. A Leinster King furnished very William II, from these woods the oak roof of Westminster Hall, in which, says Staufner, writing in the latest part of the sixteenth century, "no English timber webbed to this day." The Order of Kilmainham Templars was suppressed in Ireland by Edward I., in 1209, the Knights imprisoned in Dublin Castle, and their property made over to the 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 "mail with darts and spears to assist Henry V. at the siege of Rouen" and that they "did do their devot, as that none were more praised, nor did more damage to their enemies." In 1890, the Duke of Ormond built a new hospital on the site of the ancient priory, where old soldiers might and their days in religious repose. —Weekly Register.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Balaakho Plasters.

MISSIONS OF LABRADOR.

To the Benefactors of the Prefecture Apostolic 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 Quebec bless me; his assistants did multiply their prayers and devotions; five religious communities of the same city and their worthy chaplains did promise their prayers and joined in precious gifts; the faithful of St. Roch's and St. Patrick's generously assisted me; our Canadian Bishops encouraged and succored me; and the Bishop of Montreal, seconded by his Vicar-General, his Seminary and Bishops of Charity, spared no information, advice and help to insure the success of my difficult and painful mission. Oh, Lord, do richly reward so many benefactors, quorum nomina scripsit in libro vita.

It was understood 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 fulfil that promise, pro colatis donis gratias agens.

The St. Lawrence Steamers Company, through its worthy manager, Mr. Julien Chabot, granted free passage on its vessels to me and my priests and seminarists. Thanks to His Lordship of Rimouski's recommendation, Sir Hector Langevin favored me with a Federal steamer to bring me with my people and baggage from Gaspé to my present residence, a twenty-four hours' trip.

The 19th of October I landed at St. Peter of Esquimaux 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 rest, 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 flags and burning of powder.

2. Once settled, my first pastoral letter issued, my missionaries installed, twenty-two christenings performed here and twelve graves blessed, I caused school No. 2 to be immediately opened by a teacher whom I had brought over from Gaspé. 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, Cacouna, by Madam Justice Lamontagne 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 colored 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 Quebec Good Shepherd. My poor parishioners had never seen anything so beautiful; how many burning embraces of love were impressed 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 vestry is spacious and neat. The priests' house is comfortable, but with no ceiling whatever yet; that prevents me from keeping either a cow or poultry.

This parish was begun in 1857, by five Acadian families from Magdalen Islands; since that date many other families have joined them; also some who came from Quebec or its whereabouts. The increase has been incredible. Judge by this record in-

Table with 4 columns: Year, Families, Souls, cents. Rows for 1857, 1861, 1867, 1874, 1881, 1883.

not taking into account many families who left after staying some time. Out of these 196 families, two come directly from France, three from Jersey, four from Ireland, twenty five from Quebec, four from Magdalen Islands, and two are Montserratian Indians. There are also many Acadians who have been absent from March till October. They first leave, on their schooners, for seal hunting, then for cod fishing, and lastly for herring fishing. Women are the over-burden; besides, these women are naturally very industrious; almost every one of them can weave beautiful cloth, which they manufacture into petticoats and gowns for themselves and their girls, and clothes for their husbands and sons; besides they are beautiful knitters, making even large frocks much better than those bought at the store.

Cultivation is not advanced here, partly because good land is scarce, and partly for want of time on the part of the men. They grow, nevertheless, much summer cabbage and some potatoes, which they manure with seaweed. They resort to distant islands for hay. 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 mixed with the Esquimaux dogs, are sworn enemies of the sheep and poultry, which cannot be kept here, so that all the wool wanted must be bought at Quebec, likewise pork, beef, straw, butter, flour, &c. Since some years fishing has failed, general poverty is the consequence. It is doubly to be regretted because, being so very generous to their church and pastor, they would have soon enlarged their church (that is a pressing want) and erected all the needed out-buildings, but, besides fire-wood, all other building materials must be bought and at a great distance. A singular consolation for me is to witness their religious disposition. This parish numbers 603 communicants. Well, at all Saints we counted 234 communicants, and some besides each other day of November. At Midnight Mass 400 received the Blessed Eucharist; in February all made the Novena of St. Francis Xavier, and at Easter's solemn Mass there was a general communion of all the old and young men, starting soon after for seal hunting;—243 in number. Give any office in the day or evening, the church is always crowded; there is a numerous attendance also at the weekly masses and at catechism, and there is no distinction here in favor of the *devoto feminae* sex, because old and young men and boys fully equal the others in their eagerness for offices, in piety and reception of the sacrament. Unhappily, osteisms and chaplets are still wanted by many poor, *vestra abundantia illorum inopiam* supplent.

4. We have more than ten good choir-boys who would grow an old parish. Oh! now for an harmonium that the dear people would believe themselves in heaven, so delighted are they with the accompaniment of one fiddle. The choir boys are over 40 in number. I had to refuse others, who craved to go in; every nook was filled up. "We have two schools, but that we the means four

should be opened, because we count 308 children between five and sixteen years of age. Our School Commissioners were forced to pass a law forbidding any family to send more than two children each. Nowhere else must children have been turned out of their own school by a law made for that purpose. Antipodes to obligatory school; even under the rigor of that law, our school is crammed with 50 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 any intermission (exciting from the pulpit daily between the two schools of that point.) 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 another general and public competition in small and large ostiches; a nice reward will be given to any one answering faultlessly, the three hardest questions. Parents and teachers urge the children unceasingly, 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 gift in that line would bear precious fruit.

Concerning those two insufficient schools, I cannot accept nor bear such a state of things. No young children, alas! urgently ask for intellectual bread and cannot get it; their own school is closed to them. That they hate and systematically be condemned to ignorance—any sensible heart bleeds at that here thought. Besides, in many places of 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 prefecture, 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 sanctuary or the nursery. 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 power 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 ws

THE LONDON DYNAMITE TRIALS. Four of the Prisoners Found Guilty and Sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life.—The Police Escort Hissed by the Mob.—Strengthening the Military Guard.

LONDON, June 14.—The trial of the dynamite was resumed. The Court stated that it considered the evidence against Bernard Gallagher and Aneburgh was sufficient to be submitted to the jury. Justice Grove concurred in the decision, but without expressing an opinion as to the ultimate result, he thought there was grave doubt as to the sufficiency of the evidence against Aneburgh. Mr. Clarke, counsel for the defence, challenged the Crown to point to a single syllable of evidence, outside of that of the informer Lynch, which showed that the intention of the prisoners was to assail the authority of the Crown or overawe the Parliament. He declared that Bernard Gallagher's statement contained no evidence against anybody but himself. Whitehead expressed his desire to address the jury himself, and his counsel retired.

Clark maintained that Lynch's evidence was not the voluntary confession of an honest man, who had been inadvertently led into the plot. It was a calculated revelation increasing in scope as a necessity grew, 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 appealed to the jury to resist popular prejudice. His speech was most impressive.

Whitehead, speaking on his own behalf, said there was no evidence 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 of the same article made in England every year. The press exaggerated his case. He exhorted the jury to deal with it as impartially as they would with any other case.

Aneburgh declared he was as innocent as God Almighty of the charge preferred against him. He merely met Dr. Gallagher accidentally on the steamer "Partis," and again accidentally met him in the Strand.

LONDON, June 14.—In the trial of the dynamite Mr. B. Ward, Q.C., on behalf of Lynch, declared that his client had been innocently seeking work and had been innocently introduced to an old friend in Glasgow. Mr. Gallagher was engaged in a plot it was not likely that he would recommend a stranger to an intimate friend for connection with it. Clarke's acts could only be declared guilty on the assumption that a plot existed, but of this no proof had been adduced. Wilson announced that as far as he was concerned he left the case where it stood. Mr. Mathison, on behalf of Bernard Gallagher, argued that there was no case against his client, as he acted while under the influence of liquor. There was nothing suspicious in an elder brother, who was better off than a younger one, sending him money. He confidently asked for the discharge of the prisoner. Mr. Mathison admitted that Bernard had a general knowledge of the hostile designs of the dynamiters, but it must be remembered that he was a resident of Brooklyn and could not be judged by the same standard as an Englishman. It was a matter of common knowledge that plots existed in America for the manufacture of dynamite for use against England, almost with the connivance of the American Government. Messrs. Clark and Bowland protested against this language, and declared there was no proof such was the case. "Justice Brett" declared that counsel had no right to make such remarks. He said there

was no proof of the existence in America of plots or connivance thereto on the part of the Government of that country. The Chief Justice also rebuked Mr. Mathison. He said:—I think it is only due to our friendly relations with the Government of that country that you unreservedly withdraw your statement.

Mr. Mathison said he would gladly accede to the ruling of the court. The case for the defence was closed, and Sir Farrer Bessell, Solicitor-General, replied on the part of the prosecution. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge then began his charge to the jury. He said the case against Dr. Gallagher, Whitehead and Wilson was much stronger than against the others, and declared that the assertion that the nitro-glycerine found in their possession was intended for legitimate purposes was not credible. 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 Curtin, and a verdict of not guilty in the case of Aneburgh and Bernard Gallagher. The four men found guilty were then sentenced 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 Aneburgh. Whitehead, Wilson and Curtin each shook hands with Bernard Gallagher, and kissed Aneburgh fondly. The convicted were conveyed to Millbank Prison in a van. The mob hissed the police escort as it went. 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.

"Cuts."—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' Pain-Exterminator. 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 foothills will probably be greater than was anticipated.

NO TROUBLE TO SWALLOW. Dr. Hecox's "Pellista" (the original "Little Liver Pills") do not pain or griping. Care sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a vial. 140 ws

The average cost of every school-house in Illinois was \$1,338; in Ohio, \$1,800; in New York, \$2,584; in Tennessee, \$262; in Virginia, \$401; in North Carolina, \$130, and in South Carolina, \$47.

A LADY'S ENDORSEMENT. Madam E., the acknowledged 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 imparts 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 bill in 1878, 140,000,000 silver 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 108,000,000, lies in the Treasury. Coinage goes on at the rate of twenty-four millions a year. How much longer can this increase be carried on and still keep silver dollars at par is a question that will soon rise to plague the statesman and for the politician to trade on according to his interests.

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

THE LATTER TRIUMPHANT IN THE CONTEST.

Electricity is recognized as a powerful agent in modern medicine, and the great success which has attended the use of Briggs' Electric Oil has naturally created for its jealous enemies among the makers of medicines alleged to be cures for diseases of a similar nature to those which have been successfully treated by Briggs' Electric Oil. The most prominent and active among these enemies has been Messrs. Knorr & Lyman, makers of the "Electric Oil" of a medicine called "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil." The jealous persons sought to prevent us from using the word "electric" on our label, and they succeeded in getting the word "electric" from our label, being similar to the word "electric." It will be observed that the word "electric" means something, and it is used in connection with our oil because the use of it is a matter of electricity by a powerful battery, as set forth in the sworn evidence of the maker before the Grand Jury, and to the effect that the oil is put into "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil," and this in the face of the fact that our label is not a matter of electricity, but of a large number of formidable thunderbolts are radiating. The statement is also made that the oil is combined with electricity. The expense of this fraud upon the people was the grand result of the litigation, so far as the manufacturers of "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil" were concerned. It amounted to a trifling amount under the finger-nail of the makers of the oil, that they had been paying out on the public a medicine said to contain electricity which did not contain a particle of electricity. After being tried before the court, the proprietors of Briggs' Electric Oil having stated under oath that their oil was charged with electricity, the Grand Jury in the face of the facts bearing the word "electric," and showing the device of the five cell battery with which the oil is charged in the hands of the maker, and to the effect that "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil" stands before the people, its claim to be what it is having been vindicated by the Canadian High Court of Chancery.

QUERY?

The question is often asked: Can fluids be charged with electricity? And if so, will they retain it? We find by experience that all or nearly all mineral, gum, and vegetable substances, in their crude state, are capable of receiving and retaining electricity, we also find that any electric fluid is a trifling amount under the hand of solution by chemical or other means. As for example, one of the most recent experiments when held in solution by chemical means, is capable of being charged with electricity, and so are all other electric fluids when held in solution by chemical means. We also find that rock sand and sand, containing no minerals, are not electric; but when mixed with certain substances, they are capable of being charged to any extent with electricity; but all mineral gums and vegetable oils are capable of being charged with and retaining electricity to a greater or less extent. Bone, blood, muscles and sinews are not composed of rock sand or glass, but of water and vegetable substances, and are naturally combined, rendering them capable of being acted upon by electricity. The system of man, as well as animals, is a capable of receiving and retaining electricity. It is a part of our being without which we could not exist. Briggs' Electric Oil contains an animal grease, rock sand or glass, and is highly charged with electricity; hence its great success in the treatment of diseases such as rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous diseases. It stimulates to action the muscles of the body, and all other organs, assists nature to overcome disease. The want of proper action of the liver and kidneys in the case of men and all other animals, is a common complaint. Electricity strengthens and acts on the liver and kidneys. It acts directly on the digestive and urinary organs, destroying or softening the obstructions of the urinary tract, and acting on the system of the body, which is dispersed through the system by the medium of the life fluid, the blood. 14 6



FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The medical 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 we can be cured. Hence where WARRNER'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 distressing disorders of women; for rheumatism, and physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and cheap concoctions sold by just as good. For Diabetes, ask for WARRNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Toronto, Ont., Rochester N. Y., London, Eng 14 6

Advertisement for N. H. Down's Elixir, a vegetable balsamic medicine for consumption, coughs, colds, whooping cough, and all lung diseases.

Advertisement for Health is Wealth, featuring Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for various ailments.

Advertisement for Consumption Can Be Cured, featuring Ontario Pulmonary Institute.

Advertisement for Ontario Pulmonary Institute, No. 125 Church Street, opposite the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, Ont., M.O.P.S.O.I.

Advertisement for Ontario Pulmonary Institute, featuring a list of ailments treated and a testimonial.

Advertisement for Fowler's File and Ebor Cure, a medicine for various ailments.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

JUNE, 1883. THURSDAY, 21—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor. FRIDAY, 22—St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, Virgin (May 27). St. Paulinus, Bishop and Confessor.

Mr. William O'Meara, of Sherrington, subscribed \$5 to the Irish Relief Fund.

During 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.

This present year has already been quite remarkable for the numerous calamities which have resulted in a frightful destruction of life and property.

Yesterday the election contest in Leval County resulted in the victory of Dr. Gaboury over Mr. Leblanc, the Ministerial candidate.

One of our most welcome exchanges, the Connecticut Catholic, has just entered on its eighth year of usefulness.

The Irish 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.

Mr. Parnell's influence over the constituencies of Ireland is by no means on the wane as some organs are inclined to profess.

The Royal Commission now examining into the condition of the farmers and tenants of Scotland have ascertained some curious facts.

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."

Some of the Castle officials started a story that certain obnoxious persons had been poisoned by the Invincibles.

The funds for the Farnell testimonial are rapidly reaching national dimensions.

The day after the release of Davitt, Healy and Quinn from Richmond jail, the cable man informed us that the Father of the Land League had so impressed the brilliant young member for Wexford during the period of their imprisonment with his views on the question of the nationalization of the land,

It is the intention of Sir Stafford Northcote to call John Bright to order for his speech at Birmingham.

The special correspondents who had been sent to Moscow by the large European journals to describe the fetes 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.

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unexpectedly characterized all the despatches relating to the series of celebrations in honor of the Autocrat of all the Russias.

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.

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.

THE REPORTER AND THE KING.

The New York Herald reporter, not satisfied with having interviewed the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, dropped in at the Quirinal and sent up his card to King Humbert of Italy.

His Majesty declared that he had the sincerest respect for the person of the Pope, and regretted deeply that a reconciliation between the Church and State in Italy seemed so far distant.

His Majesty next remarked that "when a people wished to diminish taxation it does not increase its expenditure."

THE HIGHLAND CROFTERS AND SCOTCH LANDLORDISM.

The Scotch crofters have not fared much better than the Irish peasants under the feudal system of landlordism.

CARDINAL SIMEONI AND THE CIRCULAR.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Herald has given to the world the results of an interview with Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the Propaganda, and author of the famous circular, which will completely turn the tables against those who had fondly nurtured the idea that the Holy Father was opposed to Irish agitation and to the Irish National League.

That does not look like an order to effect a severance between the clergy and the people. Pope Leo XIII. was also said to have gone completely over to England, and to have taken a stand against her oppressed subjects in Ireland.

Holy Father to attend public and political meetings and of voting thereat.

Thus, all along the line, do we find the work of misrepresentation and trickery by the English emissaries to Rome to be thoroughly upset.

ERRONEOUS CENSUS RETURNS.

This Dominion Government has failed miserably to give the country any kind of reliable statistics.

Our Canadian statisticians will gain an undeniable notoriety by admitting that "the part is greater than the whole."

Such statistics as these will work not only negative but positive harm, especially when the figures deal with the manufacturing and industrial interests and resources of the country.

to turn out \$7,400 worth of finished goods, making a profit of 688 per cent.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND PEASANT PROPRIETARY.

It is wonderful what changes time can work even among the landlords and Tories of the British Parliament.

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 coerced Government.

The Longueuil 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.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

Table listing names and amounts for the Parnell Testimonial Fund, including M. Mullin, W. T. Costigan, C. J. Doherty, etc.

To the Editor of the Post and True Witness: Dear Sir—Enclosed ten dollars for the Parnell Testimonial Fund.

Please insert this in your paper, five dollars by T. S. D. and five by P. B. Montreal, June 16, 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.

Yesterday morning, at St. Patrick's Church, was performed the marriage of Mr. Alex. C. Bannerman, youngest son of Mr. Bannerman, manufacturer, and Miss Mary Coward.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT AT ST. JOHNS. On Sunday afternoon a very sad drowning accident occurred at St. Johns, P.Q., by which an old man named Larive, belonging to Granby, lost his life and his son and grand-son, who were with him, narrowly escaped.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. A meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall.

PARNELL'S PORTRAIT.

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION TO THE PARNELL TESTIMONIAL BY MR. H. CAREY. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a handsome donation to the Parnell Testimonial Fund.

POINT OF PINE'S DISASTER.

A private despatch received this afternoon from Mr. T. H. Harkin, states that the body of Richard O'Brien, one of the victims of Point of Pine's disaster, was recovered at East Boston.

THE IRISH BELIEF FUND.

LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE IRISH BELIEF COMMITTEE. The Secretary of the Relief Committee has just received the following letter of acknowledgment from Archbishop Croke:

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 deem best to the relief of Irish distress.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE Y. I. L. & B. ASSOCIATION'S DONATION.

The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association having forwarded to the Right Reverend Michael Logis, Bishop of Raphoe, the sum of \$100, the Secretary has received the following acknowledgment:

LETTER KENNY, 4th June, 1883. DEAR SIR—I have received your very kind and generous letter regarding the munificent sum of \$100.

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

LETTER KENNY, 4th June, 1883. DEAR SIR—I have received your very kind and generous letter regarding the munificent sum of \$100.

CATABRE.

CATABRE.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price.

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. Jerome Parnell, in the chair.

TEACHERS WANTED to subscribe for our PUBLISHED JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States.

TORONTO VS SHAMROCK.

The Match on Saturday—A Well Fought Field—The Shamrocks Again Victorious. The match on Saturday between the Toronto and Shamrocks was one of the best contested games witnessed on the lacrosse field.

On the part of the Toronto amongst the most noticeable for the excellence of their play were W. Hubbell, "Black" Martin, J. Mills, J. Dymann and A. Stowe.

On the part of the Shamrocks, the old reliable, "Doby" Butler, Morton, Maguire, Creagan, Lally and Prior were as usual veritable giants in the fray.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

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.

A GOOD MOVE.

The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF" into the leading saloons of the city.

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THE SCOTCH GAELS OF CANADA.

We extract the following from a translation of an Irish article by Mr. T. O'Neill Russell in the Gaelic Union Journal, published by our New York contemporary, the Star.

We said something about the French of Canada 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."

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.

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 literature" is applied.

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 INTERVIEWED.

"THE CIRCULAR HAD NO POLITICAL AIM." STATEMENT OF THE PREFECT—THE HOLY FATHER EXPRESSES HIS BEST WISHES FOR IRELAND—WHY THE CIRCULAR WAS ISSUED.

New York, June 13.—The Herald's Rome correspondent had an interview with Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda. After obtaining the approval of the Pope the Cardinal made the following statements:

AS THE IRISH SUFFER. The Holy Father warmly expressed his best wishes for Ireland, and said: "I feel now and shall ever continue to feel the deepest sympathy with the Irish and their noble and 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."

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CARDINAL MANNING ON THE DECLINE OF OBSEQUIANITY.

In a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the arch-diocese of Westminster Cardinal Manning dwells on what he points out as the decline of Christianity in recent years.

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THE VICAR-APOSTOLIC OF CHINA.

New York, June 16.—For some time past his Grace Simao Voltaire, Bishop of Paltopolis and Vicar-Apostolic of China, has been stopping at the College of St. Francis Xavier, on Sixteenth street near Sixth avenue, this city.

Next to the French the Welsh have shown the warmest 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 from beginning to end.

There is no place in the world in which a linguist would have the same opportunities to learn languages as he would have in America. 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.

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THE ARCHBISHOPAL COUNCIL.

Franco, Ill. June 15.—Bishop Spaulding corroborates the statement that the archbishops of the United States have been commanded to assemble at Rome in October to arrange a programme for a plenary council to be held in America.

New York, June 15.—Mr. "Hokey," editor of the Catholic Review, speaking of the statement published that Pope Leo had demanded all the Archbishops in America, to Bona for a conference in regard to the proposed Plenary Council for this country, to consider a matter of church polity, said it was true.

CARDINAL JACOBI.

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

New York, June 14.—The Rome correspondent of the N. Y. Herald telegraphs the following:—This morning I was invited with an audience with Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State, in the Vatican, shortly before noon.

Cardinal 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 twinkling humor and intelligence.

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 asked the Cardinal whether the Vatican was satisfied with the Ecclesiastical bill just presented to the Landtag. His Eminence thought it a delicate question and was chary of expressing an opinion.

He said that the bill was doubtless a step toward the satisfaction 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 were repealed.

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sanction and assistance were given by the Government to Mr. Errington for the procurement of the edict. The parties interrogated are tending to the very best of their ability, for anything approaching to an alliance between the Pope and the Queen would be regarded in English circles as something utterly awful.

Holloway's Pills.—Wrong made Right.—Every day that you bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous.

CARDINAL SIMEONI ON THE LETTER OF THE PROPAGANDA.

The Remainer of the N. Y. "Herald" Inter-View—Errington in Disgrace—Unauthorized to Publish the Letter—Relations with the Quirinal—American Archbishops Called to Rome.

New York, June 14.—The following is the remainder of the interview held by the Rome correspondent of the N. Y. Herald with Cardinal Simeoni in regard to the famous Circular:—

"I may add," remarked the Cardinal, "that the Holy Father said to me:—In the matter of the letter of the Propaganda it would be well to make it clear to all Catholics that the Holy See neither has acted nor will act under the pressure of any foreign government whatever."

The Cardinal ending here, I inquired whether it was to be inferred from this that certain more or less diplomatic agents—Mr. Errington, for instance—had assumed imaginary importance in making it appear that they had been influential in bringing about the issue of the letter of the Propaganda?

The Cardinal replied:—"You may infer that as a matter of fact he has stated that he has not been influential in bringing about the issue of the letter of the Propaganda."

I may add as a curious corollary of this remark of the Cardinal that this afternoon while I was at the Propaganda palace, in an anteroom with a Canadian bishop and one or two other ecclesiastical dignitaries, Mr. Errington was announced and walked in, dressed no longer in the free and easy summer attire which he affected in the days of his grandeur, when visiting all persons of lesser importance than the Pope and Cardinal Jacobini, but in a ceremonious black looking garment, and his dejection was not decreased when the representatives of the Herald were asked into the Propaganda sanctuary before him.

Mr. Errington was lingering in the hope of being allowed a farwell audience with the Pope, who, I hear from an ecclesiastical high authority at the Vatican, the Pope has refused to grant him. He has taken his departure. The general impression here is that this enterprising amateur diplomatist, who confesses that he knows so little about diplomacy, will now cease to be a factor in the Vatican question.

Having thanked the Cardinal for his more than courtesy, I asked him whether it was true that the American Archbishops had been summoned to Rome. The Cardinal replied, "Yes, but on no political business, and on nothing having connection with what we have been discussing."

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

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

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

FLIES AND BUGS.—Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, loppers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 15c.

LIFE ON THE GATINEAU.

Gossip of all Sorts—A Chat with Lumbermen—How They Live and Work—The Camps, Etc.

A Montreal Post reporter found himself jogging comfortably along in a stagecoach on a highway which bordered the Gatineau river. This river is about 450 miles long, and lumbering operations are extensively carried on its upper tributaries.

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

A BURLIQUES ON JUSTICE.—An incident in one of the trials of the "Northern Star" was 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 newspaper reports it seemed that the prisoners should have been more pompously and accurately convicted."

The above incident occurred at the trial of Joseph Mullet on the 20th of May. Robert 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 Star.

Did you take an oath before Mr. Curran? Yes. Did you break it? Yes. Why? I swore falsely before Mr. Curran to save you and myself.

Prisoner—Would you swear falsely again if it was necessary for your safety? It was for your safety as well that I swore falsely. 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 surprised that the same Justice O'Brien, in the early stage of the same trial, first asked the prisoner why he declined to plead, and then shut his mouth when he desired to give his reasons.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this. 140 c.

NOT THAT SORT OF A MAN.—Mrs. Sullivan gives the following good characters and denies that she abuses her.

Boston, June 14.—Mrs. John L. Sullivan today took up the cudgels in her husband's behalf. She called at one of the newspaper offices and asked that she be permitted to personally deny the published statements.

She said she had been married to Mr. Sullivan two years, and during that time he had been a very kind husband and had never abused her in any way.

"Are many lumbermen given to dissipation and so improvident?" "I know lots of them who will not have money enough to leave the bush this summer. As soon as some are paid they drift to Ottawa and the nearest village tavern, or perhaps to a whole winter are dissipated in a few nights. Of course there are exceptions. I saw one saving young fellow take \$430 out 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 it until they are grey-headed. I know a number 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 Hall's, besides several smaller firms, but the Hamilton people are the only ones who have been decent enough to pension their veterans."

"Has there been an increase in the cut this past season?" "No, the number taken out will about equal that of the two previous years. They are sawing them up pretty quick. I heard that Gilmour's mills on the river here are using 2,500 logs daily, which I suspect is more than they are getting out of the bush above."

SCOTCH NEWS.

The body of Captain O'Neill, of the schooner "Hope," 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 morning.

STOCKING A STREAM AT KILVATH.—The interesting operation of putting young fish into the principal stream flowing into the Banon Loch, was accomplished on Monday. The young fry, to the number of 15,000, were put into the stream at Colston, policies, the residence of Mr. James King of Levenholm, who kindly granted the committee permission to put the fish in.

LETIMAN (FORBES) FEELING-MARKET.—The half-yearly feeling market was largely attended. 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; half-lads, £8 to £11; and women (who were very scarce), £6 to £10—all for the half-year.

GIRL KILLED AT GORDON, BRACKENRISH.—A sad accident occurred at Gordon on Saturday by which a girl named Maggie Lindsey, daughter of Adam Lindsey, brickmaker, Gordon, lost her life. Along with some other girls she was sitting on the extreme end of some line waggon which was being drawn by a traction engine from the railway station to Coldecrocks. When near Gordon Cottage the girl either fell from the seat or was coming off when somehow the tall in front of the waggon wheels, which, passing over the body, instantly crushed her to death.

SHOCKING DEATH ON THE RAILWAY.—A frightful accident happened at the Ormskirk Railway Station on Tuesday morning. Mr. John Mawdsley, of North Moor Lane, Halsall, farmer, aged 70, went to the station at Ormskirk with a load of potatoes. The goods inspector went to secure a waggon to put them in, and told deceased to remain on the pier until he returned. This caution he disregarded, for he was in the act of crossing the line when the 3.45 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 Clyde shipbuilding trade has been characterized by a considerable amount of activity in the later stages of ship construction. The output from the stocks has been substantial, 30 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 35,854 tons having been put into the water by the various firms on the river.

Ayer's Ague Cure should be the companion of all who reside or travel in malarial districts. No family or traveller in such places, should be without it, for as a preventive, and ready for its emergency, it is certain, harmless, and the best anti-malarial medicine.

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(Continued from Third Page.)

MISSIONS OF LABRADOR.

To the Benefactors of the Prefecture Apostolic 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 desolated 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. Omnis enim qui petit accipit.

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, I must not forget that they are only lent to me, and that, in a few years, they will go back, ad propria. What a crucifying position for me! I am then bound to prepare beforehand, and without delay, our own clergy, a clergy bound to life to the Prefecture Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some of our Seminals 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. Pius IX. had his own poor in his palace, and that living charity showered incessant benedictions on the Pontiff. Pauperum porrigere munus tuum, et peccatiur propitiatio et benedictio tua. (Ecol. 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 travelling night and day, as fast as I could walk, or dogs haul me; in less than two weeks I ran over 375 miles, close to Blanc Sablon: it is the same distance to travel over coming back, I need not repeat here with what fatigue, sufficing and danger. I only mention that twice I broke the *cometie* (dog-sleigh) 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 stock and exhausted dogs. How often, our dogs being overcome with fatigue (though I changed teams every day) I was forced to walk painfully, to help my dogs. How often, my soul was 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 missionary, whom I had overtaken at the farthest end of his missions, I started immediately to come back. I was not altogether thawed and rested yet at home when they came from Natashouan, asking me to go 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 unscathed and unscathed.

But why make a show of my own trials! Are my missionaries on a bed of roses? *Et nunc non mihi contingit parcaré animæ meos in omni tempore tribulationis; non enim melior sum fratribus meis* (I Mach. 13. 5). We have all accepted beforehand any coming trial, knowing that here tribulationes nos manent; and in the fulness of our heart we have said with St. Paul, *Sei et mortis paratus sum propter nomen Domini Jesu.*

The 120 miles of coast west of Blanc Sablon 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 catechisms; deprived of schools, the best among them got disheartened and think about leaving; the rest live in complete indifference. For these 200 communities a residing priest must be given without delay—a priest fluent in English and French, 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 ruder 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 them also with a residing pastor. Besides, more than eight chapels must be built in various places, and provided with everything,—linen, sacred vestments, and sacred vessels; 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 Bethesamite, to carry on my shoulders an altar-stone weighing 30 lbs. for 75 miles." Three portable chapels (we mean a trunk used by missionaries containing linen, vestments and sacred vessels required for Mass, even misal, cards and altar-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 endured by the missionaries of Bethesamite, Maypoint and Natashouan? The first has traveled over 482 miles in his winter mission alone, after having run over 304 miles in visiting stations; he lays a particular stress on a certain portage across woods, 87 miles long, where their only night-shelter is a kind of hut; through which spruce trees, wind and snow. The other missionaries, in the same predicament, taste the same miseries, and have also to travel over incredible distances. Not to be forced to blush before such heroism, I kept under my special care the mission of Bethesamite, 18 miles distant from here. It contains 26 families, besides three families in places 15 miles beyond. I re-opened there a school which gives complete satisfaction. Such is a

faint sketch of our missionaries' laborious life in the Prefecture Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; such a life is more painful than death itself. *Miserias Domini quis non sumis consumpsit.*

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 Miguan and Masinaro. These indefatigable apostles have also, by dint of incredible fatigue, resolved 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 Angava Bay for the Esquimaux. 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,—Catholics of this Province of Quebec,—will not God prepare to our petitions a most 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 north-east point of Labrador. Never has any Catholic priest overrun these parts, inhabited wholly, they say, by Protestants; but it is likely that there are among them some Catholics or descendants of Catholics. 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 *audiantur voces eorum*. 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 importune in omni patientia et doctrina!* That apostolic expedition would be extremely expensive, painful and dangerous. It is impossible to risk there now any of my missionaries, but if the holy congregation of the Propaganda will 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, *inhabitantibus in regione maris!* 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 undertaking 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 Prefect Apostolic I am crushed under numerous and heavy expenses, and to face them I have 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 leave,—my missionaries and I,—a sufficient number of masses? Here again, I turn with an entire confidence towards you, generous souls of my country, and I say: Come and help us in that way. Not only shall we promptly and with gratitude acquit your intentions, but you will also share the merits of all the holy works which that fund of the prefecture shall enable us to provide and finish. What a happiness also for you if, having included us in your last will, in return for that providence, a speedy deliverance would come to you from the Labrador shores! As for my coadjutors and myself, we pass through these trials, and 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 establishments 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 pray 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 hundreds of fold of merits and glory.

F. X. BOSSE, Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Esquimaux 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. Lemoiné, notary, a well known and prominent citizen of Quebec, died on June 17th, aged 64, from the effect of eating poisonous beef purchased on a market.

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

Lovina Loughlin, of Bowmansville, 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 cried before she could be lifted out.

One of the Brothers of the Christian School employed as professor at St. Rose, left that place in a small skiff, to go out fishing, on Friday morning. Some time afterwards the boat was seen drifting down the river with no occupant, and a hat was seen floating at some distance behind. A search was at once instituted, and, after 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. Laurent 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, gifts amounting to two million francs. It is an open secret that one, if not two, of these handsome offerings were from English 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. But private tributes, however munificent, cannot supply the Vatican, since the Holy See has been depopulated of the Station of the Church, with the necessary means of carrying on the work of the Church throughout the Catholic world. Hence the need of the appeal, which is being prepared, to the Bishops of Christendom to awaken the consciences of the faithful as to the discharge of the important duty of contributing with renewed zeal to Peter's Pence.

James Armstrong, of North Sidney, N.S., is to be shipping master for that port, vice Michael Tracey, deceased.

LORD LANSLOWNE AS A JUDGE

HARD ON THE POOR ENGLISH LABORER, BUT SOFT ON RABBITS.

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 engaged in discovering how to keep himself, wife and five children on eight shillings and ninepence a week. The man had been earning ten shillings a 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. E. Brown, awarded the farmer 5s damages and 5s costs. The same farmer also charged the same man with killing a rabbit. Fine 2s 6d and 7s 6d costs, payable by instalments of 2s 6d a fortnight.

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 magnificent sum of 8s 9d a week, or fifteenpence per head, a fraction over twopence a 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 land and our adopted country." When Mr. Costigan was raised to a place in Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet, just previous to the last election, his selection was received with the warmest approval by a very large section 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 to command universal esteem. The same noble and reliable qualities which made him a parliamentary favorite to a private member have enabled him to fill his public 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 of the electors of the Province. It is a fine record for a public man to have been, like Mr. Costigan, the representative of a constituency for twenty-two years in succession; and such a record indicates abilities and qualities which stand the test 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 especially 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 connection with the legislation and government of the country.—Fredericton Capital.

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—A remarkable 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 steamer steward, and was seriously hurt about the head by falling or being thrown against some part of the ship. He became delirious and maudlin. 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.

HIGHWAYMAN WORK.

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 Immigration Commissioners had rendered valuable aid to the steamship company in the case. At all events, Gormley was taken out of the blockley insane hospital shortly after daylight this morning and driven in a carriage to the steamer wharf, where he was dragged on board the "British Princess" and shipped to Ireland. This was done without the knowledge of either his counsel, Daniel Dougherty, his brothers or of the Irishman Society, which has been championing his case. The Irishman Society, one of the strongest social organizations in the city, is exceedingly indignant, and will take the matter straight into the United States courts. A conference was held at Mr. Dougherty's office this afternoon, and it was resolved to bring criminal prosecutions against every person connected with what was openly termed "the kidnapping."

Officer Adams says that eight strong sailors dragged the madman on board the vessel amid the most piteous cries for aid. This act was authorized by an inspector of the Immigration Commission without acquainting the invalid's brother or his counsel. Michael Gormley said to-night: "I am afraid my brother will never live to get home. We were stowage 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. Taylor, ran after him and pushed him down. My brother's head went crashing on against the iron bulkhead, and he fell insensible. That night he lost his mind, and so he remained all the way over. Two sailors and myself watched him constantly. He tried three times to jump overboard. He was 25 years old, and had always been well and strong."

"This thing is an outrage," said Daniel Dougherty tonight. "Not a word was dropped to me that these extraordinary proceedings were contemplated. Officer Joseph Adams said: 'I was on duty on the river from this morning, and saw an ambulance drive up to the depot. Three men got out of it with Gormley. The three seized him and dragged him on board the steamship. When he was on deck he fought and kicked like a madman. It took at least

eight sailors to hold him. All the time he was calling to me to help him in the most piteous manner. I wanted very much to interfere and take him away from Fougeray, but I knew he was a United States officer, and did not dare to."

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY, June 19. In spite of the Chicago panic, stocks in New York to-day were steady to firm. St. Paul and Manitoba rose from 122 3/4 to 124. Canada Pacific sold at 63 1/2.

The stock market this morning was moderately active, and Gas and Pacific were firmer. The money market was easy and unchanged. Stock Lists—31 Montreal 198; 50 Ontario 111; 17 Merchants 123; 5 do 123 1/2; 250 Commerce 132; 150 Federal 152; 25 Pacific 63; 25 do 63 1/2; 60 do 63 1/2; 50 do 63 1/2; 60 Bichellen 73 1/2; 200 Gas 178; 50 do 178 1/2; 675 do 178 1/2.

New York, I. p. m.—Stocks firmer then declined, then higher and strong. Am. Ex. 89; C. S. 67 1/2; D. & L. 123 1/2; Erie 38 1/2; L. S. 112 1/2; M. P. 52 1/2; N. Y. C. 121 1/2; St. P. 99; St. P. M. & M. 123; W. U. 87 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

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 eager offering is in order now that the market has lost backbone and values are a fraction off. Yellows are quoted at 6 3/4 to 8 1/4, raw at 6 1/4 to 7 1/4 and Nova Scotia whites at 8c. Tea.—The supply has been available to an extent sufficient to satisfy the wants of buyers, but 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 a 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, 3 1/2 to 5c per lb being refiners' prices. Fruits.—The distribution has been made within a moderate compass at prices which for the most part show no alteration. Demand rules inactive, but the manner of the offering indicates no weakening. The stocks of raisins 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: Raisins, Valencia 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Filberts 6 1/2 to 8 1/2; Almonds 1 1/2 to 1 5/8; Currants 5 1/2 to 6; Walnuts, Bordeaux 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; Figs, Elements 15c to 16c. Rice.—Few buyers appear willing to invest with freedom, and the demand 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 give small lots. The total movement has been smaller compared with last week. Prices are retained as when last given. We quote: Pepper, White 25c to 26c; Pepper, Black 14 1/2 to 15c; Pepper, Shells 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; Ginger, Jamaica 18c to 21c; Cloves 18 to 24; Nutmegs 55c to 80c; Pimento 10 1/2 to 11c. Molasses.—On this market not much change 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 50c 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, and demand limited. Black leather has a dragging market, and complaints of a light trade are numerous. The Boston market continues firm. Quotations are as follows:—Spanish sole, No. 1, B. A., 25c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A., 23c to 24c; do, No. 3, 20c to 21c; China, No. 1, 23c to 23c; do, No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do, No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 40c to 45c; rough bulling hide, 33c to 34c; harness, 25c to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c; do Scotch grained, 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled, 12c to 15c; splits, ordinary to choice, 22c to 25c; do under July 18c to 19c.

LUMBER.—Nearly all descriptions of lumber are in ample supply for the scope of the outlets, 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 vessels being chartered this week at 67 1/2 per standard to London. The first lumber chartered for South America this season were made this week. They were—barque Wolfe, 940 tons, to River Plate at \$14.50 per 1000 feet, board measurement, and barque Peter Orrer, 628 tons at \$15.50 for the same voyage. We quote prices of lumber as follows: Pine, first quality per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd \$22 to 25; do shipping cut is \$14 to 15; spruce per M \$11 to 12; oak per M \$40 to 45; hard maple per M \$30 to 32; soft do \$18 to \$20; do 20; black walnut 1st and 2nd \$100 to 110; do 1st \$110 to 120; do 2nd \$80 to 90; hemlock per M \$9 to 10; cherry per M \$20 to 25; elm, soft, \$18 to 18; do rock \$25 to 30; cedar, round, per foot, 6c to 10c; do flat, 4c to 8c.

Wool.—Wool oil has ruled weaker and lower on a subsiding demand and the market has lost all vestige of strength save the fact that stocks are light. A sale of 100,000 lbs. was made on p. t. Shipments to New York have been large. Lined oil is somewhat steadier on account of stronger prices in England. Cot-

ton seed and cod liver oil are quiet and steady. We quote:—Seal, steam, refined 67 1/2 to 70c; cod, Newfoundland 65c to 67 1/2c; do Gaspe, 64 1/2 to 65c; do Halifax 62 1/2c; Linned, boiled 60c to 63c; do raw, 58c to 60c; cod liver, \$1.66 to 70c; cottonseed, best per wine gallon, 67 1/2 to 70c; do inferior 60c to 65c.—FARINA.—The market continues quiet and about steady. A moderate consumptive movement has taken place at former prices. The Petrolia figure is unchanged at 13c. Here we quote:—Oat 10c to 15c; broken, 16c; and single barrels, 17c to 18c. A despatch from New York to-day quotes petroleum firm; crude in brls., 7 3/4 to 7 1/2; refined, 7 3/4 to 8c; cases, 9 3/4 to 10c. The chief movement has been in British Columbia salmon, which fell fairly well at \$1.60 to 17c per brl., while a few barrels of North Shore brought \$1.80. 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 at \$6 to 6.25 per quintal. Mixed boneless fish is in fair request at 5c to 5 1/2c 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 1/2 to 50c; half bag 67 1/2 to 70c; quarters 40c to 42 1/2c; Higgins' Eureka per sack, \$2.40; do half sack, \$1.20; do quarters, 60c; Ashton's per sack, \$2.40; do quarters, 60c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—What with very firm advances 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 3c over last week's rates, and choice No. 1 cannot now be bought at under 9 1/2c. 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 who 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 full 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 22c, Canada short cut \$22.50, Western lard 13 1/2 to 14c, hams 14c to 15c and bacon 13c to 14c. 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:—Creamery 21c to 22c; Townships, 19c to 21c; Western, 16c to 18c. Cheese.—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 10 1/2c. We quote 10c to 10 1/2c. The public cable was lower at 59 1/2c. The SS "Comerest," which sailed last week for Bristol, took out 1,021 boxes, bringing up the total shipments for the week to 25,233 boxes instead of 24,712 as was previously reported. Eggs.—A dull and easy market for eggs at 16c per dozen about covers the facts. Ashes.—There is a fair demand for pots, and prices keep steady at \$5 to \$5.15, as to tins. The flour market is only moderately active and we quote prices as follows:—Superior extra, 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' (Canada), \$5.15 to 5.25; strong bakers' (America), \$5.25 to 5.75; 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 extra, \$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 dullness of the leading cereal. We quote:—No 2 Canada red winter wheat, \$1.15 to 1.16; No 3 white \$1.11 to 1.12; No 3 white \$1.07 to 1.08; No 2 spring, \$1.13 to 1.14; peas 97 1/2c; oats 40c; rye 70c to 73c; and barley 55c to 65c.

MONTREAL BAY MARKET.

Choice qualities are active and prices rule firm at \$1.50 to \$2.00, while lower grades have a fair sale at 12c to 11c per hundred bundles. Straw is steady at \$3 to 5.00 per hundred bundles.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

In consequence of a light supply of good horses business has ruled very quiet. The demand keeps active. Mr. J. H. Kimball, manager of the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, reports sales of fine 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.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The spot supply was light at Point St. Charles, but there were large receipts on through account for export to Europe. The demand from exporters was active and prices were strong, all the offerings being taken at 6c to 6 1/2c per lb. 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 demand at 6 1/2c for choice, and 6c to 6 1/2c for fair to good. Other grades sold well at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c for pretty fair cattle, and down to 4 1/2c 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:—

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