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VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 44.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1887.

# PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

# LONGUEUIL'S NEW CHURCH.

The heavy rain which fell during a great part The heavy rain which fell during a great part of Thursday did not dampen the ardor of the netizens of Longueuil, who worked all day in the rain to complete the arrangements for the grand demonstration of the blessing of grand demonstration of the blessing of the new Cath lic Church of the locality. The weather having cleared by five o'clock, about 500 citizens, accompanied by the City Band, left the Jacques Cartier wharf an board the steamer Longueuit. On reaching Longueuil the excursionists were received with cheers by the many farmers who had gathered all along the long wharf carrying lighted torches, and were estorted to the City Hall, where a few minutes alterwards a monster torchlight proces-nision, composed of the farmers of Longueuil, Laprairie, St. Lumbert, St. Hubert, Boucher-vile, Varennes and Chambly, started through St. Charles street, returning by the river front to the City Hall where it dispersed. The route through which the procession passed was lined with otheres who cheered the processionists as to the City Hall where it dispersed. The route through which the procession passed was lined with citizens, who cheered the processionists as they passed along. The entire town of Lon-gueul was extensively decrated with beautiful gueul was extensively decrated with beautiful they passed along. The entire town of Lon-gueul was extensively decorated with beautiful Chinese lanterns. Three arches, bearing appro-priate inscriptions, had been erected at the lerry, Oity Hall, and opposite the new church. It may be safely said that everyone, from the porrest to the wealthiest farmer of the locality, had, according to his means, decorated his house or the street in front of his residence. The bon-fires and fireworks were remarkably fine, and produced a splendid effect. Among the many distinguished visitors who arrived in the even-their Lordships Archbishops Taché, of St. Boulface; Duhamel, of Ottawa; Bishop La-feche, of Three Rivers; McNierney, of Albany, N.Y., and Racine of Sherbrooke, besides His Lordship Archbishop Fabre and Bishop Cleary, who had arrived in the afternoon. The proceedings were brought to a close shortly after midnight, and the ex-cursionists reached their respective homes in the city about one o'clock this morning. the city about one o'clock this morning.

# THE CHURCH SOLEMNLY CONSECRATED.

THE CHURCH SOLEMNLY CONSECRATED. The proceedings in connection with the dedi-cating of Longueuil's new church was resumed at area o'clock Friday morning in the presence of a large congregation. His Grace Archbishop Fabre, assisted by the Rev. Messers. Dupras, of Ste. Philomene, and Blanchard, of St. Isiore, blessed the main altar, which was madeequently dedicated to 5t. Anthony. The Rev. Messers. Donnelly, of St. Anthony, and Martin acting as masters of ceremonies, while the Rev. Mr. Leclere fulfilled the position of censor.beater. The Blessed Virgin's altar was then blessed by His Lordship Bishop A. Racing of Stars was blessed by the Rev. Messers. Croteau, of Plantagenet, and Duhamel of St. Hyacinthe, the Rev. Mr. P. Beauchamp, curé of Aylmer, acting as master of ceremonies. St. Ann's altar was blessed by His Lordship Bishop N. Racing as master of ceremonies. St. Hyacinthe, while Mr. Latelippe, of St. Hyacinthe, while Mr. Catolippe, of St. Hyacinthe, while Kev. Mr. Godard, of St. Hyacinthe Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ont. With the Rev. Curé Chevrefils, of St. Annne, as areistant priests, the Rev. Mr. Hyacinthe The proceedings in connection with the dedi-Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ont., with the Rev. Cure Chevrefils, of St. Anne de Bellevue, and the Rev. Mr. Godard, of St. Anne, as ar istant priests, the Rev. Mr. Lepailleur acting as master of ceremonies. The above alars having been duly consecrated their above alars having been duly consecrated their Lordships said Low Mass at 9.30. Archbishop Fabre officiated pontifically, the Rev. Father Henri Hudon, S.J., acting as assistant priest, and the Rev. Messrs. A. Tassé, of St. Cyprien, and Father Manion, of St. Joseph, of Albany, N.Y., as deacons of honor; the Rev. Messrs. Larocome of the Archbishon's Palace and Larocque, of the Archbishop's Palace, and Messier, of St. Boniface, Manitooa, acting respectively as deacon and sub-deacon of office, while the Rev. Mr. Gauthier acted as subdeacon cross-bearer. Messrs. Martin and Meunier acted as masters of ceremonies, while Meunier acted as masters of certain College, per-Mr. G. Payette, of St. Therese College, performed the duties of thursfer. During High Mass, a powerful choir, c mposed of over 200 voices, under the able baton of Dr. of over 200 voices, under the Bole of Second Charles Pratt, rendered La Messe du Second Ton Harmonisse with grand effect, two powerful organs being played simultaneously with Messrs. Marchand, of Three Rivers, Louis Larivée and J. N. A. Beaudry, of Montreal, and W. Davignon, of Longueuil, as organists. At the offertory Mr. L. Larivée played several appropriate selections taken from Mozart, Gounod, Beethoven and Perreault. Immediately after the Gospal Jis Lordship Archbishop Du-hamel, of Ottawa, delivered a most elo-quent sermon, taking for his text the lollowing verses : Ecce tabernaculum Dei cum tominibus, et habitabit cum eis. Chap. 22, v. 3. His Lordship described what was meant by the Temple of God and the respect due to it by mankind. After Mass a solemn procession took place through the church, after which their Lordships and the 200 priests present proceeded to the College Hall and partook of a sumptuous banquet which was given by the ladies of Longueuil. At two o'clock this afternoen, Pontifical Vespers were sung by His Lordship Archbishop Fabre, during which His Lordship Bishop Lafleche of Three Rivers pronounced an eloquent sermon on the festival of the day, the proceedings being brought to a close by the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. town.

often become bewildered, and do not know their ertor until it is too late. Get away from all outs.de influencs, and make up your mind alone. A promise may be made in a moment of sympathy, or even half delrious ecstacy, which must be redeemed through years of sorrow, toil and pain. Do not trust your happiness in the keeping of one who has no heart, no head, no health. Beware of insane blood. Do not rush thoughtlessly, heat y into wedded life, contrary to the counsel of your best friends. Love can wait; that which cannot wait is scmething of a

# PATRIOTIC PROTESTANT PROTESTS AGAINST COERCION.

very different character.

On May 10 a great open air demonstration was to have been held in the Market Square, On May 10 a great open air demonstration was to have been held in the Market Square, Armagh, under the auspices of the Protestant Home Rule Association, as a public protest of the Protestants standing side by side with their Catholic brethren against the in-famoua law about to be imposed upon all creeds and classes of Irishmen. Mr. Coroner Peel, the notorious Armagh Orangeman, how-ever, decided otherwise, and, on his decision, the Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Cullen, and the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, acted without even going to the trouble of consulting the Lord Lieutenant as to what was advisable to do in the matter, a specimen of duty doing without a Coercion Act, which may very well give one an idea of the treatment the people may ex-pect when the proposed enactment comes in furce. Coroner Peel ordered in his Orangemen to oppose the meeting of the Protestant Home Rulers; and Coroner Peel told Mr. Cullen and Hamilton that assuredly there would be blood-shed at once. Both officials forthwith issued a procedure in proceduring the Protestant Home Hamilton that assuredly there would be blobd-shed at once. Both officials forthwith issued a proclamation proclaiming the Protestant Home Rule intended meetung and the terrible Orange gathering that the Armagh fanatic was to have brought into fighting order in the Market Square. Everything was done quite satisfacturily so far as Mr. Peel was concerned, but Mr. Peel and his party hold determined to have their say, and a as Mr. Peel was concerned, but Mr. Peel and his party had determined to have their say, and a meeting of the Oracge body in the Tontine Rooms was announced. That meeting took place with something like one hundred and ninety-eight ragamuffins and children attending, if one excludes Mr. Peel and a few other fire-brands who appeared on the platform. The Protestant Home Rulers also had a mag-n ficent meeting in the National Lengu-Hall, which was simply picked to the most uncomfortable degree, for every-

THE SODALITY B. V. M. AND THE POPE'S JUBILEE. In this year of the Golden Jubilee of the Pope's priesthood, all Catholic societies the world over are presenting him with testimonials of their affiction. The MESSENGER has already of their affection. The MESSENGER has already nearly brought to a successful issue an address signed by the American Associates of the League of the Sacred Heart, called the Apostle-ship of Prayer. We now open similar lists for signatures, under the direction of our Modera-tor General in Europe, in favor of the American Socialities of the Blessed Virgin. The address contains an expression of profound sympathy and affection for the Holy Father, and an earn-est protestation against irreligious societies. No est protestation against irreligious societies. No offering is required—not even spiritual offeringr, as was the case in the address for the Apostleship of Prayer. Only the signatures of the Rev. Director, the officers and members of each Sodality are asked, with the date of diploma of affiliation to the *Prima Primaria* at Rome. This may also be made the occasion of securing the affiliation of such Sodalities. The blanks This may also be made the occasion of securing the affiliation of such Sodalities. The blanks for signatures will be sent on application from our office; they must be returned signed by the last week of Ju,y. They will then be forward-ed to the General Centre, where, after being richly bound in albums, they will be presented to the Holy Father in October, along with the addresses of the American Associates of the Apostleship of Prayer. The lists for signatures to the latter address will also remain open and blanks be furnished until July. blanks be furnished until July. R. S. DEWRY, S. J.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart, the Gesu, Philadelphia, Pa.

# The following is the address :---

The Golden Jubilee of the Priesthood of His Holiness Leo XIII., 31st December, 1887. ADDRESS OF THE SODALITIES OF THE BLESSEL

# VIRGIN, AFFILIATED TO THE PRI-MARIA OF ROME.

Most HOLY FATHER, —In this year of jubilee, when the whole Catholic world is bestirring itself to celebrate the fiftheth anniversary of your august priesthood, the Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin, affiliated to the Prima Primaria, and thus united with the centre of all great

and thus united with the centre of all great Catholic work, are happy to unite their pious wishes with the general concert of prayers and felicitations which rise up on all sides. They are espacially happy to show you their lively gratitude for the distinguished favors which you, Most Holy Father, and your pre-decessors, have so generously bestowed on the Prima Primaria, the Mother and Mistress of the Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin, and through her cn all the Sodalities which spring from her fruitfulness.

through her on all the Sodalities which spring from her fruitfulness. They are also happy to promise your Holiness that over faithful to the spirit of their rules, they will not cease to spread around them devotion to the Blessed Virgin, their Queen and Patroness, and to reproduce in their lives the virtues of this Mother without compare. In the past, the Sodalities have already labore i well to around the part of the part of the part.

Lord Lansdowne's answer to Wm. O'Brien's Lord Landowne's answer to Wm. O Drien's charges was a sneer and a laugh. It is easy to sneer and to laugh. Lord Lansdowne, sur-rounded by a crowd of "loyal" flatterers, forgets that he is on trial at the bar of public opinion; and that public opinion, which has acquitted the Parnellites of conspiring with mur-derers, has not acquitted him of a crune that crise to Heaven for vengeance-ODDresthat crices to Heaven for vengeance-oppres-sion of the poor. A sneer and a laugh will not save Lord Lansdowne from the consequences of his acts. It is the brutal and Orange way of meeting the appeals of the oppressed. But men like William O'Breen have turned the tables. They have the ear of the world. And Lord Lansdowne's laugh echoes through both hemis-pheres like the heartless jest of that financier of the time of the revolution, who said: "The poor want bread? Let thom eat grass." One jay his head fell under the knife of the guil-

MY LORD LAUGHS.

lotine and ate dirt. Lord Lansdowne comes of the class that would have the poor eat dirt. Happily, to day the defenders of the poor need not resort to the guillotine. Lord Lansdowne will find that privileges of his order will protect him as little in this bloodless revolution which Parnell and O'Brien are leading as the privileges of their order protected some of the bloodlest and "noblest" oppressors in that bloodlest of revo-butions at the remembrance of which the world lotine and ate dirt. intions at the remembrance of which the world still shudders.

still shudders. Why does not Lord Lansdowne follow the advice of the Tories to the Parnellites, and force O'Brien to prove his charges? The Parnellites met the forged letter story of the *Times* and Saunderson with violent denials. The Governor General of Canada laughs. He does not even deny the avieton horrors he has parnetrated. deny the eviction horrors he has perpetrated. And our friends the Canadians may console themselves with the knowledge that they are ruled by a notorious and shameless robber of the poor—the man who tried to send his paupers

the poor—the man who tried to send his paupers to America, to perish or to live. It made no difference, so that he was rid of them. Evidently Lord Lansdowne fancies that his Orange mou has made an end of O'Brien's mis-sion. If the bullet aimed at O Brien's head by one of Lansdowne's supporters had not missed, this who handbox might have comparatulated hunor Lanscowne's supporters had not missed, this noble landlord might have congratulated hun-self that O'Brien was at an end, too. But both O'Brien and his mission are indestructible. Lord Lansdowne compared William O'Brien to the the both of the second s a star "shot madly from its course." And aptly, too, he is a star that, falling, has set the world on fire.--N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

# A SERMON ON DISALLOWANCE.

WINNIPEG PASTOR EXHORTS HIS HEABLES TO FIGHT AGAINST MONOPOLY.

WINNIPEG, June 4.—On Sunday evening Rev. J. B. Silcox, of the Central Congregational church here referred in the course of his sermen church here referred in the course of his serman to the disallowance question. Addressing the young men he urged them to be independent and free. Do not, said he, sacrifice your man-hood or self-espect for the sake of securing the favor or patronage of this or that great man. Show all respect to superior worth, but never cringe or crawl, sycophant-like, be-tore princes or patronates—or hefore helted In the past, the sound of the prospect of the our might as one man and resent the mean insult that has been hurled at us by a haughty and tyrannical corporation that seeks to lord it over us. The majority of those who have come to make their home the Prairie province are young men. When the occasion arose the young men of this province were the first to go forth to vindicate the authority of law. They bore the brunt of that conflict throughout. They were the first extinguish us because we thought it well to ex-ercise the rights of freemen. We break no pledges; we cancel no contracts; we repudiate no debt; we disown no obligation, we ask no favors. We simply resolve TO USE THE FREEDOM that our constitution and laws give us. But, because this means freedom from the hard and merciless grip of a corporation which has shown itself as despotic and tyrannical as any despotism that ever blighted nations in older lands; because it conflicts with the avaricious schemes of this monster monopoly, which be-cause it has no body to kick or soul to damn thinks itself free from righteous retribution thinks itself free from righteous retribution here and hereafter, we are threatened with civic annihilation. This entire province must be sacrificed and beggared to gratify the greed of a few capitalists. The farmers on the prairie must contentedly live in a sod-roofed shanty in order that these princes should build million dollar mansions and pose before the world as saints and poilanthroniata by their banefactions saints and philanthropists by their benefaction to religious and benevolent institutions. The Dominion of Canada has dishonored herself by cringing to these unjust capitalists. They have pocketed with complacent infamy the degrading insult given the people of Manitoba, and have joined the oppressors in binding the fetters more firmly on the prostrate province. But what can we expect from legislators some of whom are bought body and bones. They had no conscience or principles to sell, or from ministers of the crown WHOSE WIVES ARE BEJEWELLED by the gold of the people's oppressor. Why should the pulpit denounce Egyptian Pharoahs when we have worse Pharoahs in our very Crowbar Brigade, elated with their triumph, moved cheerfully forward to their next exploit. I different the truth when I say These things are done in the open light of day while the entire energies of our Government are concentrated in the menavation of a contained and welfare of our free institutions the the huge soulless corporations that control unlimited wealth and power. We have read the Bible to little purpose if we have not learned that these attacks upon the industry, independence and enterprise of the people will recoil with terrific force against those who make them. I rememrorce against those who make them. I remem-ber how a confederation in the olden time was broken hp. The haughty Rebaboam refused to lighten the burden of a taxation that allowed the few to revel in wealth while the many toiled

18 in the fact that God 18 a God of justice and a God of liberty as well as God of love." "To your tents, O Israel."

# THE BODYKE EVICTIONS CONTINUED

THE BODYKE EVICTIONS CONTINUED. DUBLIN, June 6.—The first three families evicted offered only a passive resistance, Mr. Cox, M.P., had persuaded them to refrain from throwing boiling water upon the police. In spite of that fact, however, the sheriff ordered Mr. Box off the premises, and the latter now declares that he will not again try to persuade tenants to refrain from violence. When the police started to evict the fourth family a large quantity of boiling meal and filthy water were thrown down upon them. A sick and helpless boy was turned out of the house and a brother and two sisters were arrested for assaulting the police. It has been found that one of the tenants evicted had paid his rent. Meesrs. Davitt and Cox have framed a notice to the landlord warning bim of an action for illegal eviction. eviction.

THE BREACH BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 6 .- The Russian ukase forbidding foreigners to acquire estates on the western frontier of Russia, is designed princi-Russia. There are in Russia so many German factories, workshops, warehouses and farme, all the productions of which are of profit to Germans exclusively that the Russian Government regards them as detrimental to the country, owing to their competition with Russian in-dustries. Besides list of Germans to Russia are members of the German army reserve, and in an event of war they might become hostile outposts familiar with Russia's topography re-sources and strategetic condition, and night seek an alliance with the Poles. Ukase will not effect its object immediately, as it does not listurb foreigners who are already landlords. disturb foreigners who are already landlords. Many hold land under temporary concessions, which will not be renewed when their terms expires. It is expected that tenants will then leave their holdings, and that owners of land will find circumstances so adverse, they also will be compelled to leave. This, together with the Russianizing movement in the Baltic pro-vinces, will produce an increasing breach between Germany and Russia, and render impossible a renewal of their former cordiality, which was undermined by Frince Bismarck's which was undermined by Prince Bismarck's action at the Berlin Congress, and his policy on the Bulgarian crisis.

# MURDERED HIS GRANDSONS. THE AWFUL CRIME COMMITTED BY A GRAND-

FATHER SO THAT HE MAY MARRY.

READING, Pa., May 31.—William Showers, cigarmaker, aged 59 years, was arrested at Ann-ville, Lebanon County, at midnight, charged with murdering his two grandchildren, William and Samuel, aged 3 and 5 years. The children were the illegitimate offspring of Showers' de-ceased daughter. Two weeks ago he drove into the mountains with the children and returned without them. Nothing has been her d of them since, and as Showers told many conflicting stories regarding their absence the District At-torney ordered his arrest. A search was made for the children and resulted in the fading of READING, Pa., May 31.-William Showers for the children and resulted in the finding of their bodies buried in Showers' yard, with ropes around their necks. Showers claims to have taken the children from their home to doliver them to a man at Tower City, who was to keep them, and that while on the way he missed the road and put the little ones out while he want to water his horse a quarter of a mile away, and that while he was gone the children disappeared in company with two strangers. He denies all knowledge of the bodies being in his yard. Showers was engaged to marry a lady, but her one condition was that the children should be first got rid of by placing them in the charge of to go out and the last to come home. But what is our situation to-day? It is this in a province, and as men, we have been humiliated and in-sulted. We have been spat on and trampled on by a few bloated capitalists who have sud-denly become rich. They have threatened to extinguish us because we thought it wall to cap some other person. Failing in this it is believe except their night shirts, showing that they had been taken from bed and murdered in cold blood. They had been strangled with ropes found around their necks and their skulls had been crushed in with a club. Their bodies

A WELSH WELCOME TO THE GRAND OLD MAN. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WELSHMEN PARADE

IN HIS HONOR-GLADSTONE ON THE CO-KRCION BILL.

LONDON, June 4.—The procession was five hours passing the review stand. After the men had all passed they marched to hear Mr. Glad-stone, who spoke for an hour. He said the waste of time in the House of Commons was due to the fact that the coercion bill was hadly framed, badly conducted and wanting a basis of framed, badly conducted and wanting a basis of facts. It was extravagant and insidi-ous in its objects, and totally mis-managel as well as misconceived. Lord Salisbury's complaint of obstruction was unmandy and effeminate. The fatigued Conservatives, he said, would be given a longer Whitsuctide holiday. He warned them that they would be even more tired, for it would be impossible to permanently govern Ireland coer-cively in the light of day and in an atmosphero of fright. Mr. Gladstone asked Weishman to of right. Mr. Gladetone asked Weishmen to believe that the Irish were human, full of noble qualities. He was confident that Wel-hmen would sympathize with the Irishmen in their difficult and ardnous contest, in which their triumph was absolutely certain. A benquet was given to Mr. Gladstone this evening by the Welsh members of the House of Commons and officials of the Liberal party.

# MR O'BRIEN'S ORUSADE.

Mr. O'Brien has managed to sail for home with pretty nearly a whole skin. That he ea-caped alive is not the fault of some of the memies of free speech in Ontario. In Teronto a high toned mob tried to stone him to death. In Hamilton he was the target for revolver practice. In Kingston an attempt was made to murder him by mob methods. Mr. O'Brien faced his enomies bravely and nowhere showed the white feather. He is a brave man and we the white feather. He is a brave man and we admire him for it. He had a right to come to Canada and speak if he wished. This is a free country and should be the theatre for free speech. Mr. O'Brien kept within the bounds of reasonable criticism. His speeches were not soditions. They simply criticised Lord Lansdowne's conduct towards his ten-ants in language as courteous and fair as could be expected. The doctrine that there is anything in the office of Governor-General which properly excepts from criticism the perwhich properly excupts from criticism the per-ron who fills it, is absurd. The Governor-Gencon who fills it, is absurd. The Governor-Gen-eral is after all only the paid servinit of the people. The position is exalted and the salary generous, but the Governor-General is not placed above and beyind nitack. We can see no good reason why Lord Lansdowne should not reply to Mr. O'Brien, if he has any reply to make He has chosen to treat Mr. O'Brien's attack with silent contempt, but the force of that course is considerably weakened, if not interly destroyed, by the murderous mobs who constitute themselves the Governor-General's should at least repudiate mob methods and raiso should at least repudiate mob methods and raiso his voice for the liberty of free speech — Waterloo Advertiser, June 3rd.

# A MURDERER'S DOOM.

# NOTES.

The work of constructing the new church was performed under the management of Measurs. Prefontaine & Cossette, as builders; F. Morache, plasterer; F. Mesnard, altar builder; while the roofing was done by Mr. T. Char-pentier, and the decorations by Mr. O. M. Lavoie, Messrs. Perreault & Mesnard were the architects.

A splendid improved vault, which will be used for the interment of priests, has been constructed in the basement of the church.

Both Catholics and Protestants took an active part in the grand illumination and decorations last night. 

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### ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

In choosing your husband, think long before you make up your mind. Do not marry any man to get rid of him. The man who would go to destruction ! without you, will quite as likely go with you, and perhaps drag you along. Do not marry in haste, lest you, repent at leisure. Do not marry for a home and a fiving, when by taking care, of your, health you can be strong, enough to earn your, own living. Do not let aunts, fathers or mothers all you for money or a point in into horders.

a position into, bondage, tars, and, lifelong misery, which you alone must endure. Do not place yourself habitually in the society of any suitor until you have decided the question of marriage; human wills are weak, and people and begin to bite.

had only to struggle on, and a short time after all would bring them to the realization of their hopes-a Nationalist Parliament (cheers). Dr McParland, who delivered a stirring speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was passed unanimously. The proceed ings then terminated.

legally convened public meeting, to be held this day, has been proclaimed at the instance of the landlord hirelings of the district, backed by the power of the minicus of Dublin Castle. The landlords tremble lest the Protestant farmers should at last find a fair opportunity of protesting against the vil-lainous system under which they are forced to struggle for existence. Salisbury promised reland twenty years' stringent coercion, and the exportation of a million of her people, to remedy the robbery of the landlords for cen-turies. He is better than his word, for he is giving us coercion for ever, and making it penal for an honest Irishman to live in his pative land Cowper-chairman of the Landlords' Land Commission-stricken with remorseless concommission-stricken with remoraless con-science, says in the introduction of the present Land Bill to the House of Lords that it would leave the men of Ulster in a worse position than the men of the south. Turn while yet you may and seek means to avoid your impending doom of bank runtow and earle. Join your bands with the ruptcy and exile. Join your hands with the English and Irish parties who are fighting your battles. Hasten and share in the victory must ultimately come, to defeat the selfish tyrants who rob you of your labor, and shed over the land the blessing of prosperity, con-

testment and peace. Another great Protestant protest was made at Pharas Kilrant (about eight miles from Ballymoney), where a magnificent meeting was held under the auspices of the Protestant Home Rule Association.

Other meetings under the same auspices wer announced to be held in South Derry and Cooks-

# MICHAEL DAVITT

# ON THE BODYKE EVICTIONS-EVERY HOUSE DE MOLISHED TO BE REBUILT.

DUBLIN, June 6.-Michael Davitt addressed National League meeting in the Bodyke dis-riat vesterday. He again urged the people to triat yesterday. He again urged the people to offer the utmost resistance to eviction and to retake possession of the house whence they have been evicted. He declared that it was the duty of the manhood of the district to assemble and of the manhood of the district to assemble and rebuild the houses that have been rased. He announced his intention to hold a meeting next Sunday of, 80,000 or 40,000 men for the purpose of rebuilding every house demolished. Care should be taken, he said, that pecuniary and generous assistance be given during the incarceration of members of any family. He suppresed that a fund he conned to carry on the incarceration or memoers or any family. He suggested that a fund be oponed to carry on the Plan of Campaign upon a more extended basis, and the promised to subscribe one hundred pounds himself. He expected that within six eks 100,000 pounds would be subscribed in Ireland and within six months one million pounds would be collected throughout the

civilized world. Vond I William

prayers, our Communions, and our good works for the prosperity of your reign. During this year of jubilee they shall mount up to heaven for your Holiness in greater number and with greater fervor than was their wont. May the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, through the intercession of the Blessed Saint Joseph and Saint Joachim, hear our prayers; and, under your fatherly direction, may the Church, reaching afar to peaceful conquests, realize more and more the last wish of the Divine Master,— "Unum ovice et unus Pastor—one fold and one Shepherd.

The Rev. Directors of Sodalities of the Blesse Virgin affiliated, or desiring to be affiliated, to the Prima Primaria, as also the officers of such Sodalitios, are earnestly requested to sign and have signed this address by all the Sodalists. These lists, bound in rich albums, will be offered to the Holy Father next October. They should be returned as soon as possible, with the signa tures. Further lists may be obtained, and affiliations to the Primaria secured, by writing to the

MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART, The Gesù, Philadelphia, Pa.

# HARROWING EVICTION SCENES.

The appalling tale of the evictions in Long-The appaining tale of the evictions in Johg ford, by which a hundred human beings are ren-dered homeless, says *Onited Ircland*, is the old story of a niggard soil, a falling market, and a grinding landlord. The old story—old as the mountains, sad as the grave. Here and there we notice an incident of surpassing pathos. In one house an old woman and her widowed daughter lived alone. The young woman was dan house an old woman and her widowed daughter lived alone. The young woman was dan-gerously ill. The old crone was watching by her bedside. The Sheriff penetrated to the sick room. "Have you a doctor's certificate?" he said, mindful of the good old days when the doctor stood beside the rack with the patient's pulse between his fingers to test the limit of his endurance. She had no doctor's certificate. The endurance. She had no doctor's certificate. Then came the brutal order, "Get up and dress her, and take her out of this. Look sharp about it ; and take her out of this. Look sharp about it; we cannot stay here all day." A wail of utter agony and despair broke from the sick bed. The old woman bent tenderly over the moaning patient. "Mayourneen, mayourneen," she whispered, softly, "don't fret; cheer up, God will provide for us." Then she helped her from her bed, huddled her, clothes hastily on her shrunken limba, and the two tottered out to-gether from their humble home which the ma-jesty of the law had present d to my Lord Granard. Outside the door the sick woman faint-ed and lay senseless on the hard ground while the while the entire energies of our Government are concentrated in the preparation of a coercion bill to crush the organization which is the tenants'last hope of salvation. Meantime that convicted and notorious rack reater, Colonel King-Harman, lies like a trooper—and a militia trooper at that—in the service of the Govern. trooper at that—in the service of the Govern-

# FEARFUL PANIC AT A CIRCUS.

BERLIN, June 6 .- During a circus perform BERLIN, June 6.—During a circus perform-ance at Neschen last evening a storm arcse and a portion of, the circus structure was blown off. The pendant lamps hanging from the roof were broken and the blazing petroleum poured down upon the heads of the people below. There were 2,000 spectators and a fearful path arcse. [In the midst of turnult; one of the lightly built walls of the structure fell in and the whole building. Immediately collansed. A large num-A barking dog never bites, but the difficulty is in calculating with any degree of cractment upon the moment when he shall stop barking less injured.

in poverty. HE INSOLENTLY THREATENED

to add to rather than diminish their burdens to add to rather than diminish their burdens. The result was that ten of the twelve tribes re-volted." The confederation was broken up, and God approved the action of the revolters. It was never God's will that many should toil, to enrich the few. The Bible is the people's book and champions the people's cause. I stand with the book on the side of the people. The world was made for the people and not for a few titled lords. My hope for this land and for every land

were badly decomposed.

# HOW TO GET RICH.

Live up to your engagements. Earn money before you spend it. Never play at any game of chance. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquor Good character is above all things else. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Always speak the truth. Make few pro-

mises. Keep good company or none. Never be idle.

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your

income.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not

withstand it. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before

you are generous. Never run into debt, unless you see plainly a

way to get out again. Small and steady gains give competency with tranguility of mind. Good company and good conversation are the

very sinews of virtue. Your character cannot be essentially injured

except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be

The any one speaks over of you, let your he be so that no one will believe him. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

THE "SPECTATOR" BOYCOTTED. HAMILTON, June 6 .- The Spectator, in a lead ing editorial to-day, announces that it has been boycotted by the Hamilton branch of the Irish National League, because of its strictures on Editor O'Brien. 1. Hickory Sec.

ไม่ยันวัยจำ ระกำ และ มีและ The rocking chair is a favorite article of fur: niture, and always will be so long as there are. Churchill is privately urging the Government people in the world who delight in constantly not to abandon the venue clause of the Orimes being on the move without ever getting ahead. Bill in deference to the dissidents."

### THE HANGING OF GAGOLIN AT PEMBROKE.

PRMBROKE, Ont., June 6.-The execution of the murderer Gagolin took place here this morning at 8 o'clock, and was witnessed by about fifty people. After the fall of the trap the sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, physician. gaoler, attendant minister and a few others were in the room in which the scalfold is erected. At five minutes to 8 o'clock the murderer was conducted to the scaffold accompanied by two German ministers, Rev. C. Schroeder and Rev. F. Robt. F. Kretzmann and the offi-cials. He was placed on the drop. cials. He was placed on the drop. Ho then knelt while the Rev. Mr. Kretzmann kaelt with him. The condemned man repeated the prayers after the minister with great fervor, and expressed himself as perfectly satisfied to meet his God. He never once flinched from his terrible doom, apparently becoming more buoyant as the droadful end approached. Rov. Mr. Schroeder, who attended him throughout, a few minutes before the fatal bolt was drawn sang a favorite German hymn, in which the prisoner joined with a clear and unquavering voice, apparently as cool as though an ordinary church service was taking place. He only knew three verses of this hymn, and they were parti-cularly adapted to his case. He also re-perted at the end a beautiful prayer he had learned when a boy, which was also admir-ably adapted to his condition. Mr. Schroeder said that Gagolin had entirely forgotten everything pertaining to religious service but this little prayer and the three stanzas of the hymn mentioned above. He had evidently not attended a place of worship for years. At a few minutes after eight the prisoner was pinioned on the scaffold, the noose was adjusted about his neck, the fatal bolt drawn, and Gagolin was launched into eternity. He died without a struggle, save a slight muscular contraction visible at intervals for about nine minutes after the dropped. Rev. Mr. Schroeder said, after the execution had taken place, "he is safe in the arms of Jesus; would to God every one could meet their Maker as well prepared." The prisoner was much more contented this morning than he was two or three days ago. At first he feared his fate, but latterly expressed himself as perfectly satisfied that his end would be peace. His friends were allowed to take the remains? bury them in the German cemetery. He made no statement on the scaffold.

# THE ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY.

DE. M'GLYNN THINKS MR. O'BBIEN MADE & MIS-TAKE IN NOT ATTENDING SATURDAY

NIGHT'S MEETING. NEW YORK, June 6.—Nearly 4,000 people at-tended the meeting of the Anti-Poverty Society in the Academy of Music last evening. Louis T. Post presided. In reference to the action

of William O'Brien in refusing to recognize the demonstration of Saturday night, Dr. McGlynn and it was a great mistake for the advisers of Mr. O'Brien to keep him from appearing on the same platform with McMackin. Mr. O Brien probably did not know who John McMackin was, but he knows to day. John McMackin believes in free speech. He appeared at Cooper Ulawar with Mc Terman. Mr. McMackin max Union with Mr. Tyman. Mr. McMackin may not have been (acquainted with the deed with which Tyman is said to have been connected. know nothing about, and I don't care.

> THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, June 7.—The Daily News this morn-ne savs : "It is ramored that Lord Randolph ing says : "It is ramored that Lord Randolph . Churchill is privately urging the Government

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTE NVI.-Continued. "And what did he say ?" she asked, rather

2

she went on. "He is too kind hearted to say so; but I know he feels that at her desertion of her post. It was a strange which on her part to give up all her parish work in I am afraid it was a little blt of fampar. Gladys has a temper, though you may not think so. She is very firm, and does not brook think so, She is very nrm, and oces not plot in the solution of the solution o when I owe the very bread I eat to his kind-

ness ! " Miss Darrell was poor and dependent then. This piece of news surprised me. I thought of the glittering rings and silver-mounted dressing-case and all the luxurious appliances in her toilet, and wondered if Mr. Hamilton had paid for them.

Miss Darrell seemed to read my thoughts in a most wonderful way.

" Poor mother leit very little except personal jewelry. Yes, I owe everything to Giles's generosity. He is good enough to say that I earn my allowance, -and indeed I am that I earn my allowance, and makeling the self, "I do reasons, and you must not expect me; but not want to talk of myself; I am a very in- I hope you will come to Gladwyn whennot want to talk of myself ; I am a very insignificant person, -just Giles's housekeeper ; Gludys is mistress of the house. I only wanted you to explain to Mr. Cunliffe that I am not to blame for Gladys's strange whim. Let me explain a little. She was looking very ill and overworked, and I begged Giles to lecture her. I told him that there was no need for Gladys to do quite as much; in fact, she was putting herself a little too forward in the parish, considering how young she was, and the vicar an unn arried So Giles and I gave her a man. word. I am sure he spoke most gently, and I was very careful indeed in only giving her a hint that people, and even Mr. Cunliffe, might misconstrue such devotion. I never saw Gladys in such a passion; and the next day she had flung everything up. She told the vicar that the school-room made her headache, and that her throat was delicate, and she could not sing. Poor Mr. Cunliffe was in such despair that I was obliged to offer my services. It is far too much for me; but what can I do? the parish must not suffer for Gladys's wilfulness. Now if you could only explain things a little to Mr. Cunliffe; he looked so hurt the other night when Gladys refased

to take her old class. No wonder he misses her, for she used to teach the children aplendidly; but if he knew it was only a little temper on Gladys's part he would look over it and be friends with her again. But you must have noticed yourself, Miss Garston, now little he had to say to her.'

I had found it impossible to check Miss Darrell's loquacity or to edge in a single word; but as soon as her breath failed I rose to take my leave, and she did not seek to detain me.

'You will explain this to Mr. (unliffe, for Gladys's sake," she said, holding my hand. "I do want him to think well of her, and I can see his good opinion is shaken." But to this I made no audible reply ; hut.

as I shook off the dust of Gladwyn, I told inyself that Uncle Max should not hear Miss Darrell's version from my lips. She wished to make me a tool in her hands ; but her breach of confidence had a very different re-sult from what she expected. Miss Darrell's words had cloured up a perplexity in my you here with Ursula. I mind; I could read between the lines, and I going to the Maberleys." fully exonerated Miss Hamilton.

met me at the door and told me that Miss

have always been so sorry for you. You must feel so lonely without him;"

"No, you are too real, too much in earnest to be satisfied with that sort of life. Mr. one unhappy to be misunderstood by one's Cunlifie used to tell us so. And I seemed to clergyman, and," hesitating a moment, "and understand it all before I saw you. I always felt as though I knew you, even before we "' Friends are not left so completely in the

felt as though I knew you, even before we met. I hope," hesitating a little, " that we met. I hope," hesitating a little, "that we shall see a great deal of you, I know. Giles. "use, Miss Hamilton. I find it impossible to wishes it." "You cannot come here too often, Miss

Hamilton. It will always be such a pleasure to me to see you."

"Oh, I did not mean that," she returned, nervously. " I may not be able to come here, -- that is, not alone ; there are ever you have an hour to spare. Giles said so the other day. I think he meant you to be friends with us. You must not mind, getting still more nervous, "if Etta is a little odd sometimes. Her moods vary, and she does not always make people feel as though they were welcome ; but it is only manner, so you must not mind it."

"Ob, no; Ishall hope to come and see you and Lady Betty some time."

"And," she went on, hurriedly, "if there is anything that I can do to help you, I hope you will tell me so. Perhaps 1 cannot visit the people; but there are other things,needle-work, or a little money. Oh, I have so much spare time, and it will be such a pleasure.

"bh, yes; you shall help me, I returned, cheerfully, for she was looking so extremely nervous that I wanted to reassure her; but we were prevented from saying any more on this subject, for just then we heard the click of the little gate, and the next moment Uncle Max walked into the room. CHAPTER XVII.

" WHY NOT TRUST ME, MAX ?" Max looked very discomposed when he saw Miss Hamilton; he shook hands with her gravely, and sat down without saying a word. wondered if it were my fanoy, or if Miss Hamilton had really grown perceptibly paler

since his entrance. "What does this mean, Uncle Max ?" I asked, gayly, for this sort of oppressive silence did not suit me at all, "I understood that you and Mr. Tudor were dining at the Glynna' to-night."

" Lawrence has gone without me," he replied. "I had a headache, and so I sent an excuse ; but, as it got better, I thought I would come up and see how you were getting 00.'

"A headache, Uncle Max !" looking at him rather anxiously, for I had never heard him complain of any ailment before. I had been dissatisfied with his appearance ever since I had come to Heathfield ; he had looked worn and thin for some time, but to-

night he looked wretched. "Oh, it is nothing," he returned, quickly. "Miss Hamilton, I hardly expected to find you here with Ursula. I thought you were

"Etta and Giles have gone," she replied. The following afternoon I had a most un-expected pleasure. When I came back to Betty is alone at Gladwyn; but Miss Garathe cottage after my day's work Mrs. Barton | ton persuaded me to remain ; but it is getting late. I must be going," rising as she " There is not the slightest need for you to harry," observed Max ; "it is not so very late, and I will walk up with you to Gladwyn." "Indeed, I hope you will do nothing of the kind," she said, hurriedly. "Miss Garston, will you please tell him that there is no need, no need at all ? indeed, I would much rather not." Miss Hamilton had lost all her repose of manner; she looked as nervous and shy as any school-girl when Max announced his intention of excorting her ; and yet how could any gentleman have allowed her to go down those dark roads alone?

Her eyes followed my glance, and I saw ourage, and she looked scrops, at Max, who that she has taken to you, and she likes few far too angry to say much to her; he only bad opinion mattered to Miss Garston; you again that trainfulous motion of her hands. "Yes Jaknow," she said, hurriedly; but "Mr. Conliffe, I am so sorry you were hurt he with you." "Yes Jaknow," she said, hurriedly; but "Mr. Conliffe, I am so sorry you were hurt he meant-ought to be ashamod of them. "He do not know when the schools. I am not giving up work orise. I had not expected him to mention salves."

"And what did he say ?" she asked, rather eagerly. "Did he agree with you ?" But I was obliged to confess that 1 had forgotten his answer. "I know Mr. Canliffe thinks Gladys cold," "I know Mr. Canli

do, even if I cannot explain them. It makes

No. of course not, no right at all,"-and here Max laughed unsteadily, -" but still, as a clergyman, I thought it could not be wrong to remonstrate when my best worker deserted

her post." There was no response to this, only Miss Hamilton's hand lay a little heavily on my arm, as though she were tired. I thought it best to be silent. No word of mine was needed. I could tell from Max's voice and manner how bitterly he was hurt.

But when he next spoke it was on a different subject.

"I must beg your pardon, Miss Hamilton, for having wronged you in my thoughts about something else. I find your brother has forbidden you to attend evening service for the present. And no doubt he is right ; but your cousin gave me to understand that you stayed away for a very different reason."

"What did Etta tell you ?" she asked, quickly. But before he could answer a dark figure seemed to emerge rather suddenly from the road-side. Miss Hamilton dropped my arm at once. "Is that you, Leah? Have my brother and Miss Darrell returned "Is that you, Leah? from Maplehurst?" And I detected an

anxious note in her voice. "Yes, ma'am," returned Leah, civilly; " and Miss Darrell seemed anxious at your being out so late, because you would take cold, and Master begged you would wrap up and walk very fast." "Oh, I shall take no harm," returned Miss

Hamilton, impatiently. "Good-night, Miss Garston, and thank you for a very happy evening. Good-night, Mr. Cunliffe, and thank you, too. There is no need to come any further; Leah will take care of me." And she waved her hand and moved away

in the darkness. "What a bugbear that woman is I" I observed, rather irritably, as we retraced our steps in the direction of the Man and Plough, the little inn that stood at the junction of the four roads. Everything looked dark and eerie in the faint starlight. Our footsteps seemed to strike sharply against the hard, white road; there was a sus-picion of frost in the air. When Max picion of frost in the air, which was not for some minutes, he he was unhappy, but he had refused to con-meraly remarked that we should have a cold fide in me. Was his unhappiness connected in Christmas, and then he asked me if I would dine with him at the vicarage on Christman baffled me ; it was impossible for me to day. He and Mr. Tudor would be alone.

"Christmas will be here in less than a fort-night, Ureula," he went on, rather absently, but I knew he was not thinking of what he was raying. And when we reached the White Cottage he followed me into the parlor, sat down before the fire, and stretched out his hands to the blaze, as though he were very cold.

I stood and watched him for a moment, and then 1 could bear it no longer.

"Oh, Max !" I exclaimed, "I wish you would tell me what makes you look so all free communication. Max was certainly wretchedly ill to-night. Even Miss Hamilton not like himself when Miss Hamilton was

about the schools. 1 am not giving up work prise. I had not expected him to mention selves." tor my own pleasure; I loved it far too much; Miss Hamilton's name. 'She is not happy," he went on, "and she is more lonely than other girls of her age, Miss Elizabeth is a nice bright little thing,

It has is more lonely than other girls of her ses. Miss Elizabeth is a nice bright little thing, but, as child compared to Gladys, Miss Hamile is a child compared to Gladys, Miss Hamile ton, I mesn." And here Max stammered it to Miss Darrell's miss of the first opportunity. "No, you are right, she is not happy," I returned, quictly ''she gives may the im-pression that she has may the maximum eretar trouble." "Every one has his troubles," he replied is to first the darget you. You were child have as a first of the first opportunity to the darget you are young to the first opportunity. "Every one has his troubles," he replied is to first the darget you are young to the darget you what here was in Mr. has a rather people induces the ware young to the time young the they what there was in Mr. has a rather people thas the miser is anothered sigb, "but I confess Miss Darrell' as the same of the t" is anothere with more the maximum of the there was in Mr. has a rather people that the ware and I is toold have seen Giles's expression of lordy disgust when I stid that." "Understand women, even the best of them,." with a smothered sigb, "but I confess Miss Darrell' as the you will not tell me. I an quite sure you do not misconstrue my motives now." "You may be quick as are disconstrue my motives now." "You may be quick as and the same of the t" watarve d Miss." "You may be quick as and the same of the t" watarve d Miss." "You may be quick as and the same of the t" watarve d Miss." a smothered sigh, " but I confess Miss Dar-

rell is rather a problem to me." you, and women are sharper in these matters. have already found out that Miss Darrell makes Miss Hamilton wiserable."

"Gently, gently, Ursula," in quite a shock-d voice ; "there is no need to put things ed voice; quite so strongly ; you are too hasty, my dear. Miss Darrell may be a little too managing, and

perhaps jealous and exacting; but I think she is very fond of her cousins." "Indeed !" rather dryly, for I did not agree with Max in the least; he was always

ready to believe the best of every one. "Hamilton, too, is really devoted to his sisters, but they do not understand him. I believe Miss Hamilton is very proud of her

brother, but she does not confide in him. He has often told me, in quite a pained way, how reserved they are with him. 1 believe Miss Darrell is far more his confidante than his sisters."

"No doubt," I returned, quite convinced in my own mind that this was the case. " So you must see yourself how much Miss

Hamiston needs a friend," he went on, hurriedly. "I want you to be very good to her Ursula; perhaps you may think it a little strange if I say that I think it will be as much your duty to befriend Miss Hamilton as to minister to Pheebe Locke.'

" I wonder who is speaking strongly now Maz.'

"But if it be the truth," he pleaded little anxiously.

"You need not fear," was my answer " if Miss Hamilton requires my friendship, I am very willing to bestow it. I will be as good to her as I know in v to be, Max. Is it likely I should refuse the first favor you have ever asked me?" And, as he thanked me rather gravely, I felt that he was very much in earnest about this. He went away after this, but I think I had succeeded in cheering him, for he looked more like himself as h bade me good-night ;. but after he had gone ]

sat for a long time, reflecting over our talk. I feit perplexed and a little saddened by what had passed. Max had not denied that any way with Miss Hamilton ? This question answer it.

I could not understand his manner to her. He was perfectly kind and gentle to her, as he was to all women, but he was also reserved and distant ; in spile of their long acquaintance, for he had visited at Gladwyn

for years, there was no familiarity them. Miss Hamilton, on between her part, seemed to avoid him, bna yet I was sure she both respected and liked him. There was some

strange barrier between them that hindered

selves." "Indeed ?" somewhat sarchstically, for 1 confeas this speech made me feel mither group. I wondered if Mr. Hamilton could neal?" have said it. I determined that I would ale

" Don't be too sure of that," returned Miss "I am not surprised to hear you say that," Darrell, in a voice that somehow recalled my I returned, quickly; "you are just the sort dream. "I am afraid it would not please of a man, Max, to be hoodwinked by any de you. Giles is no flatterer. He said he signing person. I am less charitable than thought you would have been far too sensible for that sort of nonsense, but that one never knew, and that it was not only young and pretty girle like Gladys who could be romantic, and for all your staid looks you were not Mathuselah; rather a dubious speech.

Miss Garston." "True !" far too dubicus to be entirely palatable to my feminine pride ; but I was careful not to hint this to Miss Darrell, and she want on in the same light jesting way. "It is terribly hard to satisfy (Files, he is

so critical; he sets impossible standards for people, and then sneers if they do not reach them. He had conceived rather a high opinion of you, Miss Garston. He told me one day that he would be glad for you to be intimate with his sisters, as they would only learn good from you, and that he hoped that disconcerted at my coldness. I would encourage your visits. I trust that he has not changed his opinion since then; but Giles is so odd when people disappoint him. I said last night that we would invite you for to-morrow, and then you and Gladys could finish your talk ; but he was as cross as possible, and begged that I would invite no one for Thursday, as he was very busy, and Gladys must find another opportunity for her talk. There how I am chattering on !-and perhaps I ought not to have said all that ; but I thought you would wonder at our want of neighborliness, and of course we cannot expect you to understand Gilles's odd temper : it is a great

pity he has got this idea in his head." "What idea, Miss Darrell?"

" Dear, dear, how sharp you are ! how you take me up ! Of course it is only Giles's ill temper : he cannot really think you wanting in ballast."

" Oh, I understand now. Please go on." "But I have no more to say," rather be-wildered hy my abruptness. "Of course we shall see you soon, when all this has blown over. If you like, I will tell Giles's I nave seea you.

"Please tell Mr. Hamilton nething. I will speak to him myself. Good night, Miss Dar-rell : I am rather cold and tired after my day's work. I do not in the least expect that Miss Hamilton has taken any harm.,' And I made my escape. I do not know what Miss Darrell thought of me, but she walked on rather thoughtfully; as for me, I felt tingling all over with irritation. If Mr. Hamilton had dared to imply these shings of me. I should hardly be able to keep my promise to Uncle Max, for I woull certainly decline to visit at Gladwyn.

### CHAPTER XVIII. MISS HAMILTON'S LITTLE SCHOLAR.

Miss Darrell's innuendoes were not to be borne with any degree of patience. Mr. Hamilton's opinion might be nothing to me, -how often 1 repeated that !- out all the sake of his wife and the children, and I can-

"Think." "Think." "Was Mr. Hamilton cross? He looked quite mondy all at once; his face wore that hard disagreeable look that I so disliked. He had been so pleasant in his mainers ever since that ovening at Gladwyn that II was rather sorry that; thin agreeable state of things should be disturbed. He was evidently not to blame for Miss Darrell'smisrepressuitations, so I hastened with unich polloy to throw oil on that roubled rater." "To blat it is be dimatter of indifference what people that? Would you like to know my opinion of you after nearly a month of reconsidering that my of pinion since our stormy entirely elimines. Let me warn you, I have entirely elimines. The store of a stormy

you do not misconstrue my motives now."

"You may be quite sure of that," rather grimly, as though my last speech dipleased him. "It is difficult not to think you older than you are, you are so terribly sensible and matter-of-fact. How can ladys get on with you, I wonder ? Do you put a moral extinguisher on all her romance?

" "I am not quite so matter-of-fact as you make out, Mr. Hamilton."

He shot an odd sort of glance at me. When you sing, one can believe that there is nothing prosaic in a nest-full of larks. Poor Phœbe, I do believe you are doing her good ; she looks far more human already. By the bye, when are you coming to sing to us again ? I told Etta that I was engaged on Thursday, and she declared it

was our only free day until Christmas." "I shall be too busy to come till after then," I replied, quietly, for I did not wish him to think that I was ready to jump at any invitation to Gladwyn. He seemed rather

" Why, it is more than ten days to Christ. mas ! Thope you do not mean to be stiff and unneighborly, Miss Garston. I am afraid," with a decidedly gnizzical look, " that pride is a serious defect of yours."

"Perhaps so ; but, you see, I do not wish to be different from my peighbors," I replied, quietly ; but my speech was received by Mr. Hamilton with a hearty laugh.

"Oh, yes, you are right: we are a proud lot," he observed, as he ross to take leave. "Well, Miss Garston, after Christmas is over, we shall hope to see you for an evening; but any afternoon you are free they will be glad to see you. Etta makes excellent zea. What a craze five-clock tea is with you women ! ] have protested against it in vain :: the girls are in majority against me." With this appeach he took himself off. I was much relieved at this peace able ending to our interview. Now he was gone I could scarcely believe that I had ventured on a joke with the formidable Mr. Hamilton, a joke which he had taken in excellent part. I began to feel less in awe of him : he certainly knew how to shake hands beartily, and Licould recapitulate Lady Betty's criticism on myself and apply it to him, for when Mr. Hamil-

ton smiled he looked quite a different man,years younger and much better looking. Well, I was glad that he had such a good opinion of my common sense. My hands were likely to be full of business until after Christmas. Mrs. Marshall was growing gradually weaker, and Mr. Hamilton

Was doubtful whether she would last to see the New Year in. Her husband would be home ou Christmas Eve; his work at Lewes would be finished by then, and he hoped to find work nearer home. Poor Mary told me this with tears in her eyes ; her one prayer was that she might be spared to see Andrew again. "He has been a good husband to me, and bas kept out of the public house for the

Hamilton was in the parior

I had thought she meant Lady Betty ; but, to my surprise, 1 found Miss Hamilton seated by the fire. A pleased smile came to her face as I greeted her most warmly. She must have seen how giad I was ; but she shrank back rather nervously when I begged her to take off her furred mantle and stay to tea.

She was not sure that she could remain. Lady Betty was alone, as Giles and Etta were dining at the Macerleys'. She had been asked and had refused ; but Etta had taken in her work, as Miss Maberley had wanted them to go early. Perhaps she had better not stay, as it would not be kind to Lady But I soon overruled this objection. Betty. But I soon overruled this objection. I told Miss Hamilton that I saw Lady Betty frequently, but that she herself had never called since her first visit, and that now I

easy to see that. By and by she asked me in a low voice if I were sure to be alone, or if I a low voice II I were sure to be alone, or if I put on your hat.—a run will do you good,— expected nny visitors; and when I had and relieve Miss Hamilton's mind," assured her decidedly that no one but Uncle Max ever came to see me, and that I knew he was engaged this evening, her last scruple seemed to vanish, and she settled herself quite comfortably for a chat. We talked for little while on indifferent subjects. She told me about the neighborhood and the people who lived in the large houses by the church, and about her brother's work in the parish, and how if rich prople sent for him he lways kept them waiting while he went to the poor ones.

"Giles calls himself the poor people's doctor, he attends them for nothing. H cannot always refuse rich people if they will have him, but he generally sends them to Dr. Rockbotham. You see, he never takes money for his services, and as people know this, they are ashamed to send for him; and Giles is so fond of his profession ; he is always regretting that he had a fortune left him, for he says it would have been far pleasanter to make one. Giles never did care for money; he is ready to fling it away to any one who asks him.

Miss Hamilton kept up this desultory talk all tca-time. She spoke with great animation abont her brother, and I could hardly believe it was the same girl who had sat so silently at the head of the table that evening at Glad-wyn. The sad abstracted look had left her face. It seemed as though for a little while she was determined to forget all her troubles.

When Mrs. Barton had taken away the tea.tray, she asked me, with the same wistful look in her eves, to sing to her if I were not tired, and I complied at once.

I sang for nearly half an hour, and then I from the light; but I took no notice, and after a little while she began to talk.

"I never heard any singing like yours. Miss Garston ; it is a great gift. There is something different in your voice from any one else's ; it seems to touch one's heart.

If my singing always makes you sad, Miss

Hamilton, it is a very dubious gift." "Ab, but it is a pleasant sadness," she re plied, quickly. "I feel as though some kind friend were sympathizing with me when you sing; it tells me too that, like myself, you have known trouble."

Perhaps Max thought she was unreasonable, for there was a touch of satire in his. voice as he answered her:

"I certainly owe it to my conscience to see I think she wanted me to press her; she was arguing against her own wishes, it was easy to see that. By and by the actual was allowed you to go alone ?it is a fine starlight night ; suppose you

"Yes, do come," observed Miss Hamilton. in a relieved voice; but, as she spoke, her lovely eyes seemed appealing to him, and begging him not to be angry with her ; but he frowned slightly, and turned aside, and took up a book. How was it that those two contrived to misunderstand each other so oft n? Max looked even more hurt than he had done at Gladwyn. I was not surprised to find that when I left

the room Miss Hamilton followed me, but I was hardly prepared to hear her say, in a

not have had this happen for worlds. Etta will-oh, what am I saying?-I am atraid Mr. Cunliffe is offended with me because I did not wish him to go home with me-but," a little proudly and resentfully, "he is too old a friend so misunderstand me, so he need not have said that."

"I think Uncle Max is not well to- sight." I replied, soothingly. "I never heard him speak in that tone before ; he is always so careful not to hurt people's feelings."

"Yes, I know," stifling a sigh; "it is more my fault than his; he is looking wretch-edly ill; and—and I think he is a little offended with me about other things; it is impossible to explain, and so he misjudges

"me." "Why do you not try to make things a little clearer ?". I asked, "Could you not say a word to him as we walk home? Uncle Max is so good that I cannot bear him to be vexed about anything, and I know he is disappointed that you will not work in the

school." "Yes, I know; but you do not under returned to the fireside. I saw that Miss stand," she returned, gently. "I should Hamilton put up her hand to shield her face like to speak to him, if I dared, but I think ny courage will fail ; it is not so casy as you "hink." And then ss we went down stairs she took my arm, and I could feel that her hand was very cold. "I wish he had not asked you to come; it shows he is hurt with me; but all the same L should have asked you

myself." Uncle Max took up his felt hat directly he saw us, and followed us silently into the entry; he did not speak as we went down the little garden together ; and as we turned riend were sympathizing with me when you the little garden together ; and as we turned "Ursula," he began at last, still gazing with me when you the little garden together ; and as we turned "Ursula," he began at last, still gazing with mosther, laugh. "Dear, dear, how into the road leading to the vioarage it was late the red cavern of coals, as though he with mother, laugh. "Dear, dear, how with mother, laugh." "Dear, dear, how with mother, laugh." "Dear, dear, how with mother, laugh." "I be and the vioarage it was late into the road leading to the vioarage it was late store, "I want you and hiles angry Glies was last night, to be aure, when what you really said." I sighed as I looked at Charlie's ploture. still holding my arm, perhaps that gave her "Hamilton to be great friends." I am sure we came home and found Gladya out the was left in deed, I was not aware that my good or

noticed it. I am sure there is something the matter."

"Nonsense, child! What should be the matter?" But Max turned his face away as he spoke, "I told you that I had a headache; but that is nothing to make a fuss about. Mrs. Drabble shall make me a good strong cup of tes when I get home."

Max's manner was just a trifle testy, but I was not going to be repelled after this fashion. On the contrary, I put my hand on his shoulder and obliged him to look at me. "It is not only a headache. You are unhappy about something ; as though I do not see that. Max, you know we have always been like brother and sister, and I want you

to tell me what has grieved you." That touched him, as I knew it would, for

he had dearly loved his sister. "I wish your mother were here now," he returned, in a moved voice. "I wish poor Emmie were here ; there were not many women like her. One could have trusted her with anything." "I think I am to be trusted too, Max."

"Yes, yes, you aro like her, Ursula, You have got just the same quiet way. Your voice always reminds me of hers. She was a dear, good sister to me, more like a mother than a sister. I think if she had lived she would have been a great comfort to me now. Ursula.'

"I know I am not so good as my mother, but I should like to be a comfort to you in her place."

Lsuppose Max's ear detected the suppresse pain in my voice, for as he looked at me his manner changed ; the old affectionate amile came to his lips, and he put his hands lightly on me, as though to keep me near him. You have been a comfort to me, my dear. You and I have always understood each other. I think you are as good as gold, Uranla.'

'Then why not trust me, Max? Why not tell me what makes you so unhappy ? "Little.she bear," he said, still smiling, you must not begin to growl at me after this fashion, because I am somewhat; hipped and want a change. There is no need to be anxious about me. A man in my position must have his own and other people's difficulties to bear. No, no, my dear, you have a gise head, but you are too young to take my burdens on your shoulders. What should you know about an old bachelor's worries?

"An old bachelor," I returned, indignantly. "when you know you are young and handsome, Max! How can you talk such nonsense ?!!!

I could see he was amused at this. ...

"You must not expect me to believe that man is no judge of his own looks ; but I never thought much about such things my-self. I detest the notion of a handsome parson. There, we will dismiss the subject of your humble servant. I want to ask you a favor, Uraula.". And then I knew that all my coaxing had been in vain, and that he did not mean to tell me what troubled him and made him look so pinched and worn.

Bat, in spite of this preface, he kept me waiting for a long time, while he sat silently looking into the fire and stroking his. brown beard. "Ursula," he began at last, still gazing

States in the second

present : and on her side she seemed to freeze and become unapproachable the moment he appeared. But this was not the only thing

that perplexed me. The whole atmosphere of Gladwyn was oppressive. I had a subtile feeling of discomiont whenever Miss Darrell was in the room ; her voice seemed to have a curious magnetic effect on one ; its tuneless vibrations seemed to irritate me ; if she spoke loudly, her voice was rather shrill and unpleasant. She knew this, and carefully modulated it. I used to wonder over its smoothness and fluency.

And there was another thing that struck me. Mr. Hamilton seemed fond of his stepsisters, but he treated them with reserve ; the frank jokes that pass between brothers and sisters, the pleasant raillery, the blunt speeches, the interobange of confidential locks, were missing in the family circle at Gladwyn. Mr. Hamilton behaved with oldfashioned courtesy to his sisters; he was watchful over their comfort, but he was certainly a little stiff and constrained in his manner to them ; he seemed to unbend more freely to his cousin than to them; he had scolded her, good-humoredly, once or twice, after quite a brotherly fashion, and she had taken his rebukes in a way that showed they understood each other. I grew tired at last of trying to adjust my ideas on the subject of the Hamilton family. I was rather provoked to see how they had begun to absorb my interest. "Never mind, I have promised Uncle Max to be good to her," was my last waking thought that night. " and I am determined to keep my word." And I fell asleep, and dreamt that I was trying to save Miss Ham-ilton from drowning, and that all the time

langhing and pelting us with stones, and when a larger one than usual struck me, I woke: I wonder if it were accident or design that brought Miss Darrell across my path the next day. I had just left the Locke's cottage, feeling somewhat tired and depressed : Ps ceb had been in one of her contrary moods, and had given me a good deal of trouble, but the evil spirit had been quieted at last, and I had taken my leave after reprimanding her severely for her rudeness. I was just closing the garden gate, when Miss Darrell came up to me in the dusk, holding out her hand with her tingling little laugh, e atore

Miss Darrell was standing on the shore,

"How odd that we should have met just here 1 I hardly knew you, Miss Garston, in that long cloak, you looked so like a Sister of Oharity. I think you are very wise to adopt a uniform. " Thank you, but I have hardly adopted

one," I returned, folding the fur edges of my cloak closer to me, for it was a bitter ood evening. " Are you going home, Miss Dar-

evening. "Are you going nome, miss Lar-rell? because you have passed the turning that leads to Gladwyn."" "Oh, I do not mind a longer round;" was the careless answer, "I am very hardy, and a walk never hurts mean If it were Gladys.

her question. "You are lucky to have escaped him,"

same I owed it to my dignity to seek an explanation with him.

The opportunity came the very next day. He called to speak to me about a new patient, a little cripple boy who had broken his arm ; the father was a laborer, and there were ten children, and the mother took in washing. "Poor Robin has not much chance of good nursing," he went on ; " Mrs. Bell is not a bad mother, as mothers go, but she is overworked and overburdened; she has a good bit of difficulty in keeping her husband out of the alchouse. Good heavens! what lives these women lead! it is to be hoped that it will be made up to them in another world ; no washing tube and alchouses there, no bruised bodies and souls, ch, Miss **Farston** ?"

Mr. Hamilton was talking in his usual schion: he had taken the arm-chair I had offered him, and seemed in no hurry to leave t, although his dinner-hour was approaching. When he had given me full directions about Robin, and I had promised to go te him directly after my breakfast the pext morning, issid to him in quite a caveless manner that hoped Miss Hamilton was well and had sustained no ill effects from her visit to me. "Oh, no : she is better than usual. I think

you roused her and did her good. Gladys nopes too much at home. All the same," in a tolerant tone, "you ought not to have kept her so late; as Etta very wisely remarked, it was no good for her to stav in on Sundays and remain out a couple of hours later another night; you see, Gladys takes cold so

easily." "I hear you were very much inclined to blame the village nurse, Mr. Hamilton." "Who ?--I ?" looking at me in a little sur-

prise, " I do not remember that I said anything very dreadful. Etta was in a fuss, as ed me to lecture Gladys for her imprudence ; scanlet fever,-why, he was as nearly gone as but I was not inclined to be botherod, and possible, the doctor said. He has slways said it was Gladys's affair if she chose to, been pury and weakly from a baby. But said it was Gladys's affair if she chose to. make herself ill, but all the same she ought to be ashamed of such skittishness at her age. I don't believe Gladys knew I was joking; that is the worst of her, she neven sees a joke ; Etta does, though, for she burst out where." laughing when my lady walked off to bed in. rather a dignified manner. I hope you are not easily offended too, Miss Garston ?

"Ob, dear, no," I returned, coolly, "only I should be sorry if you had in any way changed your opinion of my steadiness. Miss Darrell hinted that you were vexed ' with me for keeping your sister, and thought that I was to blame." Mr., Hamilton looked so bevildered at this

that I exonerated him from that moment. "What nonsense has that girl been talk: ing?" he said, "rather irritated..." I always ing ?" he said, 'rather irritated... "I always is neighbor of Afghanistan! IWe can only 'suppose, the paper says, that England cherishes an intention to pool by the present disorders in intention to pool by the present disorders in dentation to pool by the present disorders in the bibb' that 'night'. When she said 'it' was a pity that you and Glad ys were always of at ' our ', In that case, Russis, would, demand 's would, demand 's erious ' guarantees' that England's proximity tering, scorets, I 'told 'ner, 'that though' you' would not embarrase. Russis' position in 'Cenver, not a Methusela, you were hardly the ' trail Asis, and 'ff England's free to give 'guarantees' that 's bottom' in ' cenver, not a Methusela, you were hardly the ' trail Asis, and 'ff England's trais to give ' guarantees' that ' could ensue to you were hardly the ' trail Asis, and 'ff England's trais to give ' guarantees' that ' and 'ff England's trais to the ' trail' asis, and 'ff England's trais to a ' the ' trais' and 'ff England's trais to a ' the ' that' though' you' would 'take ' measures' regarding' the ' take' that ' to all and 'ff' take ' measures' regarding' the ' take' take ' measures' regarding' the ' take' take ' take' take' take' measures' regarding' the ' take' tality, that I could answer for your good sense in that, and that Litts need not be so) thard on a pretty young girl like Gladys : That was not acculing you of want of wateadi 1068.

not die easy until I have said good by to

him," finished the poor woman; but when 1 repeated this to Lar. Hamilton he shock his head. "A few hours may take her off any day," he said ; "it is only a wonder that she has lasted so long. I believe she is keeping herself alive by the sheer force of her long-ing to see her husband. Women are strange ereatures, Miss Garaton,"

My new patient was likely to give me plenty of occupation, I found the poor little fellow. looking very forlorn and dull, lying in a dark corner of a large shilly garret, which was evidently shared by two or three brothers.

Mrs. Belk who had left her washing-tub to accompany me up-stairs, stood drying her arms on her spron, and talking in a highpitched querulone voice. " No one can say I have not been unfortunate this year," she grumbled. "There's Bell, he gets worse and worse and worse. I fetched him myself out of the Man and plough last Saturday night, where he was drinking the money that was to buy the children bread. 'Do you call yourself a man or a brute ?" I says, but in my opinion it's wronging the poor brutes to compare them with such as him, 'Work !' says he; 'why don't you work yourself !' when I am at that wash-tab from morning ill night."

"And now poor Robin is adding to your trouble, Mrs. Bell," I observed, with a pity-ing look at the child's white face and largewistful eyes.

"Ay, he has gone and done it now," she returned, with a touch of motherly feeling ; " it was a slide those bad boys had made, and Robbie came down on it with his crutch under him. He is always in trouble, is Robbie, bas had more illnesses than all the children put together ; there is nothing Robin there's Bell, now, makes more of a fuss over Rob than over the others if there is anything that will keep him away from the Man and Plough, it is Rob taking him out some-

"Ay, father's promised to sit with me this evening," observed Robin, in a faint little treble,

(To be continued.) 

RUSSIA MEANS BUSINESS.

KUSSIA MEANS BUSINESS. ST. PERTENDED, June 3. The Note Vrinya says Russia never agreed to regard Afghanistan as outside of her influence. There was only a donversational change of views' during Russia's Khiva campaign. "Since that time 'a great change has taken place, and Russia has becom-a neighbor of Afghanistan. We can only supthe Achan Hontler provinces which she deemed expedient, and would not be conversed whether thay were agreeable to. England or not... The Nonet says England is mission in merlecting to conditiate Russia. All fundament is over thrown England will implore Russia help.

A coquette is like a war. veteran-the goes through many engagements the start water water bereichenun wit beleiche soner nicht beiten in der eine berge

now by the bye, have you seen my cousin Giles to day ?" "No 1" I returned, wondering a little at

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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# O'BRIEN'S PROGRESS.

Boston's Great Reception-A Representative gile : Andlence.con bad . A., Jon .... 

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BOSTON, May 30 .- One of the grandest de BOSTON, Diay ou. one of the grandest de monstrations ever made in any one's honor was made last night at the Boston Theatre, the largest house in the country. This fine theatre was literally packed with humanity. Every largest house in the with humanity. Every was literally i packed with humanity. Every foot of standing room was occupied, i and three or four hundred people filled the stage, among them numbers of the most influential citizens of the "Hub." It was a grand gathering such as few orators have had the privilege of addressing. At eight o'clock Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kilbride were escorted to the front of the stage by Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, 'General P. A. Collins, ex-Congressman, and Mr. W. W. Doherty. Mayor O'Brien was also on the stage. The vast audience rose in the wildest enthusiasin and cheered. There were many priests present, among them Father O'Brien, of Cambridge.] REFRESENTATIVE MEN.

# BEFRESINTATIVE MEN.

An idea of the representative character of the audience may be gained from the following State Senators of massaccusetts Activity, J. H. M. Douglass and E. Algier, and State Repre-sentatives; the Vicer General Byrne; leading ministers of the Baptist, Episcopal. Methodist, Presbyter an and other churches; Thomas M. Presbyter.an and onner cnurches; Ihomas M., Brady, president of the Municipal Council; Daniel P. Sullivan, vice-president; City Clerk Joseph N. O'Neil; Patrick J. Donovan; chair-man of the Board of Aldermen of Boston; David F. Barry, president of the Common Council; Judge J. Otis Fallon, of Boston; Judge Woodbury and many others.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly introduced Mr. O'Brien in an eluquent speech, arousing great enthusiasm.

The hero of the evening arore and the au dience arose, too, and gave him an overwhelm-ing ovation. The men cheered, the women's ing ovation. faces lit up with delight as they waved their handkerchiefs, and the whole house rang again nanckeromens, and the whole nonce rang again with applause. A magnificent floral harp was then presented to him by Mr. Michael Manes, formerly president of the Omagh and Cappagh (Ireland) Branch of the National League.

# MR. O'BRIEN SPEAKS.

When quiet was restored Mr. O'Brien pro when quiet was restored air. O'Brien pro-ceeded to warmly thank his audience for their brilliant reception. He was somewhat boarse, but spoke with wondrous vigor for his condition. His speech, however, lasted little more than twenty minutes. Want of strength would not permit a longer oration. "We can claim," he "that we have come through victories all said, "that we have come through victories all along the line-(applause) yet we have had some bruises which have incapacitated me for speaking to such an immense audience as this. (4. voice, "They will suffer for it yet.") Mr. O'Brien, continuing, said he knew that in the people of Boston he had formidable critics, but he was to the that he was not more strend of them not sure that he was not more afraid of them than of the mobs of Toronto and Kingston, but here, as in Canada, he was sustained by the feeling that he and Mr. Kilbride were doing their honestest and best in the cause of Ireland. He electrified his audience when he said passionately that rack renting and aristocratic landlords were making

### THEIR LAST STAND

against Irish independence. With laughter and applause was received his sarcastic allusion to the Orange mole, who were the most blood-thirsty when they were as fifteen to one, but the most peaceable peop's he had wever, met when they were matched man to man Then he triumphantly spoke Loid Lansdowne's name was received with of the nationalization of Ulster. "If we have and groans. Mr. O'Brien was most en-had not courage," he cried, "we never would have crossed the Boyne into Ulster, which is and cheering again and sgain. our own to day. (Enthusiastic cheers.) The Irish National flar floats to day over Derry's walls. (A voice, "Hurroo!") Derry is our own to day. (Cheers.) Aye, Derry is cur own, although three years ago Derry faced us with bludgeons and called us invaders, but they did not frighten us and we persevered in Canada as we persevered in Ulster." (Applauce.)

### MORE EVICTION THREATENED.

Here the orator read a telegram he had, just received from Messrs. Dillon and Harrington stating that evictions were to be made in half a dozen big estates, and that there was the most

cassock they would find as warm Irish hearts as Sheet C. GENERAL BUTLEB'S ADDRESS, its

General Butler's health was drank. 1.4 L had desired," he said, "to come here to night for a night. I was forced to abstant from participat-purpose.;, Things in Ireland have progressed to ing in the proceedings because the only alterna-such a stare and that stage is at hand. It is the proceedings because the only alterna-one we shall be called upon in America to notice be and we shall do our duty to our constitutional ideas of liberty i We shall do our duty to Ireindeas of thertyn, we shall do bur duty to its land, and I speak more as a son of an American, a thoroughbred of New Hampshire (applause); who only knows one thing, that he has not one single drop of English blood of any sort in his veins. (Great cheering, again and again re-newed.) We will be with all people who strike a blow for liberty against oppression. (Applause.)

After President Chapen, of Tuits College, and State Treasurer Alonzo W. Beard had deivered splendid addresses, General Collins read a telegram which he was sending to Mr. Dil-lon, M. P. The gist of it was that two monster demonstrations were being held in Boston, in William O'Brien's honor, comprising men of different races, and that they sent assurances that Boston would not be wanting in Ireland's hour of need, (freceived with tremendous cheering.

Congressman Robert E. Davis, of Fall River, followed.

Mr. Frederick O. Prince, ex Mayor of Boston, remarked that he was sorry he was an Englishman. He referred with pleasure to the duty he once had of introducing to a Boston audience Mr. Parnell. He said Ireland must autience Mr. Pariell. He said Ireland must appeal to the great magnanimity of the middle classes. Nothing was to be gained from the aristocracy. (Applause.) The Irishmen to day were united and the Englishmen were not. Britannia was no longer mistress of the ocean. She ruled the waves only in song. (Applause.) The war clouds were gathering and policy would dictate justice. (Cheers.) Colonel Taylor, of the Boston Globc, replied for the press.

for the press.

Chairman Collins then called upon Mr. Kilbride to give the audience the iniquity of the case, which the evicted tenant proceeded to do in his clearest, neatest and most telling style. Loud applause greeted the close of his speech.

# NEW YORK'S SYMPATHY.

IMMENSE RECEPTION TO MESSES. O'BBIEN AND KILBRIDE LAST NIGHT-CHEERED TO THE ECHO-THE GREAT EDITOR'S

# SPRECH-THE RESOLUTIONS.

NEW YORK, June 2.-Wm. O'Brien's recep tion at the Academy of Music in this city to night was of an immense character. Rarely has the Academy been so packed as on this evening. The cheering fairly shook the building, which was elaborately decorated. Among those seated in boxes were Mayor Hewitt and Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, while seated on the stage were Rev. P. F. Dealy, President of St. John's College, Fordham, and a dozen other distinguished clergymen, 'Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, ex-Mayor Wm. R. Grace, Edward S. Levin, Mrs. Parnell, Steward, a fellow prisoner of O'Brien in Kilmainham jail, and many others. O'Brien said he had en-tirely recovered from the rough handling he had entirely during his Canadian true and trues received during his Canadian tour and spoke cheerily of the effect of his trip over the border. When he made his appearance on the stage the applause with greeted him was almost deafen-ing. He repeatedly bowed his acknowledg-ments, and when order had been restored Judge Brown was nominated as chairman of the meet-ing. The judge, on taking the chair, delivered a brief address, extending to Mr. O'Brien and his compatriot, Mr. Kilbride, a welcome from the big heart of the great city of New York, every reference to the visitor bringing forth tumults of applause, while every mention of

### MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

He said he was convinced that American symhad happened in the last few weeks in Canada. Lord Landowne's friends in Toronto and Kingston had been more successful in the Irish cause than they with all their speeches could ever hope to be. Their feeble voices could only tell the tale of Lansdowne's deeds in Ireland to a comparatively limited circle, but the Lansdowne mobs had told the tale the world over. (Cheers.) They had some horrible moments in Canada, but it was an illustration to the whole civilized world of the true character of landlordism in Ireland. Lord Lansdowne had said everything for himself that he could say in public specches and through interviews in the newspapers, and he (O'Brien) believed his best and truest parti-sans could not stand up and say that all they had said of Lord Lansdowne was untrue.

occur, which prevents me from expressing in person my gratitude to the working classes of New York for the loyal and hearty service I am quite sure they intended to render to the cause of Ireland by their demonstration last

A DRADLY BEOW (1) (1)

at the movement in which the happiness of your people during the present generation is bound," He goes on to say that he found that the gen-tleman moninated to preside and present the address of welcome to him was one whose address of welcome to him was: one; whose choice, for reasons which he must decline to discust, but which in no degree apply to his office iss president of the Lisbor Union (United Labor Party), would be used to give color to the malignant representa-tions of the Times, and would involve the most calamitous results for the Irish move-ment. He says : "The deputation seemed to acquiesce heartily in the reasonableness of my objection and gave me to understand that the nomination would be set aside. Later in the evening the resolutions were handed me. I found that two of the resolutions distinctly characterized our movement as one to abolish private property in land, and sought to identify itself with an American movement with that object. I pointed out that description was indirect contravention of the objects of the Irish National League, and would inevitably be used to en-tangle us in American issues. I suggested a revision of the resolution. I was told no change could be made in the chairmanship, and that any proposed changes in the resolution could not be adopted. Under these circumcould not be adopted. Under these circum-stances I intimated that after most anxious consideration I felt convinced, in the interest of the Irish soil, to decline participation in the demonstration."

### ENJOY LIFE

What a truly beautiful world we live in ! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoy We can desire no better when in perfect ment. health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for such feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsis and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indiges tion Sick Hadacha Costiveness Nervons Pros tration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Thee doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cente Try it.

The evils which befall us are mainly the reflex of our own actions. A corn will not oppres you if you do not endeavor to confine it within unreasonable limits.

# A FALSE NOTION

prevails with many married ladies that to nurse their own babies is always desirable. This notion is proved false by the improvement, speed ily perceptible, produced by Lactated Food i thousands' of puny infants that bad mother's milk and we see baby toods have made punier. -

How we all admire personal beauty ! And yet beauty is oftentimes only a thin veneer on a wooden head. Who has not been attracted by the fair outside of a tempting pie, to find that the flaky crust is merely the spacious covering of an empty void?

# IT MAY BE THE OPPORTUNITY OF YOUR LIFE.

An unusual event in the financial events of An unusual event in the innancial events of America will occur, beyond all doubt, at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 14th, 1887, when the Grand Extraordinary Semi-annual Drawing (the 205th Monthly) of the Louissana State Lottery, will take place, under the sole supervision of Genl's G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., and S1,055, 000 will be scattered among holders of thetes. 003 will be scattered among holders of tickets; the cost of which for wholes is \$20, and for iractional balves \$10, for twentieths \$1. The First Capital Prize will be \$300,000. The Second \$100,000. The Third \$50,000, down to lots of \$100 prizes. Any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. This may be the opportunity of your life.

Strange that man should have been given two ears and but one tongue, when, as everybody knows, he would rather talk all day than listen five minutes.

LORD OF KENMARE a inte die A Kerry Ballad.

[The only Irish residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of Oanada, is a mansion at Kenmare, County Kerry, in which county he holds estates covering 94,983 acres, in which estates during the life time of his father, especially around Kenmare, some terrible eviction scenes, with ghastly sequels in emigrant ships, and throughout Canadian settlements, were witnessed.]

There are skeleton homes like gaunt ghosts in the valley ; The hill-side swarms thick with anonymous

graves, When the Last Trumpet sounds spectral legions

'swill rally, Whose corpace are shrouded in ocean's sad

WAVES. What hosts of accusers will cluster around him, What cohorts of famine, of wrong, and de-

spair, On the white Day of Judgment to blanch and

confound him, That stone hearted, merciless Lord of Kenmare 1

Fond, simple, and trusting, we toiled night and

morning, The bountiful prizes of nature to win, While he, wild and lustful, God's providence

Bed virtue's reward as the guerdon of sin,

Till Heaven, in just anger, rained down on the meadow Distemper and rot; plaqued the soil and the

air; Filled the earth with distress, dimmed the sun-

light in shadow. But touched not that cancerous heart in Kenmare 1

When God had been good he reaped all of his bounty; When Heaven was wrathful the burden was

ours, For the terms of this Lord of Kenmare with the county

Were—the thorns for his serfs, for his harlots the flowers.

And when the poor toiler, beneath his load reeling, Sank, breathless and faint, on his cabin floor

bare. The noose for his cattle, the torch for his sheel-

mare.

ing Were the pity he found from the Lord of Ken-

Our fortune enriched him : he coined our disaster-

This lord of our sinews, our houses, our grounds, felt himself monarch, and knew himself Who master, A monarch of slaves, and a master of hounds!

He held not his hand and he spared not his scourges ; He laughed at the shrick, and he scoffed at

the prayer That Kerry's green swards and Atlantic's white SULGES

Sobbed and wailed, sighed and moaned, 'gainst the Lord of Kenmare !

He has some from the orgies where once he held revel

Age and youth hunts no more as legitimate game, But Ireland to day finds the work of the devil

Still essayed by an imp of his lineage and name Tried only, thank God, for the serf has gained

160.900. The fool learned to think, and the coward to dare,

And no longer the wolf-cry of "danger" and "treason"

Wraps in mist the misdeeds of the lords of Kenmare.

Hope's phosphorent rays light that desolate valley; Truth's sunbeams illumine those derelict

graves; The stern blast of Justice's bug e will rally

Avengers for every corpse 'neath the waves. we hemispheres judge as a pitiless jury, Nor calprit, nor crime will their firm verdict

spare.

Ob, vain your derision and wasted your fury, The world writes your sentence, false Lord of Kenmare 1

ARTHUR M. FORRESTER

# AN IRISHMAN'S VIEW. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-NESS :

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An and a second se

Sir,-I have been forcibly struck with the tissue of falschoods which appeared in "Anonyma" of the Soth inst., under the congenial heading, "An Irishman's Views On, &c., &c." Mr. W. F. Lawlor, "past Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Ireland, and Grand Master of the Templar of treland, and Grand Master of the City of Dublin Orangemen, &o., to., "has been stuffing our evening little Twinkler with some of the most bitter and malignant lies that ever ap-peared in a public journal from the "perverted ingenuity of man." In the first place, the name "Lawlor" must strike every Irish Catho-lic as peculiarly cynical to be borne by a "Grand Master of eity of Dublin Orangemen." But enough on this point ! "What is your opinion of O'Brien's mission to this country ?" asks Auonyma.

I will hot load your columns by quoting the reply of Mr. W. F. Lawlor, but simply remark that the whole is one unmitigated falsehood from beginning to end. Mr. W. F. Lawlor is the first man that has ever given Townsend Trench the character of an "upright Christian," - the testimony of every upright man and woman in Ireland goes to show that Townsend Trench is the most heartless, cruel and blood-thirsty tyrant that has ever disgraced the office of a monster, not one whit better in human nature than his despicable factor. "What do you think of the present state of

Ireland ?" I need not comment on Mr. Lawlor's reply to

to this question, but quote from the general answer such portions of it as appear to be but too true: "It is," he says, "a bad outlook, but it is to be earnestly hoped good may come out of our present troubles." "The young men are leaving the various ports, Queenstown, Derry, and elsewhere. The life of the country is leaving for America or Canada and I do not know for America or Canada, and I do not know what is to become of us if God in His mercy does not change the heart of the people,"-for "leart of the people" read the hearts of the English and Irish Tories. The portions of the answer he quoted are truthful, but, inter alia, those portions excluded are most undoubtedly nothing more or less than pure fabrications. "What is your opinion of the Coercion Bill?"

The answer to this question is worthy of re-production in toto, as it bears the impress of malignancy and madness, combined with all that is low, detestable and abhorent in the bloody Orange code :-- "I think the Coercion Bill a righteous and necessary measure; it is to suppress orime. These terrible transactions, such as cutting off girls' hair, putting pitch on them, maining cattle, shooting people and other crimes, must be put a stop to. These criminals fire from behind bedges and walls, and never meet a man straight face to face and have a fair fight. The boycott isinfernal, and if one is even seen speaking to a boycotted individual he occomes liable to some punishment unless he apologizes or makes amende in some way or other." "What do you think of Home Rule?" The answer to this question is by no mean new, but wherewithal a notable one. "Well,"

he says, "we discussed that question thirty years ago in the Grand Lodge;"--let it be observed such a discussion took place in the Grand Lodge (?)—"and it was the universa conviction that Home Rule meant Rome Rule." What a notable discovery ! Probably that ugly Popish name Lawlor may be credited with setting the scent to one of the most remarkable political discoveries that has appeared in the political annals of that illustrious (?) order, the *Grand Lodge of Ireland*, for the past thirty

years ! The Grand Worthy goes on to say : "I have been three years in the Corporation of Dublin. When Daniel O'Connell was lord mayor, the arrangement was that we should have a Protestant and Catholic mayor alternately, which was adhered to, but when the Catholica got the majority we have had only Catholic mayors." Why did not the veracious Lawlor state how long before O'Connell's time Dublin lay under the incubus of Protestant ascendancy, and how many generations it was without Catholic mayor or even Catholic coun-cillor? Why not state that all the unions, and even the most menial service therein, were subiect to the same ascendancy? Why not state that the Toronto of Ireland, Belfast, adheres to the principles of ascendancy to the present day? Why prate of the spontaneous gifts of a grateful people to Mr. Parnell and some of his compatriots, when that bird of evil omen—the firebrand Kane, (Cain)? is appealing to the "Lambs of Toronto" for money to assist the Thuinists—the Castlergerph of Ireland

# THE BODYKE EVICTIONS.

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WM. O'BRIEN'S ELOQUENT ALLUSION TO THEM -"" A STORY TO MAKE ANGELS WEEP" THE FUTURE STRUGGLE.

### [SPECIAL TO THE POST.]

NEW YORK, June 4.—Referring to the Bodyke evictions, Mr. O'Brien, in his speech in the Academy of Music, said :—"You have read in the papers of the evictions that are going on these days at Bodyke, in the county Clare, on the property of Colonel O'Callaghan. While we are assembled here to night a regiment of sol-diers and armed police are just about this hour starting on their march to desolate that whole as diers and armed police are just about this hour starting on their march to desolate that whole re-gion of country. Many a gallant man is to-night aleeping, for perhaps the last time, in the home of his fathers. When he awakens it will be to find the bayonets finshing around his cabin and to hear the crowbar brigade thundering at his door to pull down the rooftree under which he was born, and to plunder him of the lands in which all the labor and capital and hopes of his life are embarked. I have stood shoulder to shoulder with these men in their fight against his life are embarsed. I nave stoud shoulder to shoulder with these men in their fight against their tyrant. In a week or two I hope to be fighting shoulder to shoulder with them again. I the store the them again. know their story. It is a story to make angels weep. It is a story to make persons who are not angels curre the laws and the system which make such things possible in this broad nineteenth century. It is a story to make us vow to crush and uproot that system " now or never -now and forever."

# THE FUTURE STRUGGLE.

In conclusion Mr. O'Brien said :---

"But the work on which we came is done-and, thank God, done victoriously. Our post as with our people at home and in their hour of trial. They have rallied to the struggle like soldiers and heroes at our call, and, nlease God, we will not fail them while there is a breath of life in our bodies. But you can do your part here in America without us, and from my heart of hearts I do carnestly appeal to-night to the millions of our great race to bury every difference and to forget every personal o party di-vision in order to stand by the eld land and the old cause in this supreme crisis of our fate. A tough and bitter struggle it will be; but, however Mr. Chamberlain and his little coterie of traitors and soreheads may plot and rage, I feel in every fibre of my heart that it will be

# THE LAST STRUGGLE.

and that it will be a victorious one. The iscu predicted by Mr. Gladstone is fairly knit at last, and Mr. Chamberlain cannot shirk it. It. The issue that will be fought out within the next few months in Iraland is whother Ireland is to be governed forever and ever by the methods of Gronwell-trial by jury abolished, newspapers suppressed, the right of public meet-ing tranquied down by dragoons, the tenantry chased from their homes in the interest of a crew of heartless alien aristocrats-whether all this is to go on until some hour of weakness or humiliation for England, or whether the glorious fabric of conciliation and peace to which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell have devoted their genius, their energies and their lives is to arise like a rainbow's light to unite the democracy from land to fand."

DRESSES DYED WITHOUT RIPPING. Coloring dresses and any heavy garments can be done without ripping, by using Diamond Dyes. Be careful to have a kettle or a tub large mough to allow the goods to be easily moved about.

# A MONTREALER'S SUGCESS.

His numerous friends in Montreal will be leased to hear of the success which Dr. Kannon, formerly of this city, is schieving in Cali-fornia. The following, which is from the Los Angelos Herald of a recent date, speaks for

"When the smallpox first made its appearance in this city three Sisters of Charity offered to go to the hospital and nurse the afflicted. The offer was accepted and during the whole of the so called epidemic the sisters have stood at their post, and doublies many of the patients owe their restoration to health to the careful owe their restoration to health to the careful nursing of the sweet-faced, low-voiced angels of Mercy. Now that the danger has passed and the sisters resumed their wonted avocations, the Board of Health has performed a graceful

act by passing the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Board of Health desires to express its high appreciation of services of the Sisters of Charity for their successful manage-

urgent need of substantial aid from America. "That telegram," said Mr. O'Brien, "tells its own tale. War against the homes of the Irish people has continenced again. The rack renters will crush us if we do not crush them. (Cheers and a voice, "We'll crush them, bedad;" laughter.) Yes, if they had every man under lock and key, the women and the children-(applause)-we'll then carry on the fight in this unconquerable cause." (Enthusiastic applause.) Then the orator's power seemed to increase as he neared the close. "In spite of every diffi-culty, in spite of every discoursgement they throw in our way," he exclaimed, "we will go marching on until we reach that bright and promised land of national independence." ntneed of subs nom promised land of national independence.

Mr. Kilbride, who received an ovation, gave a clear exposition of the case of the tenants against Lord Lansdowne, deeply interesting his audience.

The chairman then put a resolution to the effect that they recognize the urgency of the call, that evictions had begun, and that the people of Boston pledged themselves to support the evicted tenants.

### NEW YORK WORKINGMEN INDIGNANT.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The regular weekly meeting of the Central Labor Union was held yesterday at Clarendon Hall. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that as the United States Consul at Ottawa, on the occasion of Editor William O'Brien's visit to that place, refused

in the Parker Honse to Messis. O'Brien and Kilbride was a titting accompaniment. to Mon-day night's demonstration..., More than two hundred and fifty guests sat down to the feast of reason, and the flow of soul." Among those present were Congressman General P. A. Col-lins, who presided ; Hrigh O'Brien, Mayor of Baston the addition of the Briten Poor Clark lins, who presided ; Hragh, O'Brien, Mayor of Boston ; the editors of the Boston, Post, Globs, Advertiser, Journal, Herald and Record ; Mayor W. E. Russell, of Cambridge, President E. H. Capen, of Tufts College; Bev; William E. Byrne, Vicar-General, and forty, other priests; Rev. O. A. Barton, Unitarian elergyman; Rev. A. A. Minor, Universalist, Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter, Unitarian; United States Senator Dwight M. Sabin, Minnesota; A. A. Ranney, member of Congress; Robert T. Davis, mem-ber of Congress; State Senator Dwyer and W. Taylor.

ber of Congress; State Schwarz and Schwarz

Mayor O'Brien made a scirring address, atoming Mayor O'Brien, in responding to the toast of the city, said that his namesake had captured. the sympathies and hearts of 400,000 citizens of Boston, and they wished him Godepeed in his mission, most fractly vituated atomic of for the Vicar General in Byrne, in graphing for the Clarge Visid differ they watched the Vicar-General: Byrne, in greplying for the Oanada, and sympathy, with Mr. O'Brien's Snohomish county, Washington Territory, and the otherwise be thrown ecclesisticitism on the otherwise's of course. Mr. O'Brien warmly thanked the deler away by resorting to ineffectual medicines, are gation. Trish clergy receiving atta warmest approbation of their bishops and herdid not think America. NEW YORK, June 5. -Mr. O'Brien, editor of the bishops and herdid not think America. NEW YORK, June 5. -Mr. O'Brien, editor of thread, lungs, stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. They would aid the Trish morally and substan-tially. (Cheere.) Under the American priest's ''I most deeply regret that anything should

### JOHN BRIGHT.

JOHN BRIGHT. B Pausing to speak of John Bright, Mr. O'Brion said he spoke of him more in sorrow than in anger. He was grieved that his life was closing in winter instead of the glorious sun-shine in which Mr. Gladstone was ending his. D He held that the guilt of Lord Lansdowne was sufficient to justify them in coming over and proclaiming it in the midst of his camp and at his palace gates, and ask the people to hurl him from the free soil of America. Dennis Kilbride then addressed the meeting, and gave an idea of the plan of campaign. The meeting was closed at 11. Letters of regret were read from ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, ex-Governor Geo. Hoadly, Governor Hill, Archbishop Corrigan, Eugene Kelly and others. Eugene Kelly and others.

### THE RESOLUTIONS.

Lengthy resolutions were carried amid great enthusiasm. They denounce Lord Landowne in forcible terms, and also denounced the out-rages upon Mr. O Brien while he was in Cana-da. They further declared that the mission of Mr. O'Brien to Canada was a strictly legitimate one, and offered him that sympathy of all liberty loving people.

William O'Brien's visit to that place, refused the use of the consultate to those receiving Mr.
O'Brien, therefore the Central Labor Union denounce the flunkeyism of the Consul, and rescut the insult to Mr. O'Brien's mission is the large measure of practical sympathy which it has brought is with Mr. O'Brien's mission is the large measure of practical sympathy which it has brought from persons of all denominations, not only from pricess of the Catholic Church, but also from Protestant ministers of large and wealthy congregations. The feeling here is unanimous that his defence of the original from pricess of the catholic Church, but also from Protestant ministers of large and wealthy congregations. The feeling here is unanimous that his defence of the principle of free speech has been as great a victory as his czpose of Larsdowne, and his methods have been convincing. Had his tour been all plain sailing it is questionable whether he could have made Kilbride was a fitting accompaniment. More than two hundred and fity guests sat down to the feast of reason, and the flow of solil. Among these converting the companied him is manly, generous and timely. generous and timely.

# O'BRIEN DEOLINES

O IDENTIFY HIMSELF OR THE CAUSE HE REPER-SENTS WITH BOGIALISM IN AMERICA, BECAUSE IT WOULD GIVE COLOR TO "THE TIMES" CALUMNIES-SATURDAY NIGHT'S DE-

NEW YORK, June 4.—The hundreds of thousands that formed the parade to night in honor of Wm. O'Brien were composed of the 69th Regiment, the Irish societies, labor unions and Socialistic societies. They were, however, creatly surprised to find that Ma Cost Regiment, into accelerate the series of the series and Socialistic societies. They were, however. greatly surprised to find that Mr. O'Brien did not put in an appearance, he having expressed himself as being averse to tak-ing part in such a demonstration. He come, he said, to better the condition of the poor in Ire-land and could not take part in any political or labor demonstration. Henry George, JDr. Mc-Glynn and other socialistic leaders were present, also some of the extreme Irish element. Several speeches were made by those on the platform which had been erected for the occasion. Mr. O'Brien did not leave, his hotel. Mr. (O'Brien to day, received a, delegation from Tammany Hall, and wis presented with resolutions adopted at a wigwam, expressing indignation at the at a wigwam, expressing indignation at the conduct of m Lord's Lansdowne's followers in Canada, and sympathy, with Mr. O'Brien's course. Mr. O'Brien warmly thanked the dele-gation.

### WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that in the breaking up of winter we shall have much damp sloppy weather, when rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and other painful complaints will prevail. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the popular household remedy for external and internal use. Its curative power is truly wonderful.

There are 500 Convents of Mercy in the world, occupied by nearly 10,000 religious.

### B. B. B. STOOD THE TEST.

" I tried every known remedy I could, think of for rheumatian, without giving me any re-lief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was." Henry Smith, Milverton, Ont.

Man has been denominated a bundle of nerves also an aggregation of appetites; but an intro-spective glance, gentle reader, will inform you that he is but a convex mirror which belittles the images of all the great things in nature which will fall upon it which will fall upon it.

# A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

F. P. Tanner, of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B. B. B. a sure cure for dyspep-sia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B. B. B. is the great system regulator.

The Protestant government of the Republic of Liberia, in Africa, has applied to the Holy See for new Catholic missionaries, in order to give a hitherto unattainable impulse and development to its public instruction, and to its hospitals and other institutions. The request has been acceded to.

BACKACHE IS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Bella, donna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing.equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

One of the rules of a bicycle club reads :--\*\* A horse should never be passed on both sides at bone." We suspect that when a bicyolist at-tempts to pass on both sides of a horse "at once" he is expelled from the club. He would certainly be dismissed from a temperance or-ganization.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure ?/ It has no equal for removing those terrible ex-crescenses, as many have testified who have tried it, 0.00.00

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My cus-tomers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsis. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Hearthurn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach,

A colony of one hundred Catholic families from Canada is about to be established in Snohomish county, Washington Territory,

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a posi tive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of

your readant who have consumption if they will lead no have consumption if they will Respectfully, MAANOR OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

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BOOKS.

number of The American Magazine. A tribe of brutal savages, the worst Indians on the Pacific Coast, has been transformed, according to this account, into an orderly, industrious and thrifty community.

the July number of The American Magazine, vill give a glimpee of the dinner table of a New

The progress made in educating the negroes of the South will be set forth in *The American Magazine* for July. The Rev. S. W. Culver, President of Bishop College, Tex., describes the methods of instruction and the measure of sucess attained.

MISS EDNA DEAN PROCTOR will offer a post's tribute to "The Lady of the White House" in he July number of The American Magozine.

FRANK G. CABPENTER, in the July American Magazinc, will describe the amusing difficulties in regard to costume with which our representatives abroad have to contend when they take

THE NOETH AMERICAN REVIEW, June, 1857, THE NOETH AMERICAN REVIEW, June, 1857, "The Roth American Review to June open with a piper on "Parties and Independents," by Hon. Dornan B. Exton..." My Experience the winde system, health as the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the winde system, health as the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the winde system, health as the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the winde system, health as the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the winde system, health as the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the vital fluid from all contaminations, and the content of the body. The balanno out " store of direction and secretion through-out " store of the cought atter prover in groups the cought atter tons: both in the bowers i and relow the rest tons: both in the bowers i and relow the rest too show how he can learn to play the vote in New, York" frequently deoldes an election. Gail Hamilton presents one interest for in the ological critics under the bed of "The Arbur Heclosical critics under the bed of "The Arbur Heclosical

the Unionists-the Castlereaghs of Ireland-in their bloody and unballowed work of coercion and extermination? Can it be imagined and extermination? Can it be imagined by any same person that such a man av Mr. W. F. Lawlor never enquires whether a man is a Protestant or Roman Catholic? Yet he says not: Here are his words, "For myself, I never enquire whether a man is Protestant or Roman Catholic, and I employ a number of men....and I believe, as a mat-ter of fact, every soul I employ is a Roman Catholic."

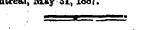
Catholic." Very good, Mr. Lawlor. "An Irishman's Views," as they appear in the Star of this city on the 30th inst., would logically incline any thinking man to a different conclusion. In drawing this reply to a close. I would merely indicate two reasons for your pronounced libe-rolity on quanting affacture the reliains appe rality on questions affecting the religious pro

fessions of your many employes :--Furst. It may be, and I have no doubt it is rather difficult to get a sufficient staff of Protestant workmen for a house such as yours in Dublin.

Second. It has been often admitted, even of Orangemen of your own type, that Catholics generally make good, faithful and reliable servants, no matter in what position, high or

OPTIC.

low, they may be placed. Montreal, May 31, 1887.



There are cases of consumption so far ad-vanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, cold: and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It pro-motes free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

The Vatican Exhibition of presents from the Ohristian world to the Holy Father will be opened on January 1st, and will continue open till May 15th. The Italian Custom Houses will allow everything directed to the Holy Father to pass free of duty.

Holloway's Pills, -The Great Need.-The

ment of the smallpox hospital during the rec nt scourge of the disease in our city. They volun-toered their services at a time when the disease threatened to become an epidemic; they con-verted the hospital into a very confortable home, and their kind, intelligent treatment of the sick removed the chief objections that persons had to entering the hospital, thereby mak-ing it ensy to confine the disease to fever centers of contagion, which aided greatly in stamping out the dread disease. In this connection the Board desires also to thank Dr. Kannon for his valuable services; for his constant presence at the smallpox hospital, and for his experience and skill that reduced the death rate to the lowest minimum."

# IRISH NOTES.

EXION FOR MAYOR-PARNELL'S RETURN-TH BODYKE EVICTIONS - CHAMBERLAIN OFPOSED TO THE MASSES.

The Largellite members of the Dubtin Corporation have selected Mr. Sexton as their can-didate for Lord Mayor.

Mr. Parnell has r-turned to London nuch improved by his short sojourn at the sesside. He has summoned a meeting of his pavty for Monday to discuss further amendments to the Coercion Bill.

Mr. Sexton, who is expected to address a great meeting of Gladstonians at Glasgow to-morrow, telegraphs that he is seriously ill at Dublin.

The evictions at Bodyke have been begun again, the sheriff having recovered from his ill-ness. The sheriff is protected while doing his work by a force of 600 policemen and troops. At one house in which the inmates were barri-caded, the officers made a hole through the wall with timbers and then removed the furni-Mr. Chamberlain, responding to an address presented to him by the Liberal Unionists of Manchester to day, warned the working classes against the falseness of Mr. Gladstone's state-ment that Home Rule was an issue between the classes and the masses. It was not the classes that would suffer the most by success of Mr. that would suffer the most by success of Mr. Gladstone's policy. Such success would destroy the country and ruin the working classes. He believed a majority of the people were now so well aware of the dangers menacing them that the next general election would result in overwhelming disaster to the Gladstone partizans.

# MANITOBA'S RAILWAY WAR.

WINNIPEG, June 3. Thoroughly scared by the aggressive attitude of the people of the prothe aggressive actitude of the people of the pro-vince the Canadian Pacific Railway has reduced freight rates from this point west forty per cent. The concession, however, comes too late, as the local government has prepared plans and speci-fications for building a road to the boundary and tenders will be advertised for at once. To and tenders will be advertised for at once. To prevent any miscarriage the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor was summoned to the House to-day to give his assent to the bill authorizing the gov-ernment to construct the road. The govern-ment has also repealed the act permitting in-junctions, so that the Dominion Government could not stop the work if it dared. The feeling is so high that any interference on the part of the Dominion Government would result in open rebellion. It is claimed that if the act is dis-solary of by the Dominion Government the bonds. allowed by the Dominion Government the bonds allowed by the Jominion Government the bonds issued under the act would be illegal. Not-withstanding this, several offers—one from New York—have already been received to float them. Little doubt remains that the road will be built to connect with the American systems. A talegram from Grand Forks says that the Northern Pacific branch will be up to the boundary by the 1st of September.

5 . ....

# York boarding house.

An illustrated article on "Literary Life in Philadelphia," by Moses P. Handy, with sketches of leading celebrities, will be a feature of *The American Magazine* for July.

part in courtly ceremonies.

,Can the red man be civilized? An affirmative answer to this question seems to be given in an article entitled "Metlakahta," by Z. L. White, which will be published in the July

EDGAR FAWORTT'S "Olivia Delaplaine," in

# THE TRIE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# HE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY ...... JUNE 8, 1857

THE ROYAL SOCIETY of Canada, like all Royalties, is a Royal humbug. It should be given a Royal bounce.

THERE is not a respectable newspaper in Europe or America that raises a voice in defence of the Coercion Bill. The most influential organs of Russis condemn it. The ministerial organs of Austria and the leading journals of France stigmatize it as the infamy of the century.

MARK TWAIN, who knows something about newspapers, says of the London Tory press :-"They lie firmly, they lie frankly, and they lie squarely; they lie with heads erect, and they are not ashamed of their profession." Mark must have had an intimate acquaintance with the writers of the London Times and papers of that ilk, and Mark is an excellent judge of human nature, too.

WE read in the New York papers that or Decoration Day America spared some of her sweetest flowers to decorate the bust of Thomas Moore in the Central Park. It was a pleasant rememberance of Ireland's sweet singer, the one hundred and eighth anniversary of whose birthday had occurred on Saturday, two days before.

DE, BROWNSON, to whose memory the Cathe-

Mr. O'Brien arises not so much from regard for Lansdowne as it does from implacable hatred of the Irish and the Casholics. encil: Leb 120 <u>11 - 67 11 - 6</u>

THE Truro (N. S.,) Guardian says Lord Lansdowne has been frequently called upon to do as the Guardian says he should, but though he has been interviewed by the press and made several speeches in public he has

rather endorsed than repudiated the outrage a mmitted in his name at Toronto. -

REFERRING to the practice of newspapers giv ing garbled and false reports. Lieber. in his "Political Ethics," (vol. II., book IV., pp. 367-8), says :- "It is a mere subterfuge, unworthy of an age in which it is largely acknow. ledged, that in every case of human life common sense must aid us in arriving at and maintaining truth, to say that in baving given mutilated and garbled reports, we have asserted nothing false. Such a report may be one of the worst and most infamous falsehoods." Those papers which systematically misropresented Mr. O'Brien, his friends and the recent meetings held by them, will please ponder on this quotation from one of the greatest authorities on ethics in modern times.

A BIGNIFICANT commentary on the legislation which is to give "freedom" to the Irish peasantry to take land without dread of the oppressive interference of the National League, is furnished by the fact that some of the most prominent Scotch farmers of the Athy district, County Kildare, are surrendering their farms and emigrating to America. Notwithstanding their superior knowledge of farming and their native shrewdness, they have been losing money until ruin stares them in the face if they are to con. tique in Irish sgriculture. The Cork Herald recommends the case to their Unionist fellowcountryman, Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., and to those Irish landlords who pose as the victims of a consuitacy against rent and the letting of

land.

A NON-CATHOLIC lady writes us from Ottawa, expressing her indignation and disgust at the shameful, un-Christian exhibition made of the school children by those who prompted them to sing "We'll hang O'Brien to a sour apple tree.' Our fair correspondent would not allow her children to attend the demonstration, as she thought the school authorities overstepped their powers in the matter. She adds :-- "Anything more out of taste and good feeling than the song sung by the children concerning Mr. O'Brien I cannot imagine. I think there must have been a great deal of pressure brought to bear to compel the attendance of the teachers and pupils. It only shows in a nominally free country how few are free agents. I see that the Mayor has entertained Lord Lansdowne at his own residence. This may account for much."

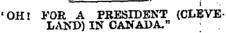
It is stated at Ottawa that, notwithstanding the official denials of the destitute condition of the half-breeds in the vicinity of Batoche, the scene of the recent rebellion, it is positively known that many of them have for the past eighteen months been on the verge of starva. tion. The latest news is to the effect that they are protesting against the Government's action

Closure," all discussion of them shut clause was passed making it penal and punishable summarily by six months imprisonment for a poor ejected tenant to open his house in the night time" to put his sick wife and children "If Lord Lanadowie it not guilty, and wishes himself slept in the snow.) Dillon and Healy the Ameer, Russia the Ghilzia. The snocess that the Cauadian people should believe him fought against this with appeals to whatever of the latter, means, vietory, for Russia, not guilty, the he and disown the conduct of those instincts of humail(?" might be in the Tory of the latter, means, vietory, for Russia, believe the bigoted partians who disgraced the name, of Smith's the losure." They report says that in dealing with Asiatics the Russian policy free speech at Toronic." under shelter from the winter storm, while he servation : "If you approve this clause, I trust when on the last day you appeal for God's mercy you may not find it," he broke down with a sob, and sank into his seat amid the silence of the House. But what do English Tories care for Irish sobs ? And this was on the Queen's Birthday, too." . . . . . . . . , .....

# CAUTION TO WORKINGMEN.

In to day's Witness an advertisement appear by a New York car works company, calling for non-union coach and cabinet makers and painters. The following from the last number of John Swinton's Paper ought to be a sufficient warning to Canadian workmen to have nothing to do with the advertisers :--

"Two weeks ago, we published an item re lating to the workers employed in Stephenson's car works, East Twenty-seventh street, stating that hey demanded an increase of their starve-tion wages. Monday they struck, Sunday-School Superintendent Stephenson having re-Denool Superintendent Stephenson' having re-fused the desired concessions, and all efforts of a compromise and peaceful settlament have proved totally futile. When it was proved to his satisfaction that to procure the bareat necessi-ties of life his employes were compelled to jsink themselves even much desired to the set themselves every week deeper in the mire of debt, he ironically replied that he "didn't want to hear anything of f mily matters." | His foolish outburst against organized labor in general, and ha bluff about importing foreign labor, will avail him nothing. At Wednesday's meeting of their union it was unanimously resolved not to return to work under any circum-stances, unless their most reasonable demands are granted. Secretary Ed. Hall, of the National District, is here, encouraging them in their strike. No more worthy strike has been inaugurated than that against Boss Stephenson. Now that the many strikes incidental to the May month have subsided, it behooves ofgan ized labor to fill the treasury of the strikers. Let the revolution of feeling that has taken place in favor of the strikers be heard by this



The Witness, editorially uttering this evidently heartfelt wish, voices the universal aspirations of all the toiling masses, and, with but rare exceptions, of all the trading classes of this Canada of ours. The French Canadian Buard of Trade has resolved that a convention of ommercialists be held here, at as early a date as possible, to devise " the best means of removing hinderances to and of develocing facilities for, unrestricted trade on this contipent." It is a cheering sign of the progress of true political education, and of the irresistible power of the heretofore almost despised common people, when we find them concerting measures to change retailiation for reconciliation. To all true reformers the growth of popular enlight. enment is a source of highest satisfaction, for it is the only power creative of that innate selfrespect which enables us to steer clear of that utter's abasing fetishism-the worship of Mrs. Grundy in the guise of a Governor-General.

# GIVE US A MAN OF OUR OWN.

It may be safely asserted that Lansdowne is the last Irish landlord who will ever be sent to Canada as Governor-General. Every Governor-General sent to this country since confederation, with the exception of the Marquis of Lorne was an Irish landlord. None, however, was so intensely hateful to the million Irishmen in Canada as the present man. The unwisdom of such appointments is now evident. And this raises the question why Canada cannot grow her own chief magistrates? The appointment of S:r John Macdonald, Edward Blake, Alexander Mackenzie, or any other man of our ownof equal standing, would be hailed with the utmost enthusiasm by all classes of Canadians. As the Toronto News truly observes :-". There is not in the whole of English-speaking Canada an impulse of disloyalty to our native or adopted land, Our guarrels are largely of foreign birth. our feuds those of centuries ago, our ambitions those which are neither local or noble; and this will not be changed till we live within Ourselves and for the good of the land that nourishes us. We want no annexation to the United States, no separation in sentiment from the English-speaking world, no wars, no battles save those of peace, no alliances save those of mutual consideration and interest ; but we want, and will yet have, Canada for the Cana-

the Russians. The other despatch says the rebellious Ghilzais have defeated the Ameer's troops and chopped off the head of their commander. Allowing for Russian exaggeration, these reports make the progress of affairs in Afghanistan tolerably clear. . Lingland supports the English. Wherever Bussian power is established in the east the people feel immediate relief from the tyranny of nativerulers, and find peace and security for their industries, |England on the other hand is a termble tax gatherer. a domineering power administered by arrogant military commissioners, under whom the people suffer more than under their native princes. And although they are protected, it is on the principle of a game preserve. Russia has gradually absorbed the Asiatic states that lay on the line of her hereditary march to the ses, and in the revolt of the Ghilzais we may see the

band of Russia. The tremendous significance of the steady and of late, rapid advance of Russian influence and power towards India cannot be mistaken. Already she is knocking at the gates of Herat and surveying Lord Beaconsfield's famous "scientific frontier" with an eye to its abolition. And whilst the great northern power is thus pushing towards the consummation of a purpose relentlessly pursued for over two hundred years, the British Government with strange infatuation 15 wasting its time and energies in the vain attempt to suppress freedom in Ireland and reduce its inhabitants to the condition of serfs. Could there be greater proof of national infatuation, or is this but another illustration of the fate of nations that by oppression invite their Own destruction?

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

An international question of portentious proportions is not unlikely to arise from the occurrances connected with the tour of Mr. O'Brien in Canada. A number of influential American papers have drawn the attention of the Wash ington Government to the outrages committed by the Toronto mob on American citizens who pected is what happens." The cordial union of accompanied Mr. O'Brien as reporters. The Providence, R.I., Visitor, referring to the personal injuries inflicted on Mr. Wall, of the associated press, says : -

"The man who was hurt most was a new paper reporter, wh:, at the time he was struck by Lansdowne's assassion, ~ H engaged in the duties of his avocation and had in no way offended against the peace or the laws of the Dominicn. They were all entitled to the pro tection of the American Government, and hav ing been made the victims of Canadian brutality. instigated by no less personage than the Gover-nor-General, the question is: What is the American Government going to do about the matter? The State Department at Washington should lose no time in demanding an explana tion of the treatment these citizens received at Toronto and Kingston from the Canadian authorities, and if should exact not only an explanation but insist also on full reparation being done to the injured parties. If ever there was a case which called for prompt and decisive action this would seem to be one, and Secretary Bayard, as well as President Cleveland and the Democratic Party, will not es cape censure if such action is not taken without delay. The Canadian Government has already insulted this country to an unbear able degree by soizing on our fishing vessels and harassing American geamen, and if to its former ontrazes it is allowed to add that of assaulting American citizens in the peaceful discharge of their legitimate callings, the American people will hold to a stern account the party and ad ministration which tolerate such conduct Secretary Bayard has been charged with undue

other places. Amongsthem the Toronto Board of Trade has been invited by its council to me at an early date for the further discussion of th present prospective trade relations of Canada with Great Britain and the United States. Thus it will be seen that the movement first suggested and agitated in the columns of THE Post is now the great question of the day in Canada, and from the way in which it has been taken up by the farmers of Ontario we cannot doubt of its ultimate success.

# FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

.

The long smothered antagonism existing be tween the masses of Republican France and the classes of Monarchical England has at length found vent. Wednesday's despatch from Paris announces the ominous fact that the English embassy there had to be shielded by a strong guard. This is readily accounted for, when we find such eminent publicists as M. Jean Lemoine stating as undeniable facts that "England by her inevitable and irrepreseable biblical commercial travellers fomented the Bulgarian difficul y, and then put herself at the head of a coalition against brave little Greece. in order to protect her paid princeling Batten burg.'

Le Petit Journal, which has by far the largest circulation of any French newspaper, lately said that "The British a my was ridiculous it was beaten in Afghanistan, expelled from Turkey, and annihilated in the Soudan : that the British fleet beat a disgraceful retreat from the Black Sea under the peremptory orders of Russia." That "England always shows herself unfriendly towards . France, hostile at Cairo, Madagascar, and Tonquin, at the New Hebrides, even on the fishing grounds of Newfoundland and the Channel."

Madame Juliette Adam (Nouvelle Rever ) tella her countrymen : "The Russians speak French. love France, and have the same antipathies and animonities."

Lord Beaconsfield, the chief of the Tory plotters against France and the political creator of the Empress of India, once said, "The unex-France and Russia may be much more than a mere menuce to the British Empire. Mr. Engene Fargues in L'Inde et Les Anglais says : "The termination of British rule in India is at hand. The shade of Dupleix should be satis-

fied, it may already behold its vengeance !" Thus has English Toryism raised up enemies abroad who are only waiting their opportunity to rush upon England, while by infatuated policy they are estranging the Americans and exas perating the Irish. There is a cloud in the East considerably bigger than a man's hand, which will soon give the aristocrats of England something more to talk about than the eviction of a few hundred poor Irish tenants.

But there is no quarrel between the democra cies of England, France and America. Nobles. aristocrats, plutocrats, an the men who make the mischief. But we greatly fear that the consequences of their actions cannot now be averted.

# ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

Englishmen have long taken delight in expatiating on the backwardness of Spain. They forget when thus they talk that much of that backwardness is owing to the deliberate policy of the English Government remoreelessly carried out by Wellington during the Peninsular war. Wherever he went, on the pretence of military necessity, he blew up, burned down and destroyed every will and factory and wrecked every loom and machine he could find. All this was done for the benefit of English trade. No wonder the Spaniards hated and cursed their pretended deliverers. But now oppressed, beautiful Spain appears in strange contrast to free, enlightened England. At the very time that the, English parliament is depriving Ireland of trial by jury, it is being restored in Spain, after having been kept in abeyance there for twelve long years. It was the revolution of September 29th, 1868, which, whether glorious or otherwise, endowed Spain with that institution for the first time, as appears from the 93rd clause of the constitution of June 1st, 1869, which lave down the following Trial by jury is established for all political and for such private offences as are determined by law. The qualification for the discharge of that commerial union with the States is their | the duties of a juryman will also be determined That constitution was overthrown on January within the past week or two, at which resolu- 2, 1874, by the coup d'état of General Pavia, that sent the Republican legislators adrift who did not know how to keep the framework of the State together. Under the whole reign of King Alfonso XII., which lasted from the end of meeting, at which the following resolution was 1874 until November, 1385, juries were looked. upon as the forbidden fruit of revolutionismo The Sagasta Government that came into office directly the unfortunate young Sovereign had. breathed his last is bent upon restoring to the Spanish people some of the liberties which they had lost through their own folly. Last month t'e Lower House of the Cortes adopted the Billio the restoration of trial by jury. After this le Englishmen say no more about the benighted condition of Spain.

homelesson the hillsides. Mr. Gladstone said the eviction was sentences of death. We add that such being the case, the evictor is a murdered just as touly an if he shot his victims down packed them in a fever ship, as Lansdowne grandfather did - By such conduct the Lans

JUNE 8. 1887

downes] have declared war sgainst the Irish race, "And he ought to know the people whose fiercest possions he has roused. Is he a Bour bos, who will neither learn nor forget? If a let him study the history of Bourbonism and and what consolation he can in it. We repeat that; his, continued presence in Canada is menace to the public peace. He has approved assassination by 'mob? He, the head of the State ! Well, as Curran said on a certain occasion : " Let the toast go round. It come from the chair,"

But THE POST does not approve of assassi nation or violence of any kind. We chim the right, bowever, in the public interest to point out the possible consequences of se damnable a doctrine coming from the Governor-General of Canada. Is there anything wrong in that? We have simply done our duty. Lans downe has made himself, by his own deliberate actions, the most detested man on earth. The whole free people of America, and the people of the civilized world, barring his own thievist class and the raggamuffin Tory rabble whose murderous conduct he approves, join in condemning him. It is all his own fault, and should he suffer the consequences of his evil deeds, he can no more blame THE POST than Balthazar could blame Daniel for interpreting the handwriting on the wall.

THE CURSE OF LANSDOWNISM.

The following letter and extracts speak fo themselves. We may remark, in answer to dur correspondent, that the Marquis mentioned in the extract was the grandfather of the present evictor who is now polluting the air of Canada as Governor General. He was the Fever-shir Lansdowne, whose victims lie under the boulder at Point St Charles .

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : DEAR SIR, - The other day, on looking through

an old volume containing copies of THE TERE WITNESS, issued during the years of 1850 and '52, the enclosed interesting extract caught my eye, and as I am at a loss to know whether it was the present Most Honorable (1) Henry Marquis of Lansdowne or some other Henry that figured at that date—September, 1850-au an exterminator and destroyer of my native village, I hope you or some of your readers may be able to inform me. The facts berein recorded are quite fresh

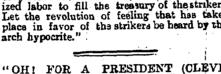
my memory, for oftsimes when a child did hear the sad story of the destruction of the 'loveliest village of the plains" of North Derry. But now-

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn, Thy sports are fled and all thy charms with

drawn ; Anidat thy powers the tyrant's hand is seen, And desolation saddens all thy green.

A KEBBT MAN

June 1, '87. EVICTIONS BY LORD LANSDOWNE, -A COT respondent of the Cork Examiner writes as follows, under date Lisnane, County as follows, under date Lisnane, County Karry, 12th September: — "Twenty-three "houses, occupied by twenty-nine fami-"lies, have been levelled to the ground "within the last fortnight or so, in the village "(Liscaw, by Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne. "The number of souls in all evicted is 157. It is a well known fact that every man evicted could well payvrent for his holding; it is also a patent fact that the tenants, with few exceptions, paid heretofore him, or those to whom he had sublet; and, considering this. we must conclude that they deserve "better treatment. The noble marquis had "been pleased to send down by his man, who superintended the work of demolition, £20. t distributed "families. Sir John Walshe gave, some time "since, £30 to s poor woman obliged to quit his "lands. And not one of them would have got Sir John Walshe gave, some time fands. And not one of them would have got a fraction unless: he became his own enemy-his own destroyer—the demolisher of his own house. One of the men employed in raising his own house was killed by the fall of a "gable; be has left seven in family to mourn his "loss. Remembering the nucle margins some "time ago raising his voice in the British House "of Parliament against evictions, is one of the reasons why I basten to convy this in telligence to you and to the public at large." Such was the curse of Lansdownism thirty. seven years ago in Kerry. It is the same to day in Luggacurran. Shall its living representative be glorified in Ganada by Irishmen ?



lics of America are raising a statue in Central Park, New York, passed through many phases of belief before he found final rest in the bosom of the True Church. He had been Presbyterian, Universalist, Freethinker, Unitarian, before he became a Catholic.

THE people of the United States have always given a warm and generous welcome to distinguished Englishmen, whose public services or genius had raised them to famic. They welcomed Lord Coleridge, they honored Herbert Spencer, they gave their hearts to Michael Davitt. Now, let Lansdowne go to Boston or New York and see what sort of a reception free, true Americans will give him.

-

never seen any people like the Irish." The Tory Ministry made no bid for this letter says the N. Y. Herald.

One should think that the laxity of the divorce laws in the United States would offer an easy way enough out of the obligations of mariage without resort to deadlier alternatives. Yet ardly a day passes without the wires bringing eports of husbands having been killed by wives wives murdered by husbands. But the real

cause of these frightful tragedies is to be found n the general corruption of manners and looseness of morals which now unhappily prevail.

THE Montreal conference of the Methodist Church is in session at Kingston, Ont. Among other things they considered the missions for the "conversion" of French Canadians. Dare we suggest that a mission to Toronto for the conversion of the bishops, canons, reverends, Profeesors, Orangemen, and the rabble mob who Professors, Orangemen, and the rabble mob who attempted to murder Mr. O'Brien, might be more in the interests of true christianity? The French Canadians are getting along very well to refer to that, but such an explanation is out French Canadians are getting along very well as Catholics and have no desire to change their of the religion for the Protestantism preached in

LANSDOWNE apologists assert the extraordinary doctrine that a Governor-General is not be criticuod. Such anivelling Toryism is disgusting. The divine right of kings was exploded forever over two hundred years ago in England, but Tories in Canada revive it in the

an an tha the state of the stat

in demanding as security for the \$150,000 worth of seed grain advanced to them this spring a mortgage on their property. The half-breeds contend that their individual notes should be ample, and decline to mortgage their property to the Government. The Deputy Minister of the Interior has left for the North-West to try and settle the trouble and avert the possibility of another uprising. The Government are very reticent in imparting information, on the

ground that publicity of the facts is likely to retard immigration into the North-West.

ENGLISH Tories and Liberal-Unionists might properly be termed the party of Undertakers. According to a cable despatch, they have their hopes on the death of Mr Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, and the prolongation of the life of Har-A COLLECTION of valuable 'autographs was tington's father, the Duke of Devonshire, an sold in London the other day. Among them octogenarian Whig in his dotage. But men may was the signature of John Milton, which Le die, ideas do not. They are immortal. Before himself never saw, as it was written after he long the democracies of England and Ireland became blind, and a latter of John Wesley, in will shake hands across the bloody chasm of which he says :- "For natural sweetness of seven hundred years of Tory and Whig misrule, temper, for courtesy and hospitality, I have and then, whether Gladstone or Parnell be alive or dead, the principles for which they contended will triumph, and the reign of the law of Labor will begin, under which justice will be done to all classes, and none will be allowed to

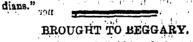
revel in luxurious idleness on the proceeds of other men's toil. The day of the Democracy is at hand in England.

EVERY newspaper in the United States that has referred to the matter condemn Lord Lansdowne's thinly veiled approval of the attempt to murder Mr. O'Brien at Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston. The San Francisco Evening Post justs the points well in the following article, which it entitles "A Noble Ruffian :"-

"They have experienced the fate which usually overtakes such erratic constellations," remarks the genial Lord Lansdowne with refer-ence to O'Brien and his comrades. When the distinguished svictor silently permitted the mcbs of Kingston and Hamilton to seek the life of his adversary it was possible to explain away his inaction. It is not possible, however, to explain away this active expression of sympathy with adverted murder. The "fate" in which of the question. He has been greeted by crowded and enthusiastic audiences wherever he religion for the Protestantism preached in has gone, and the only things to which Lans-Queen's Park and enforced with paving stones downe's words could possibly apply are the and bludgeons. scones and revolvers employed in details of other arguments by the Governor General's sup-porters. Having effectually disposed of the obstacles of dignity and decency, there is now nothing to prevent the Marquis from enjoying the pleasure of heaving a brick at O'Brien him-self."

> "WHILE the Orangemen lare hounding illiam O'Brien to death in Canada," says the

Joercion: Bill: were seen a ly restand and result will be a ly bill depute on the supervision the two the



Just for the fun of the thing, look at this ab'e message from the "Rev." Richard Kane, of Belfast, to Ned. Farrar, editor of the Toronto Mail, and published in that " loyal" sheet :--

Sir, -The Ulster Loyalist Anti-Repeal Union is making a special appeal for funds to carry out a new programme decided upon to day. Sub-scriptions from Canadian Loyalists will be scriptions from Canadian Loyanses will be thankfully received by the treasurer, Mr. Hee-derson, of the News Letter, Belfast; or by the president of the association, the Earl of Ranfur-ly, Dangannon Park, Dangannon, County **Tyrone** 

Please recommend our appeal to the friends

Belfast, May 24.

How are the mignty fallen ? Lords and loyalists" brought to beggary at last, and Lord" Ranfurly holding his caubeen for the coppers ! This is too, too delicious for anything. And Ned Farrar his proxy, of all men in the world ! Will somebody hold us, or we'll explode. Ob, but we wish you luck with all you'll get from the Orangemen of Canada. : We fancy we see his "Lordship" counting the dimes. Ha ! ha ! ha ! ho ! ho ! ho ! Are you there, Moriarity ?

# RUSSIA'S MARCH ON INDIA,

Two despatches dated at St. Petersburg vesterday appear in the cable reports. Both refer to Afghanistan. Although the source of information is doubtful, the fact that we scarcely ever hear any news from Herat, by way of Calcutta, is rather significant. The English, we are told.

remissre a in some of his past dealings with foreign powers, especially with those that rule in London and Ottawa. He cannot afford, conse-quently, to ignore this latest issue, and if he attempts to do so, or if the administration parmits him to waive it aside, the Democratic party need not be astonished if in the national election of next year it finds itself opposed by Democrats who believe that the American Government should protect American citizens abroad as well as at home."

# COMMERCIAL UNION.

Ontario farmers cannot be accused of precipi tancy in the action they are now taking in favor of commercial union with the United States. They have given the N. P. a fair trial. For nine years they have tried its merits, submitted to its exactions, enjoyed its benefits. And, having thus thoroughly tested the policy which they loyally accepted under all possible conditions, they have come to the conclusion only salvation. Meetings of farmers have been by law. held in nearly all the great agricultural counties tions were in every instance carried unanimously in favor of the proposed abolition of the Customs line. In the great county of Ontario the Farmers' Institute held a largely attended unanimously adopted :--

"That in the opinion of this institute the re moval of all trade restrictions between the Dominion of Canada and the United States in highly desirable, to be obtained in any way that seems best to our Dominion Government.

Yesterday, (June 2nd), the annual meeting of the East Lambton Farmers' Institute adopted a s milar resolution without a dissenting voice It reads as follows :---

"That we approve of the principle adopted by the Central Farmers' Institute proposing re-ciprocity with the United States, or failing that to memorialize the Dominion Government to endeavor to obtain from the home Government to commercial union and a fair advantage against protected foreign countries. We fully endorse the principle and pledge ourselves to do our utmost to have such policy carried into effect."

After some discussion, all of which was favor able to commercial union with the States, the following words were added to the resolution : "And to secure the removal of all restrictions on trade between the United States and Canada."

A despatch from Drayton, also dated yester day, reports that a meeting of the most influential farmers of Peel and Maryboro, assembled in the Farmers' Institute, passed the following resolution unanimously, after discussion :---

"That in the opinion of this institute a re-That in the opinion of this institute a re-moval of all restrictions on trade between the Dominion of Canada and the United States is desirable, either by a reciprocity treaty or other-wise, as may be agreed upon by the govern-ments of the respective countries; and that the officers and executive committee of the institute are hereby sufficient to take such action. are hereby authorized to take such action in

# A FALSE WITNESS.

Our highly esteemed neighbor. The Wilness appears desirous of emulating the character given of the Tory press of London by Mark Twain. It can lie with head erect with the hest of them. Unlike George Washington, however. it can and does lie, but with a Punitan snivel. becoming its professions. Listen to it :---

"If anything happens to Lord Lansdowne the Post of this city will be clearly responsible, as it strongly urges on its readers that the Governor-General should be peked out of the country. The Post's argument, is that Lord Lansdowne has not condemued, stoning,, there-fore, let him be stoned. The same a rgument applied to the *Post* would be that, as it never denounced agrarian murder, vendettes murder and dynamite attempts, therefore it should be blown sky high."

Readers of THE POST know this is not true. Our argument was in effect that, since Lansdowne has not condemzed the attempt to murder Mr. O'Brien, he must not be astonished if others should apply to himself treatment that he thought perfectly correct in the case of Mr. an disean a' anna an ann a' ann a' far sann an an an an an Thairtean Ghranach a chairean aig far anna annasachta an an Thairtean ann an an an an an anna a' bhairtean ann an anna

TORONTO LOYALISTS ABROAD.

A beautifultillustration of the character of the "Loyalist" mob of Toronto has been furnished by an excursion party which celebrated the Queen's Birthday by a trip to Peterboro'. The excursion party was composed of ultra-loyalists, Grangen en of different grades, and other etizens.

The editor of the Bowmanville Statesman Baw them pass through Bowmanville station, and they then appeared to be in a highly hilarious condition, one young gentleman being taken of the train. covered in blood, as a result of his amusing antics with the window pane. In Post Hope they raised quite a breeze, for the short time they were there, and upon their arrival in Peterboro they painted the town red in short order. They first filled themselves full of bad whisky brought by them from the city, then they blocked the streets, completely preventing the police interfering, and lastly went in for a fight. In the absence of Mr. O'Brien, they were forced to belabor one another, or else some inoffensive citizen of the town, who happened to fall into their clutches.

At Peterborough these Lansdowne lambs conduoted themselves in an equally outrageous manner. But "the worst feature is," as the Statesman justly observes, "that these beauti. ful' specimens of humanity belong, to an order professing to be not only most layril and lawabiding, but also to be a great bulwark of Protestantism in our fair land. As to their loyalty, it is fully shown up in their deliberate attempt to set aside all law by endeavoring to get liquor in every Scott Act town through which they passed -some of them lingering over the bar so long that they got left behind. Their love, of Protestantism and the Bible was like wise exemplified by their cotal disregard of all its teachings, shown forth by their cursing and hghting one another for hours together. God help the country when Protestantism has to

depend for any of its support on such creatures. Concerning the same "Loval" crowd, we read in the Peterboro' Times :-

"The trains were late in arriving at Port At the same time these spologists are the very men who abused and villified former Governors General and hounded down Lt.-Gov. Letellier de St. Just. But the fact is that opposition to

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# THE TRUP WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

handily.e. Mrs. Diakinshi, who have been inter-more than three months, heard the unusual noise and came downstairs. She cleared the duning room and rescued the register from the yoing rinfians before, her strength failed, and she had to be carried up stairs again. The scene was like pandemonium let loose yells, oaths, bottles waving over heads, and glass smashing. The rowdies were finally obliged to board their train, and left Mr. Blackham a pretty heavy loser. At Péterborough, it is said, there were the most disgraceful scenes. The gangs of rowdies took postession of the town, thrashed everybody they could lay their hands on, and then turned their muscle to better so-count by thrashing each other. Peterborough was gleefully exultant in flaving the excursion, but now there will be a Chinese wall erected around the vullage if such another threatens an invasion. invasion.

invation." The "Loyalists" when let loose Such are the wretches who stoned William O'Brien ! Such are Lord Lansdowne's Lambs !

THE TRUE CANADIAN IDEA. "When wilt Thou save thy people, Lord, -O God of Mercy, when? Not kings and thrones, but nations ; Not chiefs and lords, but men."

To the Canadian who truly loves his country and believes in liberty, nothing could be more saddening than the exhibitions made at Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and Ottawa; in the three first named places exhibitions of "loyal" ruf. fianism gone mad, in the last of loyal sycophantic subserviency, delirious in its own degradation, and taking the place of cattle in the shafts of a rack-renter's carriage ! When Saul went forth seeking his father's assee, he was found by asses, and some of the same breed found Lansdowne at Ottawa.

Self-respecting Canadians, of whatever class they may be, must feel their manhood wilt when they reflect on these disgraceful pictures, that of the blood-thirsty mobe being not more hideously revolting than that of the self-degraded creatures who dragged the carriage of the evictor Lansdowne through the astoni-hed streets of the Capital was, odiously repulsive. What must have been the infinences which surrounded these men in their youth ? How must they have been trained in subserviency, dwarfed in virility, perverted in principle, before they were brought willingly to a condition against which negro slaves have been known to revolt ! And these are the people who sing "Britons never shall be slaves !"

We wonder if they ever think, or if they have the faculty of realizing their own degradation ? Lansdowne-our gorge rises at the thought of calling him lord-is the living embodiment of all that is most hateful and, oppressive; of all that is most subversive of human rights. The thief of the proceeds of other men's labor. The member of a privileged ring made up of courtiers, sinécurists, pensioners, peers, parvenus, landlords, fmen who neither toil nor spin, selfseekers, venal placemen, spobs, ct hoc genus omne. This motley crew have one characteristic in common, as Morrison Davidson has already taught the British Democracy. They are all dishonestly bent on living luxuriously, and without toil, at the cost of the industrious portion of the community. To them, and since England abandoned him and the the Crown is a pillar of cloud by day and a United States repulsed him, it was only common pillar of fire by night. Let them be but de- j sense to shut the doors against both of them. prived of its protection, and they would be The result was inevitable, and our manufaclike sheep without a shepherd: They would be turers have the field to themselves. The printaken in detail stripped of their borrowed ciple that underlies protection has asserted plumes, relieved of their booty. These be they litself. With i olation from the markets of the who magnify royalty and prostrate themselves before it, not because they believe in it,-they are too near it not to know what an imposture it is,- ut because it effectually dazzles and stupifies the industrial classes-fools like those at Ottawa-whose sculs have been stunted by long before a radical change in the Canadian bigotry, and whose necessity to labor allows them neither time for reflection nor opportunity national independence will take place. for study. Like Hamlet's "groundlings," they are adjudged "capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb shows and noise." And to think that here, on the free soil of America, the hateful shadow of the worst form i of European Oligarchy should find not only a place wherein to live and thrive on the toil of an industrious people, but that it should find, rising from 'the social sewers of our cities men willing and anxious to act for it the part of wolves or asses. is, to those who have risen to the full stature of manhood, the most humiliating of all experiences. But, perhaps, after all it is but natural that the titled ruffian above should find his most congenial allies in the ruffians below. Between the two extremes lies the true strength of the nation, and from that class-the sturdy independent, self-reliant workingmen-who can neither be dazzled by "nobility" nor intimidated by the "residuum," rises the star of hope for the future of our country. But this hideous thing, this monstrous anachronism of modern times, this villainous im position on the rights of labor, that riots in luxury it never earned, while those who toil early and late can barely keep themselves and families out of poverty, has no business to intrude its insulting presence, on the soil of America. "The Cromwell of this age," wrote Goldwin Smith before he emasculated his intellect, "is an intelligent, resolute and united people." That is what we want in Canada, but we can never have it till we get rid of our Lansdownes, suppress the rabble, make the civil law supremer rise to the full dignity of free men and educate our children that right conduct alone can crown their brows with besuty, and that loyalty to God, thus expressed and proved, is a patent of nobility, in itself which will outlast the greatest empires ; for it is for all sternity. Let us Saw distant gates of Eden gleam, And did not dream it was a dream." 

ever we may quarrel among ourselves over quite proper in the case of Mr. O'Brien. He issues imported from other countries, we are done thay affect to wrap himself in his dignity, and in maintaining the dignity and integrity of the claim immunity from reprobation by virtue of hand, lashes worse than ever overseer tortured Dominion.

There is no unfriendliness in this country towards the United States. On the contrary, we nothing of the kind. He is simply the repredesire to live on the most neighborly terms and sentative of the representatives of the British enjoy the freest intercourse with them. But we people, and, as we in Canada are a part believe we have a mission on this continent as of that same British people, we have well as they; that there is a Canadian idea as high, if not higher, than the American idea; cording to our own good will and pleasure. A and that, having possession of one-half the con- | powerful section of the people of Canada detest tinent, we are determined that idea shall prevail within our borders. The American idea originated in successful rebellion ; the Canadian in no less successful loyalty. We have reached a position of practical independence by manly ference, not unmingled with contempt for all he self-reliance and industry, not by thrashing our parent and leaving her in a passion. The oundation of our commonwealth is therefore laid in respect and reverence for legal traditions, while that of the United States is laid in traditions of fratricidal strite. This is where the fundamental difference between the characters of the Canadian and American people takes its rise.

Nevertheless, we recognize the truth of the Monroe doctrine, that no interference in the affairs of this continent by foreign powers can be permitted without extreme danger to the principles of peaceful progress and freedom, for the maintenance of which the whole continent is united.

In pursuing the path of our own destiny, we have been compelled to place restrictions on British commerce. And since it has ever been the policy of England to force open the gates of trade with foreign lands, even with cannon and bayonets, our action has led to our abandonment by England, who has practically left us to our own devices in dealing with our powerful neighbor. With natural jealousy, however, she withholds from us the recognition of our right to make our own treaties. Thus, a declaration of Canadian independence is fast becoming a necessity, which cannot be delayed or avoided. The extent of our territory, its situation on the globe, our illimitable resources, the character of our people, all forbid that Canada should long remain a mere appendage to a trans-atlantic crown, or become a mere side show to the great

American circus. Clearly it is the duty of American states men to prevent the consolidation on this conti nent of any of the forms of European despotism, but wisdom would dictate that, in pursuing that policy, kindly aid should be given by the Republic to the Dominion, not churlish illtreatment and childish threats of non-intercourse, which can only rouse a spirit of retaliation and indefinitely postpone the day of reconciliation.

During his sojourn in England Sir Charles Tupper doubtless became convinced that so long as Canada maintained her present tariff she need not look to England for sympathy or support. He also knew that no Canadian Government could recede from the existing commercial policy. Then came the change in the iron duties. This was an assimilation to the Ameri can system and another blow at England. No doubt he thought it would give him a claim to more kindly consideration for his scheme of reciprocity. At all events it would build up the iron producing industries of Canada, which had a big market of her own, world, we are forced under the yoke of nativ monopolies, which can not only fix prices, but dictate to the Government. The duration of these conditions depends on the moderation of the men who control the situation. But if we may judge by past experience, it will not be constitution in the direction of compl ta -----

his position as the assumed representative of the slave. Queen, but all Canadians know that he is a perfect right to deal with him acand despise him and will lose no opportunity, if we know them, of letting him understand the you to earn and to enjoy. Labor is the badge depth and strength of their abhorrence. Another great section regards him with profound indif.

pretends to be. Still another, and perhaps the most influential, because regulative section, which spreads through all classes, regard his remaining in the country with uneasiness. These people desire above all things peace and good order, the establishment of good feeling among all sections of our people, but so long as we have for Governor-General a man whose appearance in public may at any time

lead to not and bloodshed, a very tangible reason exists for their desire to see him removed.

In a country populated as Canada is, the Governor-General cannot be identified with so despicable a faction as the Orangemen and the murderous rabble of Toronto without danger to the peace and welfare of the country. If His Ex. has a spark of self-respect, not to say wisdom and consideration, for the people of Canada, he will make immediate preparations for his departure, nor remain to endure, as he assuredly must if he does persist, the insults which an outraged public sentiment is sure to heap upon him on all possible occasions. We wish to see an end put to the feuds which owe their origin to the ambition and averice of men like Lansdowne. His presence in our country is a disturbing element and a constant menace to the public peace. Therefore, if he has not the good sense and good taste to resign, it is the duty of the British Government to recall

LABOR AND INTEMPERANCE.

him and send a man in his place who will at

least be no cause of dissension to the Canadian

people.

In the last number of the Catholic World Magazine there is an article from the pen of Rev. Father Conaty which touches a vital point in the labor problem. While intemperance is not a vice confined to one class alone, it may be said to work the greatest evil among those who have to live upon the labor of their hands, because, as a rule, they have no capital to fall back upon, when through indulgence in drink they lose their employment. The writer reminds us that while the principles of justice must ever guard sacredly the rights of workmen and capitalist alike, human sympathy almost instinctively declares itself for the weaker element, and thus the workingman finds his cause protected and aided by the Church, who is always the friend of the oppressed and the lover of the poor. In his struggle to improve his position in the world and place his family on a higher plane of social life, as well as to secure a fair return for his toil, the workingman has tremendous odds to overcome. And these become insurmountable when he adds to them a vice which of all others is most calculated not only to keep him down in the position of a hewer of wood and drawer of water, but to still further degrade and impoverish him.

We are quite aware that there is not a work roman in the country but knows and feels what

least possible pay ; but cry also for, protection against this master Intemperance, who, whip in To the Editor of THE Post :

<u>....</u>040 After pointing out the selfishness and greed of the politicians who draw their principal support from the liquor traffic, Father Conaty concludes with a noble appeal to workingmen. "Protect your labor, save your earnings. You are in a great contest for your rights; you need clear heads ; you need manhood, which teaches to make the most of every day, which enables of manhood. Labor is the noblest title in America. It is the key to success. Intemperance has already swept out of life more than war and famine have destroyed. Its scythe is still deep in the harvest. Men are still falling beneath it. Be men. Break off every chain of slavery. Protect your labor from the tyranny of drink. If you are going to be Knights of Labor and struggle for your rights, be also knights of temperance. Preserve the powers given by God to enable you to labor and to earn, and, when you have earned, to purchase happiness, comfort and indep n' ence, and not misfortune and slavery. for these

are the fruits of intemperance. Labor has too noble a mission to be allowed to become a hand. maid of intemperance."

# TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

Some very curious movements are going on at Ottawa just now. It is no longer possible to conceal the dissensions in the ministry, or keep out of sight the struggle which is now in progress. The merest tyro in politics can see that when a ministry is depending on the votes of its own members for its existence an attempt would not be made from within the ministry to get rid of two colleagues, unless a complication of the most serious and aggravated kind had taken place. Nor is Sir John Macdonald a man to risk disruption, unless the peril to himself were extreme. Yet we see a determined effort made to force Mr. Chapleau out of the Cabinet into a position which would practically amount to his removal from public life and be regarded as a close to his political career. This, too, at a time when he has just come from the country more victorious than any of his colleagues, and when his friends and followers, in and out of Parliament, object to and protest against his retire ment. One should imagine that if anybody were

to be shelved, it would be Sir Hector Laugevin who lost his following in the elections, and whose hold upon his cwn seat is of the most precarious kind. But Sir Hector is rooted solidly in the political affections of the Premier, whose resentment he has never challenged by the faint:st squcak of independence. Not so Mr. Chapleau, who on three notable oc. casions made the necessities of the Government his opportunity for strengthening himself. The situation, therefore, appears to be that Sir John, knowing himself to be in a position anything but secure, suspects that Mr. Chapleau will join the cabal formed within his own party for the purpose of "getting rid of the old gang," and is determined not to leave it in the power of his astute lieutenant to freeze him out. Thus from the nettle danger he would pluck the flower of safety by forcing Mr. Chapleau out of the Cabinet before his power for mischief has reached its opportunity.

The Secretary of State, however, appears to have measured the situation. Doubtless he has cast a retrospective glance along the avenue of tombstones which mark Sir John Macdonald's path in power, and when he sees the Old Man

CANADA IS CONCERNED. SIB,-The defenders of Lord Lansdowne have

repeated over and over again that the private dealings between his lordship and his tenants is a matter in which Canada is not concerned. I beg to say it may and does concern Canada. We have the experience of 1847 before us to prove how wholesale evictions in Ireland may bring, a great calamity on Canada. At that time Lord Lansdowne's grandfather, and other landlords, commenced what was called the clearance system, that is, they evicted their tenants by wholesale off their estates. The unfortunate evicted, through want and exposure contracted famine fever, or, at least, the germ of famine fever. The only hope of saving their lives was to flee the country, and as many as could took passage on emmigrant ships, and by the time they reached this side the fever was fully developed and was spread among the in-habitants along the St. Lawrence. At Mont-real there was terror and desolation. Many citizens of every class, including the Mayor of the city, John E. Mills, Esq., died of the plaque. There was a calamity certainly, and Canada suffered by it. If Lord Lanadowne continues to evict his tenants, and if other landlords follow his example, what assurance bave we that what happened before will not happen again. It is asserted, with great ap-rarent earnestness, that the Governor being the rarent earnestness, that the Governor being the Queen's representative, the respect due his office ought to shield him from criticism for any act not connected with his administra-tion. I know there are some good people who entertain greater awe and ven-eration for certain state functionaries than I do, and though I do not share their sentiments I respect them and would not willingly say approrespect them, and would not willingly say anything to offend them. But I stop there. I can only feel contempt and disgust at being lectured by people who burned a parliament house and pelted a Governor with rotten eggs, or who, if not there in person, approved or condoned the set. I think our governors, judges, and even our policemen, ought to be respected, but I would not bow down in semi-adoration before any of them. I am of opinion that the amount of respect entertained for any of them depends very much on our own merits and power of inspiring respect. What a contrast there is in the sincere respect so universally manifested towards Governor Robinson, of Ontario, or Governor Massen, of Quebec, as compared with the boisterous ruffianism displayed by the Lansdownites in certain western cities. I adm t I am prejudiced against Lord Lans-lowne. When I see his faithful old tenants downe. mercilessly cast out on the road the moment they fail to pay their full rent, I think there must be something inhuman about the man. Many a man, not a lord or wealthy, has paid a dollar to an old servant or laborer whom cident incapacitated from performing his ordinary duties, and many a factory was run at half time, simply to tide the hands over a orisis, when it would have paid the proprietors better to shut down altogether. If the infatuated idiots who made blackguards of themselves for Lord Lansdowne's sake at Toronto and else here could only reflect, they would see how

little His Lordship cares for them, and how soon he would throw them overboard the moment they ceased to be useful to him AN IRISH CANADIAN.

DEATH OF ABBE DESCHAMPS, P.P. HE PASSES AWAY QUIETLY AT THE NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL AFTER NEARLY SEVENTEEN DAYS OF AGONY.

The large congregation which attended High Mass at Notre Dame Church on Sunday wer greatly surprised, when they heard from the pulpit, that the Venerable Abbé A. Deschamps, P.P., who for the next four model with the vent P.P., who for the past few years had been one of the most elequent preachers of the Semi-nary, had died Saturday evening at 11.30 at the Notre Dame Hospital after nearly seventeen days of great agony. The Rev. Abbe Deschamps was born at St. Henri on the 23rd of February 1843, and was consequently in his 44th year After making a brilliant classical course at the Montreal College he was ordained priest in 1870. He then assumed the charge of professo of Montreal College, but subsequently left tor France where he studied theology with the Sulpicians. Upon his return from France he assumed the duties of chaplain at St. Joseph' Assumed the duties of chajitain at St. Joseph's Church, Cathedral street, and was sub-sequently transferred to Notre Dame Church, where he acted as spiritual adviser, chaplain and director of several well known congregations. About two months ago be went to the Notre Dame Hospital suffering with an attack of consumption, which he had caught while preaching. Deceased was a of the association to the number of 200. Amongst those on board as invited guests were the Rev. Must and of the late Dr. Deschamps. His remains were removed last evening from the hospital to the Seminary's mortuary chapel and were viewed to day by a large num-ber of citizens. At four o'clock this afternoon the clergy of St. Sulpice proceeded in a body to the chapel and recited the office for the dead. At 5 o'clock to morrow morning a solemn re quiem Mass will be sung at the Notre Dame church, after which the remains will be interred in the Grand Seminary vaulta.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL. ANNUAL MEETING THIS AFTERNOON-A SATIS-FACTORY REPORT.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held at one o'clock this afternoon. The President, Sir Dozald A. Smith, presided; and there was a very large number of gentlemen present. The president; in a few appropriate words,

paid a tribute to the memory of his predecessor the late Mr. G. F. Smithers, and moved, seconded by Mr., Gilbert Scott, "that the seconded by Mr. there score, the very shareholders now present, recognizing the very great loss that the Board has sustained in the lamentable death of their late much esteemed president, Charles F. Smithers, desire to record ther high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the institution during his tenure of office." The motion, was carried

tenure of office." The motion. Was carried unanimously. The annual report was then read and showed that the profits of the year ending 30th April, 1887, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubt-ful debts, was \$1,520,195.10. After paying the two semi-annual dividents and a bonus of 2 per cent, which amounted in all to \$1,440,000, \$605,740.35, the balance, was carried forward to profit and loss. to profit and losa.

Mr. Morrison, a gentleman with an unmistakeable Scotch accent, made an interesting speech, in which he criticised the details of the speech, in which he criticised the details of the report, likening the institution to a well covered and painted ship, but whose timbers were rotten, as well as making use of the axiom "that no cable was of any greater strength than its weakent link." He said he thought the least amount of gold that the institution should have on hand was \$5,500,000, whereas they only had, Government demand notes, gold and silver included, Si, -400,000, 'The Bank of England had \$100,000, 000 in gold always on hand. The Bank of 000 in gold always on hand. The Bank of Montreal should have at least enough to cover the notes in circulation. He also book excep-tion to the valuation of the Bank property said he would make a motion, although he felt sure he would not get a seconder (laugh-ter), that the report he amended by writing off \$300,000 of the \$600,000 put down as the value of bank premises.

There being no seconder forthcoming, as Mr. Morrison anticipated, the motion could not be put.

Mr. Crawford sarcastically remarked that bank meetings as a rule were generally tame affairs, but they had to thank Mr. Morrisco for lending a little zest to the proceedings. Mr. Crawford thought the institution was doing very well when they were earning a clear 12 per cent on their capital of \$12,000,000. Of course the bank onjoyed exceptional privileges, and he took the opportunity of congratulating the board on their satisfactory report. Resolutions were then passed, thanking the

the president, vice-president, directors, man-ager and officials of the bank for their services

during the past year. Mr. McDonald explained away Mr. Morri-son's objections, and said that the bank kept considerable of their reserve in New York, and were able to get a million dollars worth of gold from there inside of 18 hours.

The following Board of Directors were re-elected:-Sir Donald Smith, Geo. A. Drum-mond, E. B. Greenshields, Hon. John Hamilton, Hugh McLennan, W. C. McDonald, Wm. Murray, Gilbert Scott and A. T. Patterson.

FORTBAITS OF O'BRIEN AND KILBRIDE.-Mr. James MoAran, the enterprising bookse'le- ard stationer, has just published some excellent cabinet photographs of Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride, who kindly allowed them to be taken while on their visit here. The portraits, which are by Arless, are true and life-like. The great editor and orator has been taken in various positions, as also is his sturdy lieutenant. They are on sale at Mr. McAran's store, and make beautiful souvenirs of their visit to Montreal.

C. M. B. A. EXCURSION.

AN ENJOYABLE TRIP TO THE DOMINION CAPITAL ON SATURDAY.

The excursion of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association to Ottawa took place on Saturday. and proved to be a most successful affair. The committee who had charge of the arrangements were on hand at an early hour to greet all who were to accompany them on their trip. The special train left Boraventure depot about 8.30, having about 250 members and friends on board, all determined to have a good time. On arrival at Coteau station the party was emented by the ad members and friends of the Cornwall branches the Rev. J. Donnelly, Rev. M. O'Donnell, Thos. W. Nicholson, C. O'Brien, of Montreal, E. T. Smith, of Ottawa, and others. Ottawa was reached about 12.30. The excursionists were received on their arrival by Grand Deputy Campeau, Brothers J. A. McCann, Prof. J. McCabe, Alex. Grant, P. Brankin P. E., Ryan, F. R. Latchford, and a large number of others. The excursionists proceeded in various ways to spend theday, viewing the sights, visit-ing friends, etc., and in the afternoon a large number visited the college grounds to witness number visited and between the Capitals, of the Jacrosso match between the Capitals, of Ottawa, and Ontarios, of Toronto. In the ottawa, and the stic entertainment was Montreal, with the following cast of characters : Squire Hiltor, who comes of an Hiustrious family, Squire Hiltor, who comes of an Hiustrious family, Marmaduke, his son, commonly known as the "Duke," Alphonsus Bellhaven, a characteristic land agent, Major Lookout, a jolly good fellow, "ye know," Dick Harvey, an unscruppilous villain. ...Mr M J Guina Teddy O'Noli, a real "sprig of the old Sod," Captain De Balzac, a romnant of the Empire, Mr J Teor 

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# THE ISOLATION, OF CANADA.

A report has reached us from a well-informed source at Washington that Sir Charles Tupper's mission, was a complete failure. The Governdiscuss matters at issue with Canada. This means, of course, that we must accept whatever terms may be [dictated to us from Washington, or submit to exclusion and, perhaps, spoliation. Conditions so humiliating will be resented by cannot complain if henceforth he is treated in poorly pay labor; unite against monopolists were fired and the greatest enthueiaam pre-the Canadian people with one accord; for, how-

# WHY LORD LANSDOWNE SHOULD RETIRE.

If Lord Lansdowne has a true friend he will advise him to resign the position of Governor-General of Canada and leave this country. He may have performed the duties of his office in a way to give satisfaction to certain persons, but certainly he has by no means established any hold on the people of the country, unless his identification with the Orangemen can be so him utterly bankrupt. The interests of home considered. Even they regard him less in his office and personality than in the opportunity | that he must protect his soundness of body. The he has given them of showing their implacable hatred and sanguinery animosity towards their Trish Catholic fellow-countrymen.

But we are told he has been a good Governor-General | As a friend from Cork remarked :-"The devil thank him." How could be be otherwise ? -Mr. Blake, when Minister of Justice, made the Imperial Government revise the Governor-General's commission in a way which deprived His Ex. of all power to act contrary to the advice of his ministers. The Marquis of Lorne tested that question in the case of the late Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, and was informed from the Colonial Office that he had to do as his ministers told him. Our Governor-General is therefore a mere figure-head. He possesses neither the power of initiative, nor of veto. Socially he has great influence. How has he used it ? Will somebody please tell us what movement for the benefit of the people of Canada he has inaugurated or assisted? What charity has he helped from his vast wealth and the princely income he draws from the pockets of Canadian taxpayers? Even in his social relations, will any one have the sycophancy to say he has not been parsimonious to the verge of

meanness, as well as insultingly exclusive? But all these miserable defects in a person occupying the first position in the land might be overlooked, were it not that they go to establish in the minds of Canadians the sort of character which finds its full bloom and flower in the heartless evictor of Luggacurran.

His Ex. must be aware that a continuance of his residence in Canada is sure to bring upon him humiliation, and is not without danger. Had he spoken out manfully in condemnation of the murderous mobs that disgraced Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton, the law-abiding, re. ment of the United States absolutely decline to spectable people of Canada would have acquitted him of implication in the crimes against the public peace which have been perpetrated in his name. But he has by his silence his hard earnings as a bludgeon to destroy given his approval to those outrages, and he him. Cry out against the corporations that Conditions so humiliating, will be resented by cannot complain if henceforth he is treated in poorly pay labor; unite against monopolists

a terrible curse intemperance is to his fellow toilers. Only the other day a man said in our presence, "Rum, rags and ruin is what's the matter with me." And he said it as one who had abandoned all hops. It is one of the curses of drink that it fills the heart of the victim with anxiety and plagues him in despair. But let us remind the workingmen that, as Father Cousty says, he is a capitalist. His capital is bodily health, energy, industry, skill, With these he seeks investment in the centres of trade. Moneyed capital hires him, and he re-

ceives a stipulated dividend. Power of endurance, strength of frame, taste, ingenuity, execution, all tend to make him valuable, and as he becomes useful or necessary. to trade he obtains a higher rate of interest on his investment. But intemperance deprives him of his investment, destroys his capital and leaves family and society press upon him so closely happiness and prosperity of others are so bound up with him that when he falls others whom he loves best fall with him, and many years are often needed to make up the loss of one year of the workman's illness.

In the rush of modern competition, where machinery, mechanical and chemical forces of enormous power are in use, sobriety in the men entrusted with their management is an absolute necessity. So much is this understood that in many industrial institutions and on all railways there is no place for the man who drinks. Because it is justly considered criminal to allow such a man to endanger life and property. He wastes where he should increase; he scatters where he should gather; his hand destroys where it should build ; his life is a curse and not a blessing; he is a stumbling block to honest and industrious men, a disgrace to

society, and an enemy to labor.

And as the moral degradation is great, so is the money loss in proportion in depriving the spendthrift of the proper comfort and happiness which should result from his labor. Father Conaty puts this very clearly. He asks :-"What would be the language used if a notice were posted in the shops declaring a reduction of fifteen cents a day, and readily imagines the answer : 'We are working now for starvation wages, we find it difficult now to keep body and soul together, and here is another reduction. Let us resist it.' Secret meetings would be held, district assemblies would take action, a strike might be ordered and a boycott issued. Then why not protest against the blood tax which intemperance collects ? Why calmly submit to this reduction of wages ? Why not strike against this great enemy of labor and boycott Rum ? It is like a grinding capitalist ; it crushes man's life, picks his pockets, and uses ান নিয়ম মাজসাম আছিল হেঁটে বিজ বিজ্ঞান হৈছে বুজে বিজ্ঞান ব্যক্তি ব্যক্তি বুজে বিজ্ঞান

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busy at another Hic Jacct, he knows what to expect. Should be accept the Governorship of Quebec, the tombstone will be in its place; then good-bye Mr. Chapleau. After five years in Spender Wood he would emerge like Rip Van Winkle, a moss-back anti-deluvian. To a politician who had reached that stage in life when a quiet passage into the limbo of nonentities was something to be desired, such a retirement would be grateful, but to one in the full flush of success, and with every prospect of still greater triumphs in store, it would be fatal. Of course Sir John can compel him to

ratire. And we know "the chieftain" well enough to appreciate his feelings towarads colleague whom he distrusts. But when it becomes a question of the survival of the fittest, the Premier means to survive.

However, Mr. Chapleau still has a say in th matter. He can resist the sentence of decpita. tion; certainly he need not commit hari-kari In any case, if his ambition has not become suddenly dormant, he can do as Sir John himself did with John S. Cartwright, and subsequently with Sir Allan McNab. Of course it requires Sir John's courage and unscrupulousness to overthrow a leader by such methods, but Mr. Chapleau may reflect upon the eminent success ot his great exemplar, and consider whether he should bend his neck to the bowstring or play Ali Pasha to Sir John's Hadji Baba. To that

it has come between them. Down to the present writing Mr. Chapleau has not accepted the Governorship, and nothing should induce him to accept it. A straightforward, manly, consistent course is open to him. When Sir Alexander Galt was similarly situated he left the Cabinet, gave his reasons for doing so and crossed the floor of the House. Everybody respected him, admitted the correctness of his action, and Sir John himself afterwards loaded him with favors. Not, perhaps, because he loved him, but because he was antious to prevent him joining the Opposition perma-

But Mr. Chapleau mustiknow that there is a powerful majority at his back then, he has a weak and slippery majority now. The star that was then at its zenith is now sinking towards the hurizon. Naw combinations are towards the horizon. New combinations are forming, and it reets with Mr. Chapleau whether he shall reach the position he seems

WELSHMEN HONOR GLADSTONE.

fitted to occupy, or weakly permit himself to be

snuffed out while others less able will enjoy the

benefits of his abdication.

cently.

LONDON, June 4th .- A monster procession in Wales, to-day. Mr. Gladstone was held at Swansea, Wales, to-day. Mr. Gladstone, with prominent Liberals of Wales, occupied a special stand from which he reviewed the parade. One, hundred thousand. Welshmen wearing rosettes and bearing banners and accompanied by numorous bands, marched past the stand. A contingent from Pont-y Pridd headed the line. | Cannons an an star an training an an training an an training an an training an training an training and the star and training and the star and

# FATHER DOWD'S JUBILEE.

societies, schools, etc., was made in connection with the recent jubilee of Fathers Dowd and Toupin :--

Living Rosary Living Rosary Chi'dren of Mary. Chi'dren of the Catechism. Ch ldr. n of St Patrick's (girls') school Catho'ic Young Men's Society...... 251 25 201 525 00 365 00 265 00106 49 -50-00 Protes'ant friends..... 387 00 

The grand total of the Jubilee fund was 820,060.44 -----

5.0

STE. ANNE DE VARENNES.

The pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Varennes August 4th, 1887, under the direction of Rev. James Callaghan, has a character of devotion connected with it altogether prepossessing and inviting. The exercises of pisty which form the programme are just what the nature of a pilgrimage calls for. Prayers and sermons con-ducted by able hands will be varied by the religious singing of hymns by the young ladies of St. Patrick's school. The public have had already many a happy opportunity of judging of the musical capabilities of these cultured voices.

Prof. J. A. Fowler, organist of St. Patrick's choir, will preside at the piano on board the Three Rivers and in the church of Varennes at the organ. His Grace Archbishop E. C. Fabre, when consulted regarding the advisability of the But Mr. Chapleau mustiknow that there is a difference of twenty years between him to day and Sir Alexander Galt in '67. Sir John had a children's at 25c may be had, together with the

> THE OBLATE ORDER.-Rev. Father Antoine, O.M.I., Superior of the Oblates of this city. who left about a month ago for Rome to attend the general meeting of that Order, has just been named assistant to the Superior General of that Order and will not return to Canada. Rev. Father P. Celestian Casssien, O.M.I., succeeds Rev. Father Antoine as superior in this city.

THE HON. MR. GERIN.—The many friends of the Hon. Mr. Gerin, Legislative Councillor, who has for some time past greatly suffered from an attack of congestion of the brain, owing to an excess of work, will hear with regret that his condition has become so alarming as to necessi-tate his removal last evening to the Longue Pointe asylum, where he will occupy a private ward and be attended to properly.

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The various characters were presented in a manner which reflected the highest crediton the manner which renected the highest creation the club, and showed careful training. The singing of Meents. W. J. McCaffrey, J. J. Rowan, G. McVittie, and H. Perrigo was much admired, as was also the declamation of Master T. Foy.

as was also the declamation of Master T. Foy.
The musical portion of the programme was
conducted by Prof. A. P. McGuirk, of Montreal, and Prof. Weekleys, of Ottawa. Mr. J.
T. Coffey acted as stage manager. The return train for Montreal left at 11 p.m. and reached home at an early hour yesterday morning.
The following gentlemen composed the committees, and are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts, viz. : Bros.
J. P. O'Hara, J. T. Coffey, L. Purcell, T. P. Tansey, J. J. Roach, John Ford, C. J. F'anagan, R. Byrne, J. D. Quian, P. O'Reilly, A. Jones, M. J. O'Donnell, J. McCarthy, Tobin, Lally (Cornwall), and J. P. Tansey. Bros. E. T. Smith and J. McCann, of the Ottawa branch, were especially courteous to the visitors and left nothing undone towards their enjoyment and comfort, and to Messrs, M. F. enjoyment and comfort, and to Messrs, M. F. Walsh, J. Cairns, M. Battle, P. Lynott, W. J. Lynot, M. Campeau, Prof. J. McCabe, J. Mc-Caffrey and others many of the excursionists are indebted for the attention and courtesies extended to them.

# THE TRUE GIRL

To the true girl in all her relations-as daughto the true girl in all her relations as usugli-ter, sister, friend—in all her actions, in all her words, faithfulness will be the first considera-tion. Faith is the root of all good works, and it is a fruitful parent of all other graces. Her word must be her bond through life, and she must be true in word and deed.



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### THE TRUE WHINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRÓNICLE. to the start of show the JUNE 8, 1887 Rauth (neer b fann o s eard 1 10 201 - 10-1

# COMMENTS ON MR. O'BRIEN'S VISIT.

مريدية المعجر والمعنوي الأواري

Wha the Press Has to Say on the Brutal Replics Offered by Lansdowne's Friends to the Champion of Freedom. SHAME TO COR.

[From the Newark Daily Journal.] Shame upon Canada, Shame upon Toronto and its broad cloth mpb !" allo the LANSDOWNE'S ANSWER, I From the Atlants Constitution. Lord Lansdowne's answer, is a metous site on the intropid editor and patrict. DISGRACEFUL IN THE LAST DEGREE [From the Chicago Times.] The mobbing of O'Brien was scandalous, outrageous and disgraceful m the last degree WHERE THE BLAME RESTS. [Dubuque Telegraph.] Who was to blame ? 'Clearly Lord Lansöewne, Governor-General of the Dominion. MURDER IN THEIR HEARTS. [Detroit Free Press.] I The cowardly miscreants who aimed the missiles at them apparently had murder in

their hearts. A DISCRACE TO CANADA Buffalo Evening News.I Lord Lansdowne is a disgrace to Canada and a man whose dismissal should be demand-WHOLLY WITHOUT EXCUSE.

[New York News.] This exhibition of murderous feeling wa wholly without excuse or palliation. LET'OTHER LIADS NOW RETIRE. [Toronto Week.] Mr. O'Brien has also had his meeting and ha seen accorded full liberty of speech. A POOB CASE FOR LANSDOWNE. [Brooklyn Citizen.] Lansdowne's case must be poor, indeed, when

murder is necessary to shield him. A SROAD LIGHT. [Detroit Free Press.]

The behavior of the Governor-General sheds a broad light on that of the Luggacurran land-

THE DAY FOR BRICKPATS PAST. [Baltimore Sun.]

The day has long since passed when brickbate can be profitably employed to combat even Irish

FAIRLY INDELIBLE.

[Buffalo Evening News.]

If there is anything more diabolical than the instincts of an Orange mob, it has not some to the surface yet.

LAWLESS RUFFIANS.

[Chicago Times.] The Tories and Orangemen of Canada exhi-

bited themselves in the character of stupid bigots and lawless ruffians.

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS. [Philadelphia Press.]

Mr. O'Brien's treatment is the best possible proof that his arguments are unanswerable and his cause that of human justice and liberty.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY SECORED. [Troy Daily Times.] If anything had been lacking to bring public sympathy to O'Brien's side, this assault upon the agitator would supply the deficiency. THE CIVILIZED WORLD DISGUSTED. [New York Daily News.]

The civilized world looks with disgust and reprehension upon this miscrable conspiracy to dispose of a popular sentiment in behalf of the oppressed.

INTENSIFIED BY O'BRIEN'S MISSION. [Charleston Courier.] Sentiment in Canada favors Home Rule for Ireland, and that sentiment has been intensified by O'Brien's mission.

# DOCTOR McGLYNN.

HE IS PRESENTED WITH SOME His Edens of the Eights of Man to the Land

Enderstand and

Land: New Yors, June 1. The Anti-Poverty Society had the largest audience in its history at the Academy of Music Monday night. The entrance of Henry George, its agest Redpath and Dr. McGlym was the signal for great enthusias. The admirers of Dr. McGlym. stationed on either side of the house, began to call out senti-ments appropriate to the occasion, such as "He is the true pricet; God bless the "We will follow hum wherever he leads us?" "He is our pastor !!" "God hers the Soggarth Aroon!" Each cay was applauded whemently by the vast-audience. Dr. McGlymi was then presented with bouquets, baskets of flowers and floral horsednecs. He delivered a forvent address upon the rights of a man to the land. In the course of his remarks he said : We are ablicted in this new coursede

course of his remarks he said : We who have enlisted in this new crusade should never the of showing to those who are against us that we take up this new cross in-tending to stand by it and suffer for it. We remains to stand by 15 and suffer for it. We hall with great joy any new persecutions. If we are not permitted to preach these doctrines from "Onristion pulpits, we will preach them from the theatre, in the market places, by the seaside and from the tail of a cart. We will preach this gospel as He preached it who came to save the world from an --and sea will preach to save the world from sin-and we will preach it all the better when free from any wooden It all the better when the from aby wooden petiticost of a pulpit. Those who are sup-posed to be the representatives of Christ and His church, and who are given the dis-pensation of His blessings, sin against the Holy Spirit—sin against the Holy Ghost, when they teach one title, one jot of difference be-tween the gospel of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God or that God did not the fatherhood of God, or that God did not the fatherhood of God, or that God did not give the earth to all. Christ was not born in a marble palece. He was not rocked in a cradle of gold. He had no princes dancing in atten-dance upon Him. He did not make treaties with despots and kings. But those high up in religion who professed to know the law killed Him because He failed to approve their carnal

desires and their ungodly way of living. There are some who preach resignation, men who are supposed to represent Christ, to explain His teachings, to have high places in the synagogue. And it is strange that such men should misrepresent the spirit of their method has the directed of the master-that they should be the friends of the classes, of the monopolist, of those who perse-cute the poor. Nearly all the ministers in the Christian Church are to day found on the side of injustice, of favor toward the classes and against the masses. With all reverence to His Reverance, to the minister or priest, or what-The mobbing has attached to the fame of To-ronto and Toronto's Gevernment a stain that is fairly indelible. NOCTHING MORE DIABOLICAL. [Plattsburg Telegram.] If there is anything more diabolical than the terance, no letter of any one could stop the glorious crusade against injustice. He did not rish to drag any personal discussion between himself and any one else in the matter into his address, but he would say that he had and would always have the greatest reverence for the doctrines and dogmas of the Catholic Church. He had knelt before a humble Catho-lic altar that morning and partaken of the

Sacrament, and he meant no irreverence. After the meeting Dr. McGlynn was asked whether he was going to Bome. He declined to answer, but added that it was not true that he had said he would go in nineteen days or that be had purchased his ticket.

# WILL LORD LANSDOWNE RESIGN?

No matter how disinterested Lord Lansdowne and those immediately surrounding him may affect to be in the matter of the O'Brien agitation in this country, there can be no doubt that the success attained by the editor of United Ireland has proved anything but satisfactory to the Governor-General and his particular friends. Were this not so, there would have been no ne-cessity on the part of Lord Lansdowne's friends accusations against it by the execution of deeds of violence. These ruthanly acts will only tend to shrve the cause which they were intended to kill. They did not deter Mr. O'Brien from

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, June L. The Queen's county elec-tion business is no of the most 'palpatte' frauds ever perpetrased on the long-thifering records Canada. . A, man, is, defeated at, the polls by a substantial majority, adknowledges defeat, con-gratulates his opponent upon his vittory, leaves the county and investment resided to his fate. gratulates his opponent upen his victory, leaves nary scenes which took, place in the House be-the county and goes have resigned to his fata, tween one and two. o'clock, this. morning after Two weeks after polling day he is approached the first division in the Odeen's 'county' case. by designing and corrupt partizans, is seduced The intense excitement which 'prevailed way and debauched 'politically' and consents to take 'advantage of the firmitest legal quib-the oldest, managed to keep cool, and amid the ble as the sedicate, whom the people looked for several minutes as though blows. have elected. He subarus a returning efficer, is "might be "struck 'before quiet away restrictions as though blows. have elected. He suberns a returning efficer, is imight be "struck before quiet was:restored., declared elected by acclamation, regardless of Sceaker Quimet steed throughout with a good the contest which has taken place, comes to deal of dignity, and maintained his pointion Ottawa, takes his sent and receives the support of an unprincipled government and its service following. The rights of the people, the first principles of constitutional government, are flagrantly infringed, and the Parkament of Canada claps its hands and condones the fraud. Such is the state of affairs to day, and it is little af an unprincipled government and its service following. The rights of the people, the first principles of constitutional government, are fagrantly infringed, and the Parkiament of Canada claps its haods and condones the fraud. Such is the state of affairs to day, and it is little wonder that the' thoughts of men whose fore-fathers fought for legislative independence and political freedom turn towards violence and re-bellion. The situation is serious indeed when men like Mr. Charlton find it necessary to defend the rights of the people of Canada against the encroachments of a Government and a party in-toxicated with power and accustomed to do evil with impunity. The result of to-day's proceedings in the completely disregarded when interviewed, in common with serious independence and the situation is serious independence and the rights of the people of Canada against the encroachments of a Government and a party in-toxicated with power and accustomed to do evil with impunity.

The result of to-day's proceedings in the Queen's county case was a disgrace to Canada, its laws and its Earliament. The House of Commons has declared by its vote to-night that the will of the people is of no account when weighed against Tory party exigencies; that a deepotic majority in Parliament, led by unseru-pulous men, can override all that the people holds most dear in their political system, that right counts as nothing against political might in Canada ; in a word, that John A. is God and John R. Dunn is his prophet. How this re-sult, disastrous in its effect upon the liberties of the normal of Canada was prived at let the of the people of Canada, was arrived at let the following report tell:

After routine to-day the Speaker read the After fouring to any the speaker real the motion made yesterday by Mr. Weldon, of St. John, declaring that the returning officer in Queen's County, N.B., should have returned Mr. King, the candidate who had the majority of votes. He then called up in Mr. Baird, who was in his seat, to withdraw while the motion was being discussed, but informed him that if he had any explanation to offer before he with drew the House would hear him.

Baird then rose and said he had some explanations to offer. Mention had been made of his name in connection with the appointment of John R. Dunn as returning officer. It was true that the sheriff of the county had been passed over, and he (Baird) was prepared to accept the responsibility for Dunn's appointment. When he visited the county to accertain his chances, after being nominated, he found that most of the county officials were opposed to him politic-ally. The voters' list had been tampered with, ally. The voters' list had been tampered with, and many Conservative electors had been left off for various reasons. He could do nothing to mend that matter. But there had been further rregularities. Several parishes usually giving majorities had been illegally Conservative revised, and he was advised that if sheriff acted as returning officer he would throw out the votes jeast in these parishes. Under these circumstances he saw certain defeat staring him in the face unless another returning officer was appointed. Then he did his utmost to have John R. Dunn appointed, and succeeded. He proceeded to justify Dunn's action, and claimed that he was a good young man who could do no guile. As far as he (Bard) was personally concerned, he believed he had a perfect right, a legal right, to occupy his seat in the House, and he should do so until hurled from it by either the House or the courts. The scorn of the Opposition had no effect upon him. He was not withered by it, and, if he knew himself aright, he would not, either. He was ready to meet his opponents in the courts, or would resign his seat and appeal again to his constituents if the voters lists in the county were properly revised. and supporters to resort to violence in their But as long as he was sustained by the House attempt to reply to the charges made against him. It is a bad cause that can only reply to ing delivered himself thusly, Baird, who is a small, spare, youngish man, with a fluent but sing-song delivery, withdrew from the House.

The Minister of Justice then entered into a

on the amenament of the Minister of Justice, which wa alo ted by vote of 105 to 85. On motion of Sir Jahh Macdonald, it was de-cided to take the jubuae address of the Senate to Her Majesty into consideration on Friday, ad the House then adjoinned at 2.30 a m.

The intense excitation worked at 2.30 a. m. Orrawa, June 2nd. — Inttle "else has been discussed in Ottawa' to day but the extraordi-nary scenes which took place in the House be-tween one acd two oclock this morning after the first division in the Queen's county ( case. The intense excitation which prevailed was

that their party feelings had been aroused and had overcome their sense of justice and fair

play. He quoted the lines :-It was a monster of so frightful a mien. That to be hated needed but to be seen, But seen too oft, familiar with her face,

They first endure, then pity, then embrace.' So, he said, the Tories had concluded to Familiarity with the outrage had dulled their sense of its iniquity. When Peter Mitchell rose it was evident that

When Peter Mitchell rose it was evident that he was laboring under strong feelings on the subject, and he was truly tragic when, pointing his forefinger at Sir John, he used the following words :--- I say that in the long course of thirty-two years of parliamentary life that I have experienced I have never witnessed an act so humiliating, an act which so degrades Parliament which so subortinates the free in. Parliament, which so subordinates the free in-terests and the free voice of the electors to' the will of a single man such as this vote that he has led, that he has dictated, that he has forced upon this House. Sir, when the his ory of this country is written, the right hon. gent emays name will be associated with this vote as an act -I will not designate it, because parl amentary rules preven the from designating it, by the name to which I think it is entitled, -but were I outside this House, and speaking at it to any-body, I would say that act which induced this House to pronounce as it has pronounced to-

night is an act of infamy." Then the storm came—a storm of howls and yells by the Ministerialists—and D sjardin, of Hochelaga, sprang to his feet, pale and tremb ling with excitement, to protest against what he called the insult which Peter had affered to the members who had voted with the Government. Mr. Fiset interrupted him with a remark which he did not c.tch, and he turned upon him like a flash. Hansard reports what occurred as follows :--

M. Fiset-Il s'est vendu. M. Guilbault-Ce n'est pas vrai. C'est polisson

M. Desjardins-Qu'est ce que vous dites la? M. Guilbault Ce n'est pas vrai; il a menti. M. Desjardins I want the hoo. member for Rimouski (Fiset) to repeat what he has just said when I was speaking. If the hoo, member does not dare to repeat what he said, it in an act-well I do not know how to characterize it, but I would do so outside of the Honsy. I say, sir, that instead of being an act of infamy, as the hon. member for Northumberland characterized our vote, it is an act of independence.' (Cheers and laughter.) So the row went on. Sir Richard Cortwright,

So the row went on. Sir Richard Cirtwright, Charles Langelier and Mr. Charlen were suc-cessively called to order amid the utmost com-fusion. Cries of, "Turn him out," "Shut up" "Sit down," were heard on all sides, de-k-lds were banged, and cat-calls and shouts of all kinds echoed through the chamber. Peter Mitchell caught Sir John smiling at him and told him to "Smile and be d-d!" Then Sir seemly passion and Lister retorted on Smith by reminding him that Sir John had once told by reminding him that Sir John had once told him (Smith) in the House that he could "lick him quicker than hell could scorch a feather." Davis, of Alberta, who had been dining at Rideau Hall and wore a dress coat and high spirits, waved his arms wildly around his head and shouted "Let's vote on this thing and have done with it !" Finally at 2 o'clock the Speaker macading in eliming the acous sould sould sould succeeding in calming the vexed souls and the second and last division was taken, confirming second and last division was taken, confirming Baid in his uncomfortable seat. To-day the proceedings were of a very dull character when contrasted with the scenes of yesterday. Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to amend the controverted Elections Act in the direction of enabling the judges of the High Court of Justice to distribute election we be aver the sevent lateribute. petition cases over the several judicial divisions of Ontario in order to relieve the pressure upon read a first time Cartwright said he hoped something would be speedily done by the Gov-ernment to prevent the recurrence of such scanerament to prevent the recurrence of shch scan-dals as discrimination in gazetting membars' returns and Queen's County case. Thompson also introduced a bill to amend the North-West Territories Act in an unimportant particular. At question time Choquette asked whether application was made by any other persons than Hon. J. J. Ross and Hon. P. Fortin for the Senatorships to which they were recently appointed. Sir John replied that it was a mat-ter of no public interest (?) and that the Go-vernment did not think it proper to answer the question. question. On motion of Sir Charles Tupper, the House

\$229,525 came up to-night, and "there' was the h usual debate upon it...Sic. Richard. Cartwright," and Charlton deglared their belief that the vote e is an unnecessary one. Sir Richard pointed onti-that the predictions of Sir J. In and "Tupper in" regard to immigration in of the country haven altogether failed of fultilment. and that the im-

migration returns, have been, cooked to suit Tory party extremcies. Sr Charles Tupper, in an impossioned haran ue, charged the Oppostion with want an patriotism because immigration policy, but tailed, to reply one single word to Cartwright's charge that that policy has failed to brive immigrants into the country // Paterson, lof Biant, raid the Tory country, raterou, or brand, radiatine fory ides of patriotian seemed to be to lie about the country, to margify the innigration, and mini-mize the public debt and taxation. The vote was finally passed; but the Opposition are not yet through with their criticism of the immi-gration policy of the Government. A few other tems were passed, and the House adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

WORTH REMEMBERING. Mr. T. Doan, of Harrist ville,' Ont., was for a long time troubled with neuralgia of the stomach. Failing to find benefit from physi-cians, she tried Burdack Bl od Butters, from which she found speedy relief, to which she testifies, hoping it may prove beneficial to others. Many physicians recommend B. B B

THE BRITISH ARMY.

B. B.

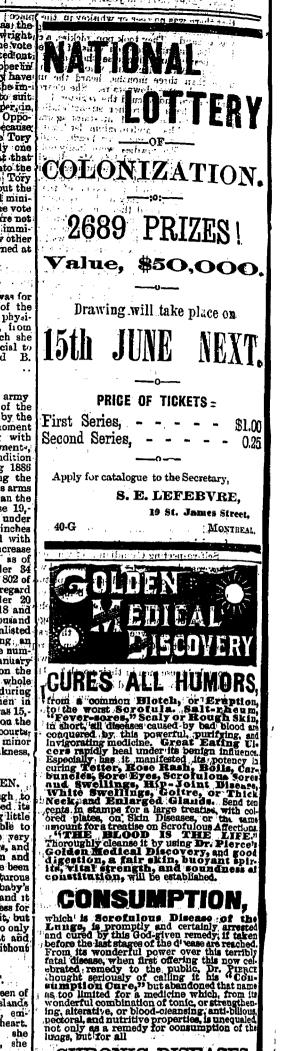
The prelinary return of the British army which is always prepared in anticipation of the general army return, has just been issued by the authorities at the War Office, and at a moment when the who e of Europe is bristing with bayonets, and over-bordened with armaments. ut may be interesting to compare the condition and number of recruits that joined during 1886 with those that joined in 1885. During the past year 39,409 recruits joined the various arms of the service, which was less by 563 than the number that joined during 1885. Of these 19,-402 were under 5ft. 6in.; 14,529 were under nine stone weight; 13,774 were under 34 inches sound the chest, which, when compared with the men who joined in 1885, shows an increase of men joining under 5ft 5in., as well as of men with chest measurem nts of under 34 inches, but a decrease to the extent of 802 of men weighting under stone the stone. With to age, 25,027 cf the recruits were under 20 when they joined, while those between 18 and 19 were on an increase of more than a thousand compared with 1885. Of the number enlisted 4,400 were "raised" in Ire and, showing, an increase of 218 on the previous year. The num-Increase of 218 on the previous year. The num-ber of troops stationed in Ireland on January 1st last was 25,252, or 1,607 more than on the same d y of 1886. The desertions in the whole service came to 3,237, or 246 more than during the previous one. The number of Irishmen in the survice on the first day of this year was 15,-50 being 1 296 more that 669, being 1,286 more than there were on the list of January, 1886. There were 7,843 courts, martial during the year, and 134,075 minor punishments, including fines for drunkness, which numbered 13,144.

# EARLY TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

Usually mothers think it is early enough to begin training a child when it has passed its first year, often its second. The cunning little ways that, coming from a midget just able to crawl, are so irresistably funny, become very naughty tricks when the child is two years, and one day the poor baby is frowned upon and scolded for actions that have heretofore been laughed at and often followed by rapturous kisses of delight from mamma. The baby's habits have been formed young as it is, and has to unlearn, which is a very hard process for grown people, who see the reason for it, but harder for a little, unreasoning being, who only understands that it is being amiled at and loved, or frowned upon and chilled, without knowing why.-Good Housekeeping.

VICTORIA'S FEELING HEART.

Mr. George's Standard says : The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands and the I le of Man, defender of the faith, empress of India, and so forth, has a feeling heart.



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CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

GREATLY TO BE CONGRATULATED. [New York World.)

Mr. O'Brien is greatly to be congratulated on the success of his crusade. Let Lansdowne answer him with words and not with the brickbats of a mob.

### BEFORE THE WORLD. [Baltimore Herald.]

The brutal and irrational mean to which the Orangemen resorted have placed the tyran-ny of Lord Lansdowne on record before the world. CANADIAN AUTHORITIES REMISS.

# [Cleveland Leader.]

The remissness of the Canadian authorities will be condemned wherever the rights of free speech and a free press are maintained as essen-tial to liberty.

# WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

It will not do to lay the blame RESTS. [Cobourg World.] It will not do to lay the blame of the unpro-voked attack on Mr. O'Brien to the rabble of Toronto. Another source of the mischief must be looked for.

A BURNING DISGRACE.

[Aylmer Express.] The action of the howling mob is a burning disgrace to the banger city of our Dominion and a dangerous and destructive thrust at the boasted liberties of our country.

# NOT PERSUASIVE WEAPONS.

[New York Sun.] The civilized world, the enlightened opinion of mankind, are not to be persuaded by the clubs of thugs from their firm belief in the good cause of Ireland nor from their firm support of

SUPPRESSING FREE SPEECH.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Lord Lansdowne is presented to the English speaking world as a landlord whose conduct admitted of no defence and possessed no excuse but the bloody brutality of suppressing free speech. O'BBIEN'S COURAGE.

[Brooklyn Citizen.] The impressive physical and moral courage of the man must arouse admiration wherever personal bravery is accounted a virtue.

# THEY HELPED THE CAUSE.

[Detroit News.] Had O'Brien been permitted to dictate a pro-gramme of action to the Orangemen in Canada he could not have, framed one better to his purpose than the course they adopted.

# BRANDED WITH SHAME.

[Syracuse Standard.] Toronto stands disgraced, the Orange faction is disgraced, the Governor-General is disgraced. The Mayor that warned O'Brien away, the policemen that laughed at riot or avoided the rioters are branded with shame.

# UNFIT TO ENJOY FREEDOM.

UNFIT TO ENJOY FREEDOM. [New York Tribune.] Mr. O'Brien was attacked at Kingston by a crowd of ruffians who probably envy Toronto for the discredit she has gained through denying free speech to'a freeman. This will cause another outbreak of Tory feeling in "London, where it will again be' declared that loyal Canada will have nothing to do with Irish Home Rulers. Impartial observers, however, will draw no such inference. They will be much more apt to con-clude that Canadians, in two cities at least, are unfit to enjoy the privileges the laws of the Dominion now give them.

FOR ANY CASE OF MERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESS-NESS, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

kill. They did not deter Mr. O'Brien from attending or addressing a single meeting, but they gained him personal sympathy and con-siderable admiration for the manly manner in which he met all attacks upon him. They did this not only so far as those friendly to him and the cause which he represents were concerned, but they gained for him the sympathy of the majority of the English people, as the *Daily News* puts it. There was much that occurred in Lord Lans-downe's interest during Mr. O'Brien's visit to Canada that reflects in anything but a favorable Oanada that reflects in anything but a favorable manner upon the landlord of Luggacurran. For instance, when the Governor-General returned instance, when the Governor-General returned to Ottawa, a reception was arranged for him by his friends as a kind of set off to the O'Brien movement. And we are reliably informed that one of the features of the reception was the singing by a number of little girls, of a refrain which contained the line "We'll hang O'Brien so a sour apple tree." The toleration of such tilly and childish conduct as this on the part of a Governor-General is well worthy of those in whose interest the editor of United Ireland was whose interest the editor of United Ireland was When a Governor-General has had to descend to the toleration of such conduct as this, it is surely worse than absurd to ask us to believe that Mr. O'Brien's mission has been a failure, and that Lord Lansdowne has not been made to feel particularly uncomfortable in consequence of the manner in which he has been shown up to the Canadian people. It is this which leads us to believe that he should re-sign his office as Governor-General of Canada.

That office has always hitherto claimed and ob-tained the respect of the Canadian people. There is now so strong a wave of public opinion against Lord Lansdowne in this country that his continuance in office as Governor-General, notwithstanding the put-up demonstrations in his favor in the Orange centres, is calculated to lessen that respect which we all feel should be entertained for the representative of the Crown in this Canada of ours.- Quebec Tele-

graph.

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

As a matter of economy it will pay every household to keep a bottle of Yellow Oil on hand for accidents and emergencies, in case of paid as a handy relief, and for wounds, burns, bruises and injuries. Rheumatism, neuralgis, quinsy and many painful diseases treated internally and externally by it often save large medical bills.

# THE "TIMES" ABSURDITIES.

LONDON, June 1.-The last of the Times second stries of articles on "Parnellism and Crime," which appears this morning, concludes with the statement that the New York Council of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued a circular appealing for funds for a "pyrotechnic dis-play" in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, and re-questing that all monies subscribed for the purquesting that all monies subscribed for the pur-pose should be addressed to John Murphy, treasurer, Post Office box 2282. The article concludes: "In other words a series of dyna-mite and incendiary cutrages is intended. Whether the schemes succeed the near future will disclose. What knowledge the Famellites possess of the characters and projects of the men who hold such close relations with them we shall not here discuss. We will only add that then who hold such close relations with them we shall not here discuss. We will only add that while the success of the enquiry we have made has surpassed our original expectations, Mr. Parnell has but to raise a finger to obtain far fuller information upon every point than our palatial opportunities have rendered possible.

# TRY IT.

Noted discussion of the petty legal points in-volved in the case. His task seemed an un-congenial one and he concluded in about thirty minutes by moving in amendment to Mr. Wei-don's motion that the report of the committee on privileges and elections, declaring that the case should be left to the courts, be adopted.

Mr. Davies replied to Hon. Mr. Thompson. He pointed out that the time for appealing the case to the courts had expired and it remained for the high court of Parliament to deal with it. If the sitting member, Mr. Baird, were confirmed in his seat, who could say how many parallels the outrageous conduct of how may parallels the outrageous conduct of John R. Duon in returning the minority can-didate would have at the next Dominion elections? It would be a crowning disgrace to Canada in this jubilee year if Perliament en-dorsed the socion of John R. Dunn. In a fine burst of eloquence Mr. Davies denoinced the loyalty to party which sacrificed loyalty to the people, and concluded by moving in amend-ment that, in view of the circumstances of the case it was the duty of the returning officer, John R. Dunn, to have returned Mr. George King, the candidate having the majority of votes, and that he be summoned to the bar of the House to amend his return accordungly. Mr. Davies explained that he moved this amendment in order that there might be a square vote of the order that there might be a square vote of the Hcuse upon the question.

Weldon, of Albert, N.B., while denying the advisability of the House dealing with this case, regretted that the minority candidate had been eated by the returning officer. Amyot said the Sected by the returning oncer. Anyot said the Government were trying to cover up an injus-tice under a legal quibble. Ellis, of St. John, N.B., stated that all the county officials of Queen's, N.B., whom Mr. Baird said were arrayed against him, were appointed by Con-servative governments. Girouard continued the debate.

Patterson, of Essex (Conservative), who has previously voted with the Opposition on this question, said that the House owed it to its personal dignity to seat Mr. King. (Loud Opposition cheers.) He strongly protested against allowing a returning officer to arrogate to bimself such proverse as John B. Durne hed to himself such powers as John R. Dunn had exercised. He thought it was a great mi-take to make a party question of this care and said that as far as he was personally concerned he proposed to follow the dictates of his own rea-son and vote for Mr. Davies' amendment.

Cockburn, Casey, O'Brien, Freeman, Weldon (St. John), Moncrieff, Lister, Gillmor and Hudspeth continued the discussion, which lasted until 1 a.m.

The division was then taken on Mr. Davies' sub-amendment, with the following result: Yeas 85, nays 104. Patterson, of Essex, and Boyle, of Monck, Conservatives, voted with the

Deposition. Peter Mitchell, immediately after the division, rose, and entered an emphatic protest against the humiliation to which the vote just taken had the humiliation to which the vote just taken had subjected the House. He predicted that history would characterize the action of the Premier on this question as an act of infamy. A disorderly scene ensued, in the course of which Mr. Desjardins, of Hochelaga, invited Mr. Fiset, who interrupted him, to "come outside." Fisetseemed very much inclined to accommodate him, bat was held down in his seat by Hon. Mr. Geoffrion. Then there was a tilt between Sir Richard Cartwright and the Sposker, and the former had to withand the Speaker, and the former had to with-draw the word sindecent," which he applied to the action of the Government. The House was Since the second siderable warmth in the House, on the occasion waen Sir John told him he "could lick him quicker than hell could scorch a feather." At this the house laughed itself into better humor \$130 per acre. The immigration vote, amounting in all to ... and another division was taken at 2.15 a.m.,

resolved to go into Committee of the Whole to morrow on his resolution granting to the pro-

vince of Prince Edward Island an additional annual subsidy of \$20,000. On motion to go into Committee of Supply, Amyot called attention to the treatment of the 9th Battalion, Quebec, by the Minister of Militia, who, he said, had constituted himself 1 its persecutor instead of its protector and friend. 1 its persecutor instead of its protector and friend. 1 its eeemed to be due, he said further, to the fact 1 its eeemed to be due, he said further, to the fact 1 its eeemed to be due, he said further, to the fact 1 its eeemed to be due, he said further, to the fact 1 its eeemed to be due, he said further, to the fact 1 its eeemed to be due, he said further, to the fact 1 its eeemed to be due, he said further, to the fact 1 its eeemed to be due, he said further, to the fact 1 its eeemed to be due, he said further, to the fact 1 its persecutor instead of its protector and friend. 1 its persecutor instead of its protector and friend. 1 its persecutor instead of its protect its for the mathing unarred and unprovisioned dup-1 ing the critical state of Europe, and at the 1 ing the critical state of Europe, and at the 1 ing the critical state of Europe, and at the 1 ing the critical state of Europe, and at plan. 1 ing the critical state of Europe, and at plan. 1 is speech Lord Randolph said he had a plan. 2 is eeping and revolutionary one, would place the 2 country in a position to fairly protect its militor 1 ing on Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at 1 ing on Lord Randolph Churchill's the im-1 ing on Lord Randolph Churchill's the im-1 ing on Lord Randolph Churchill's the im-1 ing on Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at 1 ing on Lord Randolph Churc its persecutor instead of its protector and friend. It seemed to be due, he said further, to the fact his compatriots of the 9th Battalion. Ricetera and so on,

Messrs. Mulock, O'Brien, Tyrrwhit and E o gar subsequently urged the claims of the York and Simcoe battalion to the S8 a head kit al-lowance granted to other battalions which served in the North-West. Sir Adolphe gave them little encouragement and they did not besittet to mts him courally for the gave hesitate to rate him soundly for the manner in which he arrived at his decision on the question. He spent a bad quarter of an hour. Just before recess the House got into Com-

mittee of supply and passed several items. Among these were \$10,000 for the Dominion Exhibition to be held at Toronto, this year; \$80,000 towards the establishment and mainten-S60,000 towards the establishment and mainten-ance of experimental farms, part of which will be expended upon the Central farm, three miles from Ottawa, and part upon a farm, to be established in the Lower Provinces. "The Min-ister of Agriculture stated that the total cost of the Central Farm will be \$160,000, including; hand, buildings, stock and implements. The land already secured, about 400 acres, has cost \$130 new acres.

she ought to do something. And so she is going to give the children a treat. On the 22nd of June thirty thousard poor the 22nd of June thirty thousand poor school children are to be assembled in Hyde Park, every child being equipped, at its own or its parents'expense, with a clean pinafore, a washed face, and a happy smile. When the thirty" thousand children are all in line, her majesty the queen will come and look at them, and gracing the given to took at them, majesty the queen will come and look at them, and graciously allow them to look at her, just as a cat might do. Then the children will sing "God save the queen," and the queen will be touched, with emotion at the loyalty and happy appearance of the children, and each child will get a china mug with an appropriate inscription on it—" better fifty years of England than a cycle of Cathay," or something of that sort, maybe. After that the children will retire to their dens in the East End, uncover their nakedness argain and dis End, uncover their nakedness again, and dis poss of their chinaware for whatever the pawn pose of their chinaware for whatever the pawn-brokers will give for it; the Queen will be carried to her den in the West End; and the next Sunday the clergy will glorify God for that He has been pleased to make the Queen so good and wire, and her people so happy and contented What the Almighty himself will think or do in the matter is by no means certain; but really it seems hard to be-lieve that that Queen and those children will be rewarded in the same heaven, or damued in the same hell, hereafter.

# ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS.

LORD CHURCHILL ON THE RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE-HE HAS A PLAN TO SAVE IT.

Speaking of the war resources of the British Empire in a speech at Wolverhamptom last night, Lord Randolph Churchill said that in the event of a war England might, lafter a maddening delay and the pouring out of money like water, put 150,000 men in the field. Doubt-less England had a very powerful fleet on paper, but not a sincle fortress of stragetic importance.

Randolph, while weakening his party at a time when all its strength is required to be centred in the Irish difficulty, keeps his grand scheme of reform to himself.

WHAT A COMFORT TO BE ABLE to gratify one's WHAT A COMFORT TO BE ABLE to gratify one's appetite once more without pain, after long suf-fering, from Dyspepsia 1, Victims of indigestion, wise enough to accept the general verdict in favor of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery and Dyspeptic Cure as true, and use; the article, can enjoy the welcome relief... Ob-stinate Dyspepsia, Constipation and Billous-ness, invariably yield to its potent regulating action. action.

There are over two hundred and twenty Catholic orphan asylums in this country.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

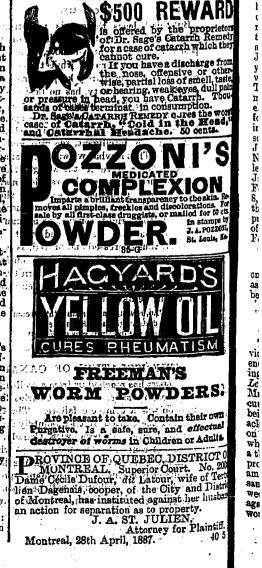
Dr. Geo. McKnight, Hannibal, N.Y., says "I have used it in cases of nervous exhaustion with quite satisfactory results."

If you fiel dull drowsy, debilitated, hav sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spot on face or body, frequent headache or dimi-ness, bad taste in mouth internal heat or chills uiternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular Lopetite, and coated tougue, you are suffering from Indi-gention, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Billiousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. A a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

Goual. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shorthess of Breath, Bronchills, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce book en Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE \$1.00, For BOTTLES World's Disponsary Medical Association, Proprietors, 668 Main St., BUFFALO, N.Y

CINCO'S LITTLE LOASANG LIVER BUILTOALIVO PILLS. ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.







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| Peruvian. Inter   |
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| Rates of passage between Halifar and st. Johnia .   |
| Rates of passage between Halifax and st. John's :<br>Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage \$6.00.                                       |
| The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galwa<br>and Boston Service are intended to be despatched a<br>follows, from Boston for Glasgow direct: |
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# ROYAL PAUN .a['4[4] POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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Children Frank & Walk

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, minength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multimide of low test, short weight slum or phosphate powders. Sold only is cans. ROXAL BARING Powper Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

# IRISH INDUSTRY.

# Jatroduction of Irish Tweeds into America-The New Movement Made by Michael Daviti.

Mr. White, of Dublin, who is now in this city, is agent for the cloth and woolen industry of Ireland, which it is sought to place on the American and Canadian markets. The following interview will be read with interest :-

Reporter-Have you any objection, Mr. White, to give me information regarding the enterprise that you are come to America to

enterprise that you are come to America to promote? Mr. White—None whatever. The name of the company I represent is the Irish Woollen Manufacturing and Export Company (Limited), and our chief object is to develop the industries of Ireland by opening up the markets for our manufacturers, and by means of our large capital enable them to increase their output and given ditioned to markets for output and

capital that is them to increase there output and give additional employment. R—Are the dealings of your company re-stricted to woollens, or do you purpose taking up other branches of iodustry? Mr. White—Our articles of association permit us to manufacture or deal in any article of Irish

make, but for the present we intend to devote our attention to the devlopment of our woollen manufactories. At the same time part of my mission to this country is to find out what articles America buys from other countries, with a view of obtaining a share of the trade for Ireland.

R.—Do you come prepared to make sales ? Mr. White—Ye, I carry samples of tweeds, serges, coatings, and ladies' dress materials from almost every mill in Ireland, and I am prepared to take orders for spring and summer goods to deliver next fall to the value of 200,000 or more yards.

R.-Are you able to compete in value with the collen goods we get from England and Scot land ?

Mr. White-I am; and although I believe my countrymen and sympathizing Americans might probably give a preference to Irish manufactured go. ds, yet I would not, as a business man, come here were I not in a position to com-pete in the open mark of with all comers. The pete in the open mark." With all comers. The manufacture of woollens is an industry pecu-liarly suited to Ireland, and ond for which our people have shown great natural talent. We have advantages in regard to water power and other things that England or Scotland have not, and from the progress made by any manufacture and from the progress made by our manufactur-ers within the past few years we have reason to hope that before long Ireland will regain the high position she once occupied in the woollen

trade R-You talk of regaining your trade; when did you lose your woollen trade; and how?

cion Act can retard the progress of the National cause or prolong the existence in 'our country of felonious landlordism. Ave must contain the right of self-government or be exterminated, The policy of the present Tory Govern-ment its to exterminate the Ligh people-and it is a saddening sight to see the manhood of our country in thousands crowding the emigrant ships, and to know that if we had the making of our own laws all could obtain employment at home. We have great hopes that the success of the company I represent will be a means of counterpacting the Tory policy of extermination in treland by de-veloping our industries and keeping our people at home, and the practical sympathy so often evinced by America for Ireland makes me very sangune for the success of my mission. evinced by America for Irelation inside the very sanguine for the success of my inisaton. "R—Do you purpose making a long stay in America, or what route do you purpose taking? Mr. White—My time is very limited. I have

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CHMMI J.

Mr. White—My time is very limited. I have been to New York and Boston where I done a good trade, and from Montreal I intend to visit Toronto, Chicago, St Louis, Cincinnatti, Pittsburg, Washington, Philadelphia, and back to New Work. This is only a preliminary trip; if successful, in the fall I will visit the West, North West and South. As I can only sell to the wholesale trade, there will be no necessity to visit the smaller towns, and I am anxious to return with, I hope, good nows for work-people. R-I forgot to ask you what is the capital of

your company and is it all subscribed ? Mr. White—Our capital is £500,000 in £5

shares. We have only issued what we think is sufficient for our present operations. On my return the directors intend to allot the remain-ing portion of our capital, and our articles of association give us powers to enlarge our capital if we find it necessary.

BLEEDING NOSTELLS. It has done me so much good, I want you to send me two more bottles immediately. I have been afflicted with immediately. I have been afflicted with Catarrh for over ten years—frequently my nose would bleed and leave the nostrils in a dry inflamed condition, with constant soreness. I experienced relief after the first trial of Ely's Oream Balun. It is the best of a great many remedies I have tried, and I can fully recom-mend it.—E. GILL, Madison, O., Editor of the Index.

### HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

COCOANUT PUDDING .- One pint of milk, one grated cocoanut, four well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter melted and sugar to taste. Bake light brown.

GINGERBREAD. - One cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, two tablespoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to mold. Roll out thin and bake in a quick oven.

BEEF CAKES .- Cut cold beef in slices and soak in vinegar over night, then dip in beaten egg seasoned with salt and nutmeg, roll in dried bread crumbs and fry in butter to a nice brown.

MOCK SAUSAGE.—Soak dry bread in water. Take as much cold meat, chopped fine, as you have bread. Mix, and season with salt, pepper and sage. Make into small cakes and fry in hot lard.

WHITE CAKE .- Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, five eggs beaten very light, one cup sweet milk, 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cups of flour, two tablespoonfuls of cream of tartar and one of soda. Flavor with bitter almonds or vanilla.

RICE PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS. -Two quarts of milk, two-thirds of a cup of rice, same of sugar, small piece of butter and a little salt; stir occasionally on the stove until boiling hot, then put in a slow oven and cook until of the consistency of cream.

RICE WAFFLES.—Boil half a pint of rice and let it get cold, mix with it one-fourth pound of butter and a little salt, stir in 14 pints of flour, beat five eggs separately, add yolks together with one quart of mik, instly the well-beaten whites. Beat well and bake at once in waffle irons.

STEAMED INDIAN PUDDING .-- One cup of sour cream, one cup of sour milk, one  $\epsilon gg$ , two tablespoonfuls of sugar or molasses, one cup of flour, two cups of meal, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of raisins or dried fruit. Steam or boil two hours or more. Serve with sweetened cream.

COLD LEMON PUDDING .- One-half box o gelatine soaked in four tablespoonfuls of water for ten minutes; add a pint of boiling water, juice of two lemons, one cup of sugar. Strain and set away to cool. When cold, stir in the

THE TRUE TRUE - Take a dozen good branches are reported or status of the serve with to a tell boil for five minutes of the mountain broke trees of the diargest dimen-and then serve with to a tell boil for five dimension broke trees of the diargest dimension broke trees d and then serve with toasied or inted preads a we know hundred feet in ward a good small, juicy oranges, peel and put in a cold science. Make a shortcake out of a pint of pre-pared flour, a tablespeonful of lard and the same of butter rubbed well together and made into a dough with a cup of sour milk. Roll out about aninch thick into a sheet, put into a well buttered pan, and bake in a quick oven a light brown. Take out of the pan and with a sharp interest think allows as a biscuit. Spread the cake, sprink-

Arnie (nivide in two as a biscuit. Spread the oranges thinly aliged between the cate, sprink-ling well with sugar, juit the rest on top and cover with sugar juit before sending to the table. Eat with sauce made, from the juice of three oranges and two lemons boiled in a pint of water and seasoned with sugar and nutmer.

FOUR.-The market has sunk. The export enquiry, which recently promised hopes of busi-ness, has without the slightest warning disap-

peared and left an unexpected void in the situ-ation. Although business on the whole is

nary, \$2 10 to \$2 20 for granulated. Commeal, \$2 35 to \$2 45 per bbl.

shorts, \$15.50 to \$16.50 on track, and moullie \$17 to \$19 per ton. WHEAT.-The firm complexion of the wheat

market has been maintained, and a fair amount of business has been done both on through and

spot account. In Duluth hard spring the latest business reported to us was at 97c, and we

quote 95 to 96c. Canada spring an 1 winter are also quoted at 95 to 96c.

tions being 68c to 69c. OATS.-The sale of 10,000 bushels was made

yesterday morning at 261c afloat, but in the afternoon holders offered to tell at 26c without

finding buyers. BARLEY.—A few car lots have recently changed hands on the basis of quotations as fol-

lows :-- Malting grades 48c to 53c, and feed 40c

RYE .--- The market is firm at 55c to 57c

BUCKWHEAT. — The demand is slack, and prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs. MALT. — Trade dull at 85c to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for Ontario.

SEEDS.-Last sales of timothy seed were re-ported at \$2.75 for Canadian, and at \$2.40 to

\$5.00 for American. Red clover seed is quiet, but prices remain about as last r-ported, name-

but prices remain about as last reported, hame-ly at \$5.25 to \$6.00 per bushel, as to quality, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6 50: Flax seed was sold at \$1.10, and we quote \$1.10 to \$1.25. Hax.—There is not much change to note in pressed hay, which is cheap, business having transpired at \$8.50 to \$10.50 per ton, as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS, &c.

quality and quantity.

Stocks are light and held with confidence.

FOR HOUSEKEEPING. (From Good Housekeeping.)

1. Every woman needs to take regular exerc'se in the open air every day ; and that exercise should not be in the nature of work, but of recreation. 2. As a rule, housekeepers need to eat more

of simple food. If the food is simpler, less time will be needed in its preparation, and what it lacks in unwholesome richness and un-unnecessary variety, it will gain in nutriment and digestibility. The result will be an im-provement in the health of all the family, and will injure no one but the doctor. 3. Less time ought to be given to the routine work of howeekeeping and more to relaxation

3. Less time ought to be given to the routine work of housekseping, and more to relaxation and recreation. All that "the best of wives" did not do, and for the lack of which she be-came an inmate of an insane asylum, the house-keeper ought to do. The woman who "always stays at home," who "never goes out of the house on Sundays," and who is "always doing something for her family," not only will "have no ideas outside of her home," but will soon come to have none even there.

Come to have none even there. The short of the matter is, that women, if they desire good health, must not be confined so closely to the cares of the household. I know closely to the cares of the household. I know that many people will look upon this advice as absurd. and will say, "It is all very easy for you to preach, but quite another thing for us to practice. A woman's duties involve a multitude of little things, the importance of which a man never realizes until they are unnited, and then he is the first to find fault. These things must be done. I cannot stop. I cannot find time to take out of door exercise and visit my neigh-bors. The work must be done, and I must do it."

Nevertheless, the fact remains, that when Nevertheless, the fact remains, that when serious illness comes to the mistress of the house, the wheels of the treadmill cease to revolve, at least for her. Then the work stops entirely, or goes on under other hands, and is cared for by other heads. The question is a pertinent one, would it not be better to do less work while in health, and thus avoid sickness? And even hired help is less expensive than medical attendance. The old maxims, "A statch in time saves nine," and "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," are worthy of consideration in this connection.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A roving blade-a razor. The great past-re-past. A sickly smile-lemonade. The old, old chestnut-love. A fleeting show-a horse race. A trim creature-the milliner. Old salts-Epsom and Rochelle. Prayer is the heavenly telephone. Try not the pass, the oli man said. The sampler has a trying time of it. Never abuse a mule behind his back. The crab is alway trying to catch on. Policemen belong to the arrestocracy. Counter charms-new spring bonnets. The dude is olemargarine to the man. Adam had a spare rib with apple sauce, The vice precedent of our society-Rum. Is an Indian ever troubled with red aunts? Two posers-the dude and the what is it ? Life is real-to a hose man and a drunkard. The short haul-winving a ten cent jack

A judge of diamonds-the baseball umpire.

محيسيتين ورويد والمستع

branches. In one instance, on the property of a man mamed Morneau, the rooks falling from the mountain broke trees of the largest dimen-sions for two hundred feet inward." No serions socidents are reported, and a little wasty at \$1.00 to \$1.50. STRAWERRIES. Receipts have increased and price have declined, with sales of New York init at 150 to 16c der dimer. APRICORS. Californian aprices are fine and are selling at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per case. "Banavas. A fair endiny fin experienced, with sales of reds at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per. bunch, and Jamaics yellows at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per box. "BRANAS. String beams, are in good demand and sales have been made at \$2.50 to \$8300 per orated. If I AM I If If If If If OUUR GRAIN &cd. Four. The market has sunk. The export of 200 he. "Brancha de the provided at \$0 to \$50 per bag, and at \$1 to \$110 for smaller lots. "Brancha dat \$1.50 per orate. Brancha dat \$1.50 per orate. B \$2.50 per crate. Egyptian onions .60c per bag of 200 lbs.

COCOANUTS-The market is steady at \$5.50 per 100.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

quiet at the moment, prices are well sustained, and should the export movement again develop FISH.—The only thing worth mentioning in this market is the demand for dry cod, which is improving, and prices are steadily advanc ng, \$3.75 to \$4.00 being now quoted, some holders asking higher prices. Other kinds are nominal. FISH OIL.—Several lots of new steam refined and should the export movement again develop into good proportions, we should un-doubtedly experience a further advance in prices. American flour is still scarce on this market. We quote:-Patent \$4.20 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.20 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada). \$4.05 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$4.15 to \$4.20; Extra Superfine, \$4.00 to \$1.05; Fancy, \$3.75 t. \$3.85; Spring Extra, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Superfine, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Mid-dlings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.80 to \$1.90; On-tario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 t. \$1.75; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.45 to \$1.60; City Strong in eacks of 140 1bs. (per 196 1bs.), \$4.40 to \$4.45; OATMEAL.-The market is without any strik-ing feature, and prices remain about as last seal have arrived, and sales were made of 100 bbls, at about 450, and 50 bbls at 46c. Nothing, however, can now be had under 46c, and we quote 46c to 48c. Cod oil is quiet at 35c to 37c for Newfoundland, 33c to 34c for Gaspe, and 30c to 32c for Nova Scotia. Cod liver oil is dull and steady at 70c to 75c. FRESH HADDOOK.—Another carload was r-

ceived this week which was disposed of at \$2.75

to \$3 per 100 lbs. SOFT COAL.—Considerable quantities of coal arriving from the lower parts are being delivered on former contracts. Cape Breton is quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per gross ton.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

In many cases horses can go without shoes during the summer with advantage. There is a steady decline of French vineyards,

52 35 to 52 45 per bol. BRAN.—There is very little enquiry for bran in this market. Last week's prices, however, have been shaded, sales on tack being reported at \$15. Smaller quantities from \$15.50 to \$16; owing to the increase of phyloxers. There is no hedge which has balf the beauty of a wire fence covered with honeysuckles.

There is no, prettier sight than a large bed made up of the different varieties of Japanese maples.

Corn is a much more certain crop than wheat, one year with another, over a large part of the country.

CORN.-There has been some business in cargo lots, and we quote 47c to 48c here in There is no profit in poor farming, and there no good farming if you have to rely on poor PEAS.-The market is rather quiet, but prices help to do it. have undergone no important change, quota

Slow milkers are a detriment. The best cow will soon deteriorate under the manipulation of a slow or lazy milker.

A California vineyardist claims that he keeps is premises clear of rabbits and gophers with the assistance of cats.

Reject a horse with a big, coarse head; do not look a second time at a horse with either a long, slack back or with a hollow back.

It is not necessary to sift coal ashes. One way of using them is to scatter on the surface of all plants and not plough them under.

One who is very successful at rose culture, when asked for her secret, replied that it lay mainly in manure, pruning knives, attention and sunshine.

By stirring the soil after every rain the weeds will be more easily destroyed than at any other time. Never allow weeds to go to seed, especially in the garden.

Manure will not burn, or fire-fang, so readily in a flat pile as in a tall, pointed one. The latter forms a sort of chimney and creates a draught, inducing too much heat.

A good deal of time and labor is wasted by planting several varieties of the sime fruit or vegetable, when, for all practical purposes, one or two would answer as well.

Berry baskets and crates or other packages used tor marketing should be got in readiness be-forethe season fairly opens. All crates should be neatly and plainly marked with a stencil plate. Sow alyssum thinly and when the young plants are well up transplant to their permanent rotect

LADIES' STRAW BONNETS LADIES' STRAW BONNETS LADIES' STRAW BONNETS Stock still complete in Black, White, Beig., Brown, Steel, Navy and Cardinal, all of the very latest shapes. S. CARSLEY. BOYS' TWEED SUITS. BOYS' TWEED SUITS. BOYS' TWEED SUITS. SERGE SERGE SERGE BOYS SUITS SUITS SUITS BOYS' HOMESPUN HOMESPUN HOMESPUN BOYS BOYS' BOYS' SUITS SUITS A full stock of the best made and best fitting Boys' Summer Suits in all sizes. S. CARSLEY. BOYS' COTTON WAISTS BOYS' COTTON WAISTS

JUNE :8, 1887

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A full assortment of Fancy Striped Summer A full assortment or pancy outped Summer Skirting in endless variety of styles and designs, ranging in price from 10c yard. Also, a full line of Black and Colored Watered Moreens,

A few colors in those pretty combinations of

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A particle is applied into each postril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mall registered. 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Uwego, N.Y. 33-0

# BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will kend us the proves of two or more other bubies, and their parents' addresses Also a handsome Dia-mond Dye Sample Card to the mother and under Autashle information. (ANA) (# F) Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

Mr. White-The history of the Irish woollen trade is very interesting, and conclusively proves that a country to be prospersons must be self-governing. It would occupy too much of your time were I to give you even an out-line of the prohibitive law passed by England to destroy our woollen trade. As far back as the year 1600 we were renowned for the quality of our serges and tweeds, so much so that we excited the envy and cupidity of our English rulers. In the year 1698 both Houses of the Fullers. In the year 1053 both House of the English Parliament presented petitions to William, who was then king, asking him to dis-courage the manufacture of woollen goods in Ticleod, as their great and growing excellence was likely to interfere with England's prosper-ity. The reply of the king was—"I shall do all that is ma lies to discourse the woollen manuthat in me lies to discourage the woollen manu-facture of Ireland." From that day forward the Irish woollen trade was doomed. The English Parliament past an act prohibiting the export of wool or woollen goods from Ireland, under pain of forfeiture of goods and ships and a penalty of 2500. R-From what period do you date the revival

of your woollen trade? Mr. White—From 1862 tweeds were manu-

factured in Blarney, but the quantity was limited up to 1870. From that date the trade With a bound new mills sprung into increased. existence, the most modern designs were pro-cured, and we are now again formidable rivals with England and Scotland.

R-To what cause do you attribute this revival?

Mr. White-I have myself asked that ques tion of our principal manufacturers and their reply was, to the National movement, as carried on by Mr. Parnell and his party. The practi-cal patriotism inculcated by their teaching led the people to give a preference to home-manu-factured goods. This protected the infancy of the trade. Our makers used only pure wool in the manufacture of their goods, consequently their superiority at once asserted itself. R-Do none of your Irish mills manipulate

shoddy? Mr. White—Not one, I believe if it were at-tempted in Ireland public opinion would con-demn it so atrongly that speedy failure would be the result.

R-What guarantee have we in America that your company will only sell us goods of Irish manufacture:

manufacture: Mr. White-Well, I think the character of the men who have promoted and are chiefly con-cerned in the management of this company will satisfy the American people as to its *bona fides*. Our principal director is Michael Davitt. He is assisted by Dublin merchants of high stand-ing, together with some of our Irish National M.P.'s. The company has the warm approval and support of Mr. Parnell and the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel. Mr. Davitt will take every precaution that nothing but Irish goods every precation that nothing but Irish goods up to a high standard of excellence will be shipped by our company. R-By what means will your goods be recog-

nized in America or Canada !

Mr. White—Every yard of material, and, if possible every article sold by us will be stamped with our trade mark and the name of the company. This mark I intend to register in Amer-ica, and we will prosecute anyone who attempts to imitate it. R-You appear to have some considerable ex-

perience and knowledge of this woollen trade. Mr. White-Yes, I have been engaged in it

for many years as salesman, then as a commer-cial traveller, and for some years past and at present I carry on the business of a merchant tailor and clothier in Henry street, Dublin.

R-What are the political prospects in Ire-land 1 Will this Jubilee Coercion Bill retard the advent of Home Bule?

Mr. White—Our people do not now fear coer-cion. They are so well organized that no Cosr-

whites and three well-beaten eggs. A thin boiled custard or thick cream may be used to pour over the pudding.

STEWED TRIPE .- Cut the boiled tripe into small pieces and add three or four small onions ; pour over the tripe and onions a little warm water. Let it cook slowly until both are tender and the water nearly boiled away. Thes add milk sufficient to make a good gravy, a table-spoonful of kutter made smooth in an equal quantity of flour, salt and pepper to taste, and boil three minutes.

HOMINY CROQUETTES .- In one quart of boil-HOMINY CROQUETTES.—In one quart of boil-ing water add a teaspoonful of salt, stir in gradually a heaping half-pint of the finest hominy; boil three-quarters of an hour, and put it on the back of the range, where it will re-main not an hour longer; then put in & large bowl and add the beaten yolks of two eggs, mix it theroughly and when cold shape into cones; dip the cones in beaten egg, roll in crumbs and fry in boiling fat.

EGG SLAW.—Chop finely some tender white cabbage. Let it lay in water half an hour before using. Drain all the water from it. To about three cupfuls of cabbage add a tabléspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one of French mustard. After mixing well together, add two well-beaten eggs in a cup of boiling vinegar, a little cayenne and a tablespoonful of butter. Pour this over the cabbage ; toss well together and serve.

FRUIT CAKE .--- Wash and drain well one FRUIT CAKE.—Wash and drain well one pound of currants, chop coarsely one pound of raisins, chop or slice one half pound of citron. Beat five eggs and two cups of brown sugar to-gether, then add to them one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one-half cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of spices to taste. Stir into this mixture aix cups of flour, reserving one-half cup to nix with the raisins to prevent their settling to the bottom. Add fruit last. CREAN SPINCH.—Boil and chop the spinach

OREAN SPINACH.—Boil and chop the spinach in the usual way. Set it on the fire in the saucepan and stir until it is perfectly dry, add two spoonfuls of butter and stir for five or six minutes. For each two quarts of spinach add two tablespoonfuls of cream, and stir again for five minutes, and then take it from the fire. Stir in a spoonful of butter and serve hot, garnishing with hard boiled eggs and croutons. The eggs should be cut in quarters or even maller pieces.

BLACK SPICE CAKE -The yolks of four eggs; nix 21 teaspoonfuls of baking powder in 21 cups mix 21 teaspoonfuls of baking powder in 21 cups of flour, one cup of brown suear, one-half cup of syrup, one-half cup of milk, one-half cup of bu-ter; the butter must be melted after being measured and stirred with the sugar; 21 tea-spoonfuls of powdered cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of allspice; the spices must be put in the flour, the syrup added after the sugar and butter are stirred together, then the sugar and milk : lastly the flour. the eggs and milk ; lastly the flour.

the eggs and mik; i have the nour. GOOD DAEK CAKE.—Pour one quart of boiling water over one pound of fat sait pork chopped very fine, add one pint of molasses, one pound of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of sait, cin-namon, allspice and cloves, two grated nutmegs, six well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water, flour \_enough. to make a stiff batter, one pound each of cur-rants and raisms well floured. Stir all together thoroughly. Put in two medium-sized sheet-iron pans well greased and bake in a slow oven three hours.

ONION SOUP.—Take three large onions, slice them and then fry to a light brown in a large spoonful of butter. When brown add half a teacupful of flour and stir constantly until red. Then stir in slowly one pint of bolling water, stircing steadily till it is all in. Boil and mash four large protates and stir into one quart of four large potatoes and stir into one quart of boiling milk, taking care that there are no lumps. Add this to the fried onion, with one

How to gain flesh-buy out a butcher shop. Captain Boyton should spell his name Buoyton.

Dot.

Ef yo' want a good 'scuss git one ob a lazy man

One who is never without a vice-The black smith.

The home-stretch-trying to make both ends meet.

It is easy to get insurance against fires in this world.

It is the statuette that is bronzed with honest oil.

A goed printer can always tell how the case stands.

Oblivion covers millions; fame immortalizes the few.

You can't tell anything about a man by his tombstone.

The Maiden's Prayer-' Papa, I want an Easter bonnet.'

The Goddess of Liberty is getting daily more lightheaded.

Drummers are of two kinds, but both kinds like to beat heads.

After all, the greatest fishery trouble is when they won't bite.

A vessel sailing from Cork is incomplete without a Cork's crew.

The most wonderful flight on record was when the chimney flue,

The stronger a man's breath grows, the weaker he is apt to feel.

# LANGUAGE OF FINGER NAILS.

He who keeps his nails well rounded at the

The is a proud man. Nails which remain long after being cut level with the finger ends are a sign of generosity. The owner of very round and smooth nails is of a peaceable and conciliatory disposition.

He who keeps his nails somewhat long, round and tipped with black is a romantic poet. He who has white spots on his nails is fond of the society of ladies, but is fickle in his attach-

ments. If you come across a man with long and pointed nails, you may take it that he is either a player of the guitar, a tailor, or an attorney. Transparent nails with light red mark a cheerful, gentle and amiable disposition. Lovers with transparent nails usually carry their pas-sion to the verge of madness. He who has the nail of his right thumb slightly notched is a regular glutton, even nib-bling at himself, as, when not having eatables at hand, he fails to bitting his own finger nails. He who keeps has nails irregularly cut is hasty and determined. Men who have not the patience to cut their nails properly generally patience to cut their nails properly generally come to grief ; most of them commit suicide or

get married. He whose nails are detached from the fingers at the further extremities, and when cut show-ing a larger proportion of the finger than usual, ought never to get married, as it would be a won-der if he were master in his own house, for short nails betoken patience, good nature and, above all, resignation under severe trials.—Chicago News.

EARTHQUAKE IN L'ISLET.

QUEBEC, June 6, -News has just been re-ceived that a serious earthquake occurred re-cently in the vicinity of St. Louise, in the county of I'llet. The mountains in the second range of the seigniory of St. Rochs des Aulnai-were greatly disturbed. Pieces of rocks of 40 and 50 feet were dislodged and sent hurling into the valley below. Some of the largest trees in the forest were uprocted as if they were trees in the forest were uprooted as if they were

PROVISIONS, &C. PORK, LABD, &C.—A fair business has been done in mess pork during the week; sales of Montreal short cut mess pork having been made at \$17 to \$17.50, two lots of 25 bbls. each being reported at the latter figure. Lard has moved off fairly well at 10c for Western in pails, sales of small parcels for country shipment being reported at 10 c. In smoked meats a reported \$17.00 to \$17.50; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to 17.50; Chicago short cut clear, per brl., \$17.00 to \$17.50; Hams, city cured per lb., 11c to 12c; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 10c to 104c; Lard, Canaduan, in pails, per lb., 94c to 94c; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; Tal-ow, common, refined, per lb., 44c to 44c.

· DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Prices here are several cents per lb above the export basis. An improved demend, however, has set in on local account. Small jobbing lots new creamery sold at 19c to 20c, and choice Eastern Township at 17c to 18c. Fine Western with grass flavor sold to the retail trade at 15c to 16c. We quote:--Ureamery, 16c to 19c; Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 17c; Brockville, 13c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c; low grades, 8c to 10c. CHERSE.-An unexpected demand from the other side has believed to maintain prices and

other side has helped to maintain prices, and sales have been made for shipment by this week's steamers at 101c for finest white, and at 1Cc to 101c for finest colored. Sales were also reported at 9½ for finest colored, one lot of fine colored being reported at 9½. We quote : --Fineat white, 10c to 10½; finest colored, 9½ to 10c; fine, 9½ to 9½; medium to good, 8½c to 9c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs-Under a good demand and lighter supplies, prices have advanced fully  $\frac{1}{2}c$  per doz. during the past few days, with sales at 12 $\frac{1}{2}c$  to 13c. The New York market is also higher. BEANS-Sales this week, in small lots, \$1.20

to \$1.30 per bushels. HONEY-The market is quiet and prices are more or less nominal. We quote 136 to 14j in 2 lb boxes, and at 12jc to 13c in 60 lb boxes. Strained honey moves off slowly and is quoted

at 8c to 110 per lb. MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUF.-The demand is slack, with business reported at 60c to 65c per gallon, and in wood at 60 to 64c per 1b. Sugar has sold at 7c to 84c per 1b., a lot of dark Quebec sugar in bbls. selling at 74c. HOPS,—There has been a little more enquiry. ASHES,—The market is firmer, and 15c to 20c

higher, first pots being quoted at \$4.90 to \$5 per 100 lbs. and seconds at \$4.50 to \$4.60.

# FRUITS, &c.

APPLES .- The season is getting pretty well over, and the large receipts of oranges, lemons, &c., have a tendency to restrict the consumption of apples. Still choice rusetts and spies are teady at \$4 to \$5 per bbl., other qualities at 82 to \$3.50.

\$2 to \$3.50. EVAPORATED APPLES.—The market is quiet and steady at 12c to 15c per lb. as to quality. Dried apples have sold at 6c. ORANGES.—At the auction sales on Monday

last poor to fair fruit sold at 400 to \$1 per box, and good to choice \$1 50 to \$2.75. There was very little, if any, strictly sound fruit. Since the sales business has been reported at \$1 to \$2, which was wasty, choice \$3 to \$4 and in cases at \$7 to \$8.44

LEMONS.-At the sale fair to poor lemons sold at 50c to \$1 per box, and good to choice \$1.121c to \$2.621c, mostly at \$2.00 to \$2.121. Regular prices to day are quoted at \$2.00 to \$ \$2.10 per box for fair stock, and \$3.00 to \$3.50 g

somewhat from the hot noonday sun, is desirable.

able. As the soil becomes warm, both bush and Lima beans may be planted. Where Lima have been started under glass the putting out should be delayed until June 1st for northern sections. Pelargoniums, or Lady Washington. When captivate the plant-buyers' money as any plant that a florist may effer. They look so robust

and stately. Mulching is necessary, not only to hold moisture to the surface, but to retain moisture. In fact, plants and trees should be mulchet with some coarse material, if watered through dry spells in the summer.

Leg weakness in fowls is the result of rapid growth and is best met with animal food and conics. A little meat or worms should be added to the food every day and a little tincture of iron dropped in the drinking water. Ducks and geese should have liberty and be well fed at this sesson. They require but little

attention, but being apt to lay away, should either be kept closed up until they lay or the quarters they frequent carefully searched for eggs.

# KILLED BY APACHES.

BENSON, Wis., June 6.—William Liebl, who was herding cattle near Crowley ranch, sixty miles north of this place, was killed by Apaches Friday afternoon. John Scanlan, who was with him, defended himself and escaped The mili tary at Fort Huachuea have gone in pursuit of the Indians.

Queer-is it not-that baseball should depend very much upon the pitcher, and cricket upon the bowl.

"I am going to get at the bottom of this thing," was what the reporter said when he fell into the well.



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It has been successful in hundreds of cases where other prepared foods failed. FOR INFANTS,

of any age, it may be used with confidence and complete substitute for mother's milk. idence, as a safe

FOR INVALIDS. it is a perfect Nutrient in either chronic or acuto enses. Weak stomachs always retain and reliab it. Physicians and mothers concede its superjosity. The most palatable, neurishing and economical of Foods.

150 Meals for an infant for \$1.00. EASILY PREPARED. At Druggists-25c., 50c, \$1. Send for valuable Circulars and Pamphlets. Free,

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TRUE AND GENUINE CABINET PORTRAITS ---OF--

Mr. WM. O'BRIEN, M.P., and Mr. KILBRIDE (L. L's Evicted Tenant),

25c. For sale at JAS. McARAN'S Book Store, 2090 Notre Dame Street. 44

# MARRIED.

MALONEY-VANIER. -At. St. Patrick's Church on 31st inst, by Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Maggie E. Maloney, to Pheleas Valier, both of this c.ty. 128.2

KENNISTON-CALLAHAN.-At St. Gabriel's Church, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, William Kenniston, jr., to Sarah Jane Callahan, both of this city.

### DIED.

BRADY.-In this city, on the 29th May, 1887, Rose Ann Brady, late of Boston, and sister of Denis Brady, Esq., of this city, aged 65 years and 24 days.

PETERSON.—In this city, Alice Lobols, aged 21 years, beloved wife of Charles Peterson, from Denmark. [New York papers please copy.] MALLOY-Drowned, on the 2nd May ult., David Malloy, aged 29 years, con of Owen Malloy.

O'SULLIVAN .- In this city, on the 31st inst., Hanora Fitzgerald, native of the county Kerry, Ireland, aged 63 years, beloved wife of Florence O'Sullivan.

O'MEARA.—In this city, on the 28th day of May, at the Hotel Dieu, in the 75th year of his age, Peter O'Meara, a native of Portumna, County Galway, Ireland; late of 429 Rachel (treet.—R.I.P. 129.2

GAULT. - At his residence, Braehead, McTavish street, on the 1st instant, Mathew Hamilton Gault, aged 65 years.

GREEN.—In this city, on Sunday, 5th inst., Daniel Green, aged 68 years, native County Tyrone, Ireland.

HAGERTY.-In this city, on the 6th inst., Lawrence Haserty, sged 72 years, native of Wicklow Coun'y, Ireland.

GALLERY.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Thomas Gallery, native of County Clare, Ire-land, and brother of Gallery Bros., bakers, of this city.

# CONDITION OF THE OROPS. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6.-The Courier Journal publishes special reports from over one

hundred counties in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Indiana, Alamba and Mississippi,

relative to the condition of farming operations Labor, as a rule, is stated to be ample for all

Labor, as a rule, is stated to be ample for all purposes. The recent deception in prices for tobacco has resulted in many. Kentucky pro-ducers abandoning its cultivation for this season. The Indications point to a crop of net exceeding sixty per cent, of last year. The frost in April, injured fruit to such evtent that there will be few peaches and only about a half crop of apples. Wheat, corn and the other cereals pro-mise an average yield. There is general com-plaint of drouth to which is attributed the retarded growth of corn and cottons.

Do not we too hesty to make our way in life. The nail goes straight into the word and is readily withdrawn; but the snew, though it takes a cound bout course, has got a grip upon the woody fibres that is not easily locaned.

None of us are so good as we would have peo-

ple to believe; but, after that matter, probably nobody is so bad as we represent him.