Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

| Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur | | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
|--|--------------|--|
| Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée | | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | | Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque | | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| Coloured maps / | | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| Cartes géographiques en couleur | \checkmark | Showthrough / Transparence |
| Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | ✓ | Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / | | Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible | | Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que |
| Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure. | | certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées. |
| Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: | | |

VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 41.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

Great Growth for God's Glory.

STATISTICS OF CATHOLIC STRENGTH-

The history of the church in Canada is not, indeed, a record of prodigious growth, as in the United States, but it is none the less interesting on that account. The early annals of the French colonies in North America are full of extremely remantic episodes, and of the heroic element, while, at the same time, they are a record of a Canadian Catholicity. Whtever has read Father Charlevola's invaluable history, or even the writings of the Protestant historian Parkman, need not be told that this history of the propagation of the Catholic faith in Canada is full of absorbing interest. When Jacques Cartier and his adventurous companions sailed from the shores of France to seek new domains for their sovereign, they brought with them the cross and the Gospel. Black-robed missionaries were familiar figures on the banks of St. Lawrence 300 years ago, and many a peaceful hamlet clustered around the spire of a Cathelic Church in old Quebec long before "King George's men," as the Canadian Indians used to call the British until less than thirty years ago, captured the "Gib-raltar of America" by stealth.

The beauty and charm of Longfellow's posm of "Evangeline" are due mainly to the fact that it is a perfect reflection of the peaceful and edifying life that was led by the early Catholic settlers of Acadia. The difficulties Jesuit and Recollect Fathers when they went preaching the Gospel among the Indians. excite the admiration and amazement of a modern reader. Like their brethern in the far South, they plunged into huge forests and forded rushing streams; they braved the loy keenness of polar blasts, as well as the many privations and hardships that necessarily accompany an expedition of pioneers into a vast Their success was great and lasting, and,

in addition to the Catholics of French, Irish, and Scottish descent, the Dominion to-day contains many hundreds of Indians whose forefathers derived the same faith from the early missionaries. The origin of the Socttish Catholic colonies in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is the thems of a rather mournful story. After the battle of Culloden, when the hopes of the Stuart dynasty were irrevoly grashed and the remains of the Jacob-Ite clans were thrown into great disorder, a ornel work of forcible depopulation was begun in the northernmost counties of Britian. Hundreds of Catholic Highlanders were driven from their native glens to make room for southern strangers and their deer parks, The sad story of Ireland's wrongs and sufferings is, of course, unparalleled in the history of nations; but the injustice and severity with which many of the Celts of Scotland were treated, in several instances by their own apostate chieftains, were of similar character, and such as to excite the sympathy of all Irishmen. The love of the fatherland is a well-known characteristic of all people living in mountainous regions, and the exiled Highlanders displayed not a little of that noble sentiment when they named certain spots in Nova Scotia "Keppoch," and "Iona," "Glencoe" and "Lochaber," in memory of the distant land of their birth. The Catholio population of the Discusse of Arichat, which includes the counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough in Nova Scotis, and these of Inverness, Richmond, Victoria and Cape Breton on the Island bearing that name, is estimated to be about 73,000. The great majority of them are of Highland descent, while some are of Highland birth. The new province of Manitoba seems des-

tined to become a thriving colony. If so, there will probably be a large Catholic population around Lake Winnipeg in the near future. It is extremely difficult to exhibit the rate of the growth of Catholicity in Canada, on account of the scarolty of authentic statistics relating to thirty, fifty or eighty years ago; but it will henceforth be quite feasible to show the progress of the whole of what is officially called the Dominion of Canada, including (besides Quebec and Ontario) the marintime province, Manitoba, the Northwest Territory and British Columbia. For purpose of ecolesiastical jurisdiction this vast region is divided into four provinces, which the adjacent district, one of which, (comprising the island of Newfoundland) is directly subject to the Holy See, while the ether is a part of the prevince of Oregon, which, as the name implies, is chiefly within the United States. The four provinces are these of Quebec, Halifax, Toronto and St. Bonliace, consisting respectively of ten, five, five, and four dioceses or vicariates aposto

lic.
The total ascertained Catholic population of the Dominion is 1,042,248, being considerably more than a third of the entire population. The most populous diocese is Montreal, which has 412,000 Catholics, followed by Quebec with 296 666, Next in the order comes Three Rivers with 124,000. St. Hyaointhe with 110,210, and Ottawa with 100,000. The total number of priests is 2,054, of bishops, 24, and of archbishops, 5. The number of churches is 1,556, and if to these we add the 367 chapels and missions that are scattered throuhout the thickly settled parts of the country, we find that there are no fewer than 1,923 places of Cathelic wership in the

That Catholic advoation flourishes may be inferred from the fact that there are altogether 130 establishments devoted to higher francis Regis (June 17th), for his produced to higher education, 45 of them being colleges and 85 missionery labors in the rural and mountain described, while rudimentary education is written of Southern France; and the country that oducation, 45 of them being colleges and 85 missionery labors in the rural and mountain discontinuous white and missionery labors in the rural and mountain discontinuous and the represented by 3,511 parochial schools. In it is prince, who died a Jesuit scholarsto, St. any serious trouble exists.

connection with this subject it should be observed that the number of ecclesisatical semi-naries is 17. One of them, the Grand Seminary at Montresl, is very famous for the number of priests it has sent out.
With regard to charitable institutions, the

list is a goodly one, for there are 46 asylums and 56 hospitals.

The bulk of the Catholic population of the Dominion is, of course, in Lower Canada, and the great majority of Quebec Catholics are of French descent. In the province of Halifax there are about 110,000 French. speaking Catholics out of a total Catholic population of 278,000; in that of Toronto there are about 75,000 out of a total of 265,000; and in that of St. Boniface about 13,000 out of 38,000. The census of 1981 showed a grand total of the population of Lower Canada to be 1,359,027; of these, 1,170,718 were Catholics. Since Quebec has not received any great increase of inhabitants In the past few years, these figures may be taken as a fairly correct indication of the state of things at the present day .- The Mir-

THE FEASTS OF JUNE.

What We Are Asked to Think of in the Month of the Sacred Heart.

All June has been consecrated by the Church to the special worship of the Sacred Heart; but this year we have in addition four special fes-tivals where the love of that Heart is shown in

the sublimest manner.
On Whitsunday (June 9th.) the seventieth day (Greek Penticoste) after His Resurrection. Christ sent down on His disciples the Holy Ghost, our Paraclete or Comforter. 'If I go not," He said to His sorrowing apostles, "the Paraclete will not come to you, but if I go I will send Him. . . . He will teach you all truth," "And the days of the Pentecost were accomplished . . . suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a mighty wind . . . and there appeared to them tongues as it were of fire; and it sat upon every one of them; and ourly were an filled wind use they Ghost." Ever since, according to Christ's promise, the

Ever since, according to Christ's promise, the Spirit seaches the Church "all truth," making and preserving her infallible.

On Trinity Sunday (June 16th) the Church glorifies alike Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, One God. "Going therefore," was Christ's last injunction to the Apustles, "teach ye all nations, haptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

The feast of Corpus Christi, "the body of Christ" (June 20th) was established in honor of the Blessed Sacrament according to a revelation

the Blessed Sacrament according to a revelation made by our Lord to St. Juliana of Mont Cor-nillion. "I am the living Bread Which came down from heaven," are Christ's own words; if any man eat of this Bread, he shall live forever; and the Bread that I will give, is my Flesh for the life of the world."

So, too, the solemn and loving celebration of the feast of the Sacred Heart (June 20th) was saked by our Lord Himself. In a revelation to Blessed Margaret Mary, two hundred years ago, He manifested His carrest desire that it should Tia est be calabrated on the first Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi. It is peculiarly the feast of the Love of Christ for men; and this year it is especially to be made the occasion of the Consecration of Families to the Sacred Heart. It is also one of the two feasts, chosen to divide the year by the consecration of the Promoters of the Holy League of the Sacred Heart.

OUR LADY IN JUNE.

The Church has no general festival for Mary in this month, though its first day is in some places, as Montreal, Canada, kept holy to the Mother of Divine Grace. But her Son's feasts are all hers: when He sent down the Paraclete on the Apostles, the Holy Scriptures is careful to say that "Mary the Mother of Jesus was with all these . . . persevering with one mind in prayer," from her pure flesh Christ took his own most precious Body and Blood; and her Immaculate Heart was most like unto His, and is joined in one common devotion with the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

MEN SAINTS.

Of the Nativity of St. John the Baptiste (June 24th) our Lord said: "Amenger these that are born of women, there is not a greater prophet than John the Baptiste." At our Lady's view to his mother St. Elizabeth, the latter was "filled with the Holy Ghost," and the child as yet unborn, though conceived in sin, was thus purified, like the Prophet Jeremias, and born free from the taint of original sin.

Poor St. Eleuthbirgus (June 1st) fought nobby

Pope St. Eleutbirsus (June 1st) fought nobly against the Montanist heresy and its abominations, and in the second century revived the Faith in England by means of the saintly King Lucius. Pope St. Silverius (June 20th) was long persecuted and finally murdered for refusing to condemn the Catholic Council of Chalce-don. St. Boniface (June 5th.) the Apostle of Germany, was slain with fifty two of his com-panions by the pagans of Friesland; St. Paul of Constantinople (June 7th) was driven from his see by the Arians, exiled to the Armenian descrits and there strangled. St. Barnabas (June 11th) was not of the original twelve

(June 11th) was not of the original twelveApostles, but merited the same title by his
labors in Europe and Asia, chiefly in company
with the Apostle of the Gentles; he was stoned
to death by the Jews in Cyprus.

The twelve year-old St. Vitus and his nurse
Crescentie and her husband Modestus (June
15th.) the twin brothers Marcus and Marcellian (June 18th.) and St. Alban (June 22d.) England's protomartyr, were all victims of the Emperor Diccletian; while the military officers, Sts. John and Paul (June 26th) were beheaded

under Julian the Apostate.

St Ferdinard III, of Spain (June 8th) is famous alike for his piety and his magnificent feats of arms against the Moors. A like religious and

or arms square the Motte. A fact legicle and military glory attaches to St. Ladielas I. (June 27), King of Hungary.

St. Francis Carracciolo (June 4th) founded the Order of Minor Clerks; St. Norbert (June 4th) St. Archbishop of Magdeburg, the Premynstratensions; the austers, eloquent, and learned Doctor of the Church, St. Basil the Great, (June 14th), many Monasteries in Asia Minor; and St. Milliam of Monte Vergine (June 25th), the religious congregation of that name,

the religious congregation of that name.

The Spanish St. Augustinian, St. John of
Sabsgun or St Facundus (June 12th) is revered
for his spirit of forgiveness and his fearlessness
in rebulking public singers; the Italian Franciscan, St. Anthony of Padua (June 18), for his aweetness and gentleness, but especially perhaps in Catholic families as an unfailing helper in finding things lost; the French Jesuit, St. John

Aloysius Gonzaga (June 21st), is everywhere known for the augelic modesty and contempt of worldly greatness which have made him the Patron of Youth.

WOMEN BAINTS.

Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus or Mariana de Paredesy Flores (2i) was a Spanish American and is surnamed the Lily of Quito; at her death a fragrant white lily burst up and bloomed in a vase containing her blood. St. Rosaline of Villanova (June 11th) is the patron of the Carthusian nuns and of the Order of Malta. St. Lutgarde (June 16th) was a Benedictine nun to whom our Lord showed His wounded heart, to move her to remounce all things for love of Him. The illustrious virgin St. Julians Falconieri (June 19th) was a niece of St. Alexius Falconiers, one of the recently canonized Seven Founders of the Order of Ser vites. The English Queen of St. Etheldreds (June 23rd) was also a virgin; here is the only church that has been restored into the hands of Catholics in London from the robberies of the so called Reformation. St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland (June 10th), was the niece of St. Edward the Confessor, King of England; she should be highly reveneed for the advance in civilization and Christian virtues which she fostered in that country.

PROMOTER'S PATRONS.

St. Clotilda, Queen of France (June 3rd) converted her pagan husband, King Clovis, to Christianity and was thus God's instrument in spreading and strengthening the Faith in the whole kingdom. Sts. Peter and Paul, whose common feast we celebrate on the 29th, labored ling amid countlets sufferings in converting the Jew and the idolaler to Christ, and finally met their coveted crown of martyrdom on the same day. St. Peter at his own request was crucified head downward, St. Paul as a Roman citizen being decapitated.—Messenger of the Secred Heart.

BISHOP RYAN

Denounces the Murderers of Dr. Cronin and Oath-bound Societies.

The numerical one egoinets the perpetrators of the horrid murder of Dr. Cronin of Unicago come in thick and fast. Right Rev. Stephen Vincents Ryan, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo, was visited by a News reporter last evening at his superb new Episcopal palace on Deleware avenue above Utica screet and was found not divisited to disinclined to give his views as to the enormous murder which is at present thrilling the civilized world generally and Irish circles in particular with horror.

The Bishop said : "If this be the act of a man or a set of men belonging to secret societies particularly, I would say that it is the most outrageous act that anyone can conceive of and that t is the most shocking and scandalous act that has been committed in this country within my knowledge. I only hope that the perpetrator or perpetrators whoever they may be, may be brought to the light and strictest of justice. I never supposed that the Clan Na Gael could be capable of such an act; I was always opposed to it as a secret sucrety, but that it could go to such lengths or authorize any such an act I could not have believed. I suppose it was radical and not criminal in that sense. This crime PITTSBU only shows anew the wisdom of the Church in condemning all secret societies. The Land Leagus I have approved of from the start because of the knowledge I had that it would only favor open legitimate agitation for the rights of a down-trodden country, and this has been its policy and general practice all through. If it had been otherwise, If now I thought it identified with Clan Na Gael or any other secret society, I would not tolerate it. I had heard of Cronin before anything came out in the public prints, but I never knew the man personally. I heard that he had brought charges against some of those engaged in getting money for Irelend, that their accounts were not all right. If this comes out it will be a blessing to see the men who have been getting money for a noble purpose and prostituting it to their own base uses punished. I am glad the \$5,000 reward has been offered by an Irish society for the discove ry of Cronin's murderer, that honest Irishmen may be cleared of this infamy and to show that the real friends of Ireland will have nothing to do with such criminal deeds or practices."

In this century and in this country," said the Bishop, "there has been no parallel to this cowardly deed, save the Phœnix Park atrouty in Dublin. There is less excuse in the United States for such a deed than in other lands; here men are free to express their views and opin-

ions and to publish them.

This occurrence tends to and is calculated to reflect in the minds of the general public on the Irish element in this country. The propri-ety of purging themselves of the very suspicion of identity with any such actions is manifest. No Catholic can belong to an oath bound society; no Free Masons can belong to our com-munion; no secret business is allowed under any circumstances. Such membership would entail the exclusion of snyone from the rights of the Catholic Uhurch both while living and after death. Individuals may join such an organization, but that ends their connection with the church. Those who enter such clubs do so with their eyes open, and are no longer Catho-lies. Americans esponse the cause of Ireland became it has been fairly fought for, and because because it has been tarry fought for, and because it is a constitutional agitation. The people of this country would not have anything to do with the criminal associations which brought about the Phoenix Park and the latest murders. Hence it was that Parnell so effectively vindi-

cated himself in declaring in this country that he had never belonged to any secret society.

"Unfortunately the Irish people have been almost driven into such methods because they saw no other means of securing their just rights.

The English government is largely responsible for the existence of secret vocieties in Ireland.

Without it they could have had no cause for existence. But the Church forbids them,-Last Sunday's News.

Leaving for Europe.

Rev. Mother Therese, superior of Longue Pointe asylum, sails to day for Europe by the steamship Sardinian, accompanied by Drs. Bourque and Barolet, house surgeons. They go to attend the convention of allenists, to be held in Paris, and will afterwards visit the principal lunatic asylums in Great Britain, France, Bel-gium, Italy and Germany. The provincial Government has asked Sister Therese to make a report to them of her observations. Dr. Dr. coher, of Victoria university, Drs. Duquet and Vallee, visiting physicians of Longue Pointe and Beauport respectively, have already gone.

Copresented by 5,011 parochies actions. Any take printed

SWEPT BY FLOODS.

Terrible loss of Life through the Bursting of a Reservoir.

Thousands of Rodies washed Bown the River

Pitsburg, May 31.—A sudden freshet is reported in the North Fork river, east of Johnstown, in the Alleghany mountains. Two thirds of Johnstown is said to be under water, and the railroad and telegraph lines are washed out. Pittsburg has had no wire communication with Johnstown for three

Later-The flood at Johnstown has resulted in an awful catastrophs. It is said the reservior above the town broke about 5 o'clock this evening and the immense volume of water rushed down to the city, carrying with it death and destruction. Houses with their oc-cupants were swept away and scores, probably hundreds, of people were drowned. There is no communication with Johnstown, but a telegraph operator in the Pennsylvania railroad tower at Sag Hollow, twelve miles this side of Johnstown, says at least seventy-five side of Johnstown, says at least seventy-five dead bodies have floated past. The wires are land-slide is reported at Lilly's station. The all down and no trains are running east of Blaireville, which is about twenty-five miles west of Johnstown. There is no way to get to the scene of the disaster, and full particulars can hardly be obtained to-night, entire scuthern portion of the city. All the although every effort is being made to do so.

A still later despatch says :- The latest reliable information received from Johnstown come through Pennsylvania railroad officials, who aver that over 200 dead bodies have been counted floating down the stream at Johnstown alone,

Johnstown is a post borough in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh railroad, seventy eight miles east of Pitteburg. It is the eastern terminus of the western division of the Pennsylvania canal. It is

surrounded by mountains, and is the seat of the Cambria Iron company's rail mill's, about 1,600 men being usually employed. The pop-

lation is about 8,000. A special from Greenburg says a report has eached here that the greater portion of Johnstown has been flooded, and hundrade of lives have been lost. Houses are floating about, and the people who are free, are panicstricken and are fleeing to the mountains. At a point near New Florence eigty-five persons ave been seen floating down the river on drift wood. One report comes that but two roofs of the houses in Johnstown can be seen. The Covetown and the New Florence bridges have been washed away, and all the buildings along the Consmaugh between New Florence

railroad towers have been abandoned by the Greensburg says, Johnstown is completely will reach \$,000, and many say 10,000. It is submerged and the loss of life is inestimable. Houses are going down the river by the dozen, and people can be seen clinging to the roofs. At Cooketown, a village of several hundred inhabitants, the houses are almost entirely covered, and a great many dwellings at Blairsville are submerged. Scarcely dwelling in the vicinity of Sang Hollow can be seen.

and Johnstown have been carried away. The

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Dispatches re ceived up to midnight at the office of the general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad indicated that the situation is hourly growing worse. The effects of the storm are now being felt on the middle division of that road extending between Harrisburg and Altona. Land slides and washouts are reported all along the line between these two places. No trains will be sent out west of Harrisburg until the storm abates. The condition of affairs on the Philadelphia and Eric railroad is almost as bad as on the middle and Pittsburg divisions of the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The tracks west of Johnstown are at some points entirely narried away and the roadbed gone. The river for some distance above the bridge is filled with buildings and drift forty feet bigh, which is on fire and likely to damage the bridge. The fire is beyond control. Johnstown is entirely wiped out.

When General Manager Pugh, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was shown a despatch, an-neuncing the breaking of the damnear Johnstown, he said the report confirmed a despatch from Wilmore to-night, which stated that a man reported to the telegraph operator there that the South Fork dam had broken and the water had carried away the "coal tipple" and telegraph tower at South Forks station, and also a portion of a freight train. The operator in the tower escaped, but several train bands are reported to have been drowned.

WHAT A BOY CAME THROUGH, A despatch from Braddock says :- The

telegraph write being down absolutely for six or seven miles below the imediate scene of the disaster, and being is unworkable shape for three or four miles distance, it was half-past seven o'clock before an accurate outline of the effect of the wave could be learned. The chief officers of the Pittaburg and of the main line of the Pennsylvania railway received most of their first information from the signal tower Sage Hollow, six miles west of Johnstown. At a quarter to eight o'clock a boy was rescued by men in the signal tower. He said that with his father, mother, brother and two sisters he was sweet away in the light frame house which was their home. He was washed away from the building, but said the other members of the family were in it when it was swept over the breat of the new stone railroad bridge at Johnstown, that it capsized a few seconds later, and they were all drowned, so far as he could see. The railway operator officially reports that before dark they were able to count 119 persons clinging to buildings, wreakage, or drowned and floating in the current. If this is correct; the damage in the town proper must be in the nature of a clear sweep. As early as one

railroad officials were notified, and in a very short time began to carry people from the town to places of safety. V IRGINIA ALSO SUFFERING.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—The heavy rains have caused washouts on all the railroads centering here, except the Richmond and Petershurg. People in the lower part of the city are moving to higher ground. There is a great fixed in the James river, which has riven 25 feet, and is rising a foot every hour

Many factories are flooded. FLOODS AT OTHER PLACES.

SHAMOKIN, Penn, May 31 .- The heavy rain of the past thirty-six hours has caused great damage. All collieries were forced to suspend, and many are drawned out. No trains have arrived on the Lehigh Valley railroad since noon on account of a bridge west of here being swept away. Advices from points on the Reading road and branches show

great damage,
PIEDMONT, Va., May 31.—This place has been visited with the greatest flood since 1876. Two hundred families living near the river fied to the hills. The West Virginia Central & Pittaburg railroad is under water between here and Cumberland, Md. Two bridges have been swept away. The loss to that road will be \$250,000.

water is said to be ten feet deep on the Pennsylvania railroads tracks.

entire southern portion of the city. All the railroads centering here are greatly damaged. I'ne water was never known to be so high here before. At Curvesville one man was drowned and at Clearfield two young ladies were drowned in trying to escape from the flooded districts. The Susquehannariver has overfi well at Clearfield and the entirte place is under water and all means of escape out off. Many people have taken refuge in the court house and opera house,

THE LATEST DETAILS. From Ten to Twelve Thousand People Now

Said to be Lest.

Belmont. N.Y., June 2 -The rainstorm in this section has resulted in the greatest flood over known here. The wast half of the upper bridge that crosses the river in this village was swept away at 9.30 s.m. Thirty people were standing on it, all of whom escaped but two, William S. Allen and Chauncey S. Steams, aged 65 and 75 years respectively, who were drowned. The damage in Alleghany county to roads, bridges and private property will be from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

A VIEW FROM A VIADUCT. SANGHOLLOW, Pa., June 2 .- The first ac-

PITTSBURG, May 31.—Another special from 2,000 or 3,000 it is probable the death list driven out of Portugal by Pombal because reenshing says, Johnstown is completely will reach \$,000, and many say 10,000. It is they defended the rights and liberties of the now known that two passenger trains, two sections of the day express on the Pennsylvania railroad, were thrown into the mad dened torrent and the passengers drowned. The trains were held at Johnstown from Friday at 11 a.m. and were lying on a siding between the Joi:natown and Consmaugh stations. The awful torrent came down the defile butween the mountains, a distance of nine miles, and with a fall of 300 feet in that distance, aweeping away the villages of South Fork, Mineral Point, Weodvale and Conemaugh, leaving but one building standing, a woollen mill, where but an hour before stood hundreds, and dashing on with the roar of a cataract and the speed of the wind upon the city at the foot of the hill. plain in which but yesterday was Johnstown is now desclate. The great Gautier steel works sat in this plain and the city below it. Here is where the trains were standing when the tide of water came down upon them with such resistiess force that the heavy trains, locomotives, Pullmans and all were overturned, and swept down the torrent and lodged against the great atons viaduct with forty-one locomotives from the Johnston round house. The heavy machinery and ponderous frame work of the Gautier mill, the accumulated debris of more than a thousand houses, furniture, bridges, lumber, drift and human beings. The low arches of the stone viaduct choked up immediately, and the water backed over the entire level of the valley, upon which the city stood, to the depth of what, from the water marks indicate about thirty-eight feet. In the great sea thus formed, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people were struggling for life. The scene to-day is one of the most harrowing possible for the imagination of man to conceive.

Continued on eighth page.

A Priest's Repentance.

TORONTO, June 3.-The Toronto workers in the French Canadian mission were much surprised yesterday to hear of the recantation of Phillips De Salliers, a converted trapplet monk, who, some time ago, was en-deavoring to convert French Canadian Oatholics in this city to the Protestant faith. He joined the Salvation army in Montreal about two years ago, and was connected with it here. He went to Holyoke Mass., college about six months ago, to learn English and was expected back soon to resume his duties in the Salvation army. Very Rev. Father Rooney, administrator of the diocese of Toronto, received a letter from De Salliers, dated Oka, in which he states that he had been deceived, and had taught errors. He begathe rev. Father to pardon him and save the remainder of his life will be spent in doing penance for his anti-Uhristian sermons. The Salvation army deople do not know what to think of this, and refuse to speak on the subject.

Mgr. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet, has receive ed a principly gift from the Pope, in the shape of a coatly gifter chalice and cross. The chalice, which is of a beautiful design, was presented to o'clock the slarm was sent to Johnstown His Holiness on the occasion of his jubilee by that there was danger from the dam. The the Catholics of Grenada, Spain.

As Depicted in Contradistinction to the False Jesuit Painted by the Enemies of the Society of Jeans.

The following is a brief extract from an eloquent and interesting discourse delivered in St. Francis Xaviers Church, New York, by Rav. Henry A. Braun, rector of St. Elizabeth's Church in that city, in commemoration of the death of Rev. Father Thiry, a distinguished member of the Society of Jesus. After referring to the early life of Rev. Father Thiry and his advent into the Society of Jeans, he touched upon the banishment of the order shortly after the admission of the young Frenchman, and said :--

" Let us pause here a moment, gentlemen, to examine the reasons for this and similar decrees of bankshment of the Society to which Father Thiry belonged. It is proper to do so now because in a neighborly province and even in our own republic and in this great metropolis these decrees of banishment have been brought forward as arguments against the loyal citizenship of our beloved teachers and guides. The United States Senate has been recently disgraced by the bigotry of a gentleman from a section of the country in which two hundred years ago they burned witches, and enacted the following decree-'It is ordered by the authorities of this court that no Jesuit . . . shall honceforth come within this jurisdiction, and if any person shall cause of suspicion that he is one of such society, he shall be brought before some of the magistrates, and if he cannot free himself, he shall be bound to the Court of Assistants, to be heard and proceeded with by banishment or otherwise; and if any such person so banished, shall be taken the second time within this jurisdiction, he shall, upon lawful trial and conviction, be put to death." This was

a law of the old colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed en May 26, 1647. This United States Senstor in public speech and in recent writing seems to regret that that law is not yet in force. Now, what is the argument of the Senator and other bigots against the Jesuits? Is it that because they have been expelled by nearly every government in Europe they are not fit to live in our republic? But do there gentlemen try to find out the reasons for their expulsion, or the motives of their enemies in persecuting them? No ! Prejudice prevents them. What are the facts? In the 18th century, an age of infdelity and materialism, a conspiracy of Bourhon Kings and their Prime Ministers counts sent out of the Johnstown disaster are far below the wildest estimates placed upon the extent of the calamity and instead of of the liberty of the Church. They were Christian Indians of Paraguay against the avarice of Portuguese merchants and the usurpation of the Portuguese Government. The Jesuits had established a Christian republic in Paraguay and had realized the Utopia of Sir Thomas More among their converts. The premier of Portugal wished to destroy their semi-independence and for this purpose exiled its champions, the Jesuit Fathers who were fighting for the liberties of the converted Indians. Why were they driven out of Spain by Aranda ! Was it for favoring despatism or for subserviency to Kings? No! It was for denying the King's

right to the throne. It was because some Jesuit theologians had taught that in certain cases it is lawful to kill a tyrant. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

one of the chief reasons for their persecution by all the Bourbons was this teaching to which, however, the Jesuits were never committed as a body, and the fact that all their theologians denied the Divine right of Kings. When James the First of England wrete a work in defense of that right the Jesuit Suarez refuted him in a work remarkable for its attacks on despotism. It is notorious that they were driven out of France by the most licentions of Burbon monarchs, Louis XV., whose orgics would disgrace a Heliog-abalus or a Domitian. The intrigue of a Par-isian harlot, the King's mistress, Madame de Pompadour, and Cholseni, caused them to be expelled from that country. The Jesuit confessor of Louis XV, refused to give him the sacraments unless he dismissed De Pompadour, and for this act of Christian zeal and fidelity to duty the whole Order was expelled. Their expulsion from the smaller States was due to the same Bourbon conspiracy. How absurd then to argue against them from the mere fact of their expulsion. It is true those Governments were nominally Catholic; but you might as well call Judas Iscarlat or Julian the Apostate Catholics as to give the name to Pembal, Araneda, Choiweul, or the Jansenistic leaders of the French Parliament.

Why were they driven out of Switzerland in 1848? It was for defending the municipal right of the Catholic cantons, the rights of cantons to control their own internal affairs, the rights of the Catholic minority against the neurpation of the Protestant majority, This was the aim of the Ronderbund, and when it was defeated and broken up the Jesuits were expelled and the Catholics op-pressed. They were again martyrs to the principle of local liberty, which also implies personal freedom.

HOW THEN CAN ANY TRUE AMERICAN

who loves liberty base an argument against the Jesuits upon the fact of their banishment from European countries when that banishment has been the work of despot's Kings and infidel politicians who hated them for the lib-erties and the Ohristianity which they loved?

(Continued ou fifth page)

The Papal Bull announcing the appointment of Rev. Thomas Heslings the see of Natches has been received in that diocese. Bishop Heslin is a native or Iremus

Or, Sorrows and Joys.

Becand Part.

CHAPTER XV. Continued. "Who knows what her snewer might nov be?" said Madeline to herself, as she watched

him and listened to him.

A great text of Monday was spent by
Madeline in walking about; size wandered
through the forsaken White House, and went down to the sands, looked again at the rook in whose hollow she had made a Shrine for Our Lady, where she had prayed her childleh prayers, and had first heard the thrilling resident and man hard and a poor ma-happy boy. She went to see Yan the fisher-man, and visited Annan who was now living in a cabin so near the sea that the seund of the waves formed an accompaniment to the hum of her spinning-wheel,

On Tuesday morning, to the sorrew of her friends, both old and young, Madeline left Kerprat. George, Paul, and Henry were to Kerprat. return to Paris in a few days, on the expiration of their several vacations. Their farewell was therefore more obserful than that of her other friends, inasmuch as they hoped before long to see her again.

Extract from Mignonette's first letter to

PARIS. 10th November.

So passed my three days at Kerprat, dear Teresa. We took the train at Rennes, and from you often, and de not delay your journey after a journey of nine hours reached Paris. a day longer than is necessary; your Mignon Mr. Duchene at once brought me to Mrs. stee is longing to see you.

Fellowes' apartment in Prince's Street, and P. S.—I have seen Madame Villeblanche she welcomed me with a scolding for having left you at Castle Burton. She has a dog, and a cat, and a parrot which is the annoy. ance of the neighbours. The rooms which she has taken for us are very near her own, and we shall be quite close to the gardens of the

I rather dread a visit from some of my Ker. consul is gone, he seemed to be quite wearled prat friends: George is so serious that he is by my incessant applications. sure to behave well; Paul who is at St. Cyr. is seldom allowed out; but Henry may come, and he is as full of mischief as ever !

In spite of the fog, Mrs. Fellowes kindly consented to come with moto Mr. Duchene as I owed him a visit of thanks. He was out, but Mrs. Duchene. who is a gentle, charming person, received me most warmly. After we had left her, we lost our way a great many times. We were in the part of Paris which I used to know, but it is so long ago! However, I think I could find the house where you used to live, and my mother's lodging, and the infant school, and the alley of plane trees. It would be difficult to see Paris well with a guide like Mrs. Fellowes ; every thing is a trouble to her, she is afraid of everything, and she does not like to be long away from the dog and the cat and the parrot, so that I shall not go far until you come, dear Teresa. The two months will seem very long, but happily for me, Paris offers many resources. There are many classes open, and Mrs. Fellowes approves of my intention of setting to work. She has spoken to me of a drawing class, and of another held in this neighbourhood, and said to be remarkably good. I must employ my mind for I miss you dread-

Accordingly, with the double object of withstanding the melancholy caused by your absence, and of escaping for some hours in the day from Jacquot's conversation and the making of grael, I am about to devote my-self to intellectual pursuits which are almost

Good-bye, dearest leresa; give my respectful compliments to Lady Burton and believe that your Mignonette cannot live

MADELINE.

SECOND LETTER.

Dearest Teress, So Lady Burton's illusion has vanished. but after all that had happered how could she have the shadow of a hope? I am glad that Sir Arthur is married, since it is plain that he would not marry Mary; but the thing which I cannot understand is that the impression made by such a terrible event as Sir John's death should already have passed away, and that your kindness should be forgotten. Well, since you are no longer necessary to Lady Burton and Mary, pray wind up your affairs as soon as possible, dear Teresa, and come here,

I am resting myself by writing to you. The

very day I sent my last letter I had a visit from a good genius, who most kindly came to place his knowledge of this great city at my disposal. My good genius is Mr. Duchene, he has been so obliging as to lay aside his most serious occupations, and to show me the sights of Paris. I was at first bewildered and then enchanted. What a marvellous place it is! Having lived such a quiet life at the cottage I was little prepared for so sudden a change. Now my ears are getting accustomed to the various sounds, and my eyes to the grand proportions of the public buildings. I have seen much to admire, but I have missed you, Teresa. I will not tell you of all I have seen, I should hardly know where to begin and I shall see you soon. But if you like to have an idea of one of these days of wonder which Mr. Duchene planned for me, here it is. I went to the Park, where art so perfectly imitates nature that one might fancy oneself in the enchanted garden of a fairy tale; I was at a grand ceremony at the beautiful old Cathedral; then I visited the magnificent picture galleries of the Louvre; and to end my day I went to the Opera and heard Ros. sini's Semiramis.

We have had a visit from George and Henry. While George was talking to Mrs. Fellowes, Henry, under pretext of admiring Jacquot, drew me close to his cage; he then asked for a pencil to make a sketch of Mrs. Fellowes, which would, he declared, be a valuable addition to his collection of caricatures. He said that he would draw it behind his cap so that she could not possibly

I objected, and then he said, laughing, "Well, then! I will go and make love to

And he went up to her with his most insin. nating air, he talked to Jacquot, he carressed Toby, and professed great interest in Pussy's health; Mrs. Fellowes was perfectly charm-

Meanwhile George told me the news from Kerprat. Wonders will never cease! Kerlouszon and Old Castle are again on visiting terms! Can Miss Bertha have got ever her prejudices? I do not know; one thing is pertain and that is that Alan is preparing to attend the County ball! Every day he rides six miles to take a dancing lesson, and this is dens in compliance with Louis Dubouloy's advice. George and Louis have been persuading Alan to go into society, and I can easily understand their motive. They hope that Miss Bertha, who used to consider him

Mrs. Pellowes has made arrangements for the man to win a lady accustomed to society, the course of lessons I mentioned, she has You were right in thinking that a transfer put down my name as Miss Gerting, hoping matter might lead to happy results, and I am

put down my name as Miss Gerting, hoping that it may pass for an English one.

Yesterday I saw an old acquaintance; as it was Suiting we went to St. Suipice in the afternoon, Vespers were just over, and a procession in hence of Our Lady was about to take place. We remained standing to see it pass. I was struck by the appearance of one of the clergy; he was tall and thin, with fair hair and a pule face; I felt as if I had seen him before. As he passed us he sang, and the pure, clear notes of his voice made me shart. How out d I have forgotten that to shake Alan inp. The vicit, poid to Old. me start. How cou'd I have forgotten that to shake Alan jup. The visit, paid to Old-I was in the Seminary Church? This plous, cavile by Mr. and Mrs. Vaulerin seems to me gentle-looking priors was none other than to mean something. It is plain that they do gentic-looking priest was none other then to mean something. It is plain that they do Job, the shepherd-boy of former days, whom not wish to keep up any estrangement. I at I used to teach, who confided his vecation to last succeeded in persuading Alan to accept me, and used to sing to me in the fields at

I have attended the first of Madame Villeblanche's classes. Mrs. Fellowes has a fancy that I should pass for her countrywoman, and accordingly I amsupposed to be theroughly English, and illusion which is kept up by the name which my bostess has bestowed up en me. Madame Villeblanche pronounces it in so perfectly an Roglish manner that I hardly realise that she is speaking to me and that the name is that of my grandfather. Geodbye, my dearest Teresa; let me hear from you often, and de not delay your journey

again; she is charming, I am delighted with her, and I mean to be her most industrious pupil.

I thank you most truly, dear Teresa, lor Luxembourg, which will be a great advan. all you have done. The interest of the family tage. My worthy chaperon is nervous about of Her Majesty's Consul at New York may her health and rarely goes out. Her room is be of great value, and I trust our persever-like an apothecary's shop, and Jacquot talks ance may at least be rewarded by tidings of incessantly.

I am not sorry that the former

I have news to give you to-day with regard to the subject of our efforts. Mr. Duchene has advised me as to the steps to be trken here. He himself took me to the Foreign Office where a friend of his holds an important position, and this gentleman has promised to give the matter his best attention, and to communicate with the French Consuls in America. As our annual letters have always remained unanswered, it seems certain that my parents must have left their original de, if indeed they ever returned there after their visitto France. Should their silence be due to a more terrible cause, which I cannot believe it to be, the inquirics which are now set on foot will give us certain information. Either they are in some other part of America, or they have left the Naw World. If they started again on their homeward journey to France, what can have become of them? It is a terrible question. Mr. Duchene's friend will first accortain the name of the ship which will first accertain the name of the ship which brought them to Havre and in which they returned to America, and will then endeavour to trace their steps either to the interior of the country, or to some other seaport, where it is possible they may again have taken ship.

This was close that said the ship which they returned to trace their steps either to the interior of the country, or to some other seaport, where it is possible they may again have taken ship.

This was close that the ship to her and must have been astonished at the ease of his bearing. I do not say that his manner was exactly according to convenient tienal rules, but it was dignified and perfectly well-bred. Everyone looked at him as if he were an unknown creature, and I was This gentleman seems very intelligent and it greatly amused. experienced in business of this kind. He has made it clear to my mind that notwithstand. ing all our good will, most of our efforts were in a wrong direction and could only have proved successful if the British Consul at New York had taken the matter up very warmly, and this he certainly did not.

I have not attended the classes the last few days. My mind and my heart were too completely engrossed with other cares. Visions of happiness were passing before my eyes: remember me to Mary; and for yourself, I have been imagining the joy with which I should welcome a letter from my mother, the ting off his appearance to the utmost advan-mether who has been allent so long. Has she tage. He looked better than ever amongst died of grief? Or is she still living and mourning for me? Oh, this suspense is cruel, dear Teress, and I wish-what was I going to say? No, I do not really mean it, for I know if I were assured of the worst, I should regret the state of uncertainty which is now so hard to bear.

I have had a visit from Madame Villeblanche and her aunt, who were kind enough to be uneasy at my absence, fearing that it was due to illness. When they found me well and learned that I had stayed away on account of family affairs, they scolded me a little for not having let them know. Mrs Followes and Madame Villeblanche talked of their travels, and I find that the latter lady has only devoted herself to teaching during the last year. Before she opened her classes she spent her time in travelling and in study. Sue has visited almost every country in Europe, and knows Rome, Naples, Geneva, and many of the chief cities of Germany. I asked her if she had led this wandering life

solely for the sake of learning.
"Travelling distracts the mind," she said, with the grave sad expression which sometimes comes over her face. Has this woman who seems now so happy

gone through some great sorrow in her earlier

I have no news from Kerprat, our curiosity

is not yet to be satisfied. I am delighted to hear that Sir Arthur has taken Peter into his service, and also that this has not changed old Kate's determination. How can she make up her mind to come to Paris with you at her age? She is certainly one of that race of devoted servants of which specimens are rare in the present day, and I am sure that this last proof of fidelity must increase your attachment to

her. You are sad at leaving Castle Burton, dearest Teresa, and I thoroughly enter into your feelings. England is not my native land, and I am not a daughter of the house of Burton, yet it would grieve me to think that I should never more behold the splendid home of your ancestors. And our pretty, peaceful, smiling cottage, where we have lived so happily! Dear Teresa, do you suppose I can think of it without regret? But, after all, what I feel most is being seperated from you; when you are here, Paris, this great noisy Paris, which I love so little, will be a place of delight te

Your very loving
MADELINE.

POURTH LETTER,

George is delighted. Alan was quite the lieu of the county ball. He has heard all about it from Louis. I will copy cut the account from his letter for you. You care for my eld friend, Alan, and will be interested in what concerns his happiness. I have an idea that our conversation at the Presbytery somewhat surprised Miss Bertha. A man whose character is generally esteemed, who only needed to exercise his energy a little to bring his intelligence quite up to the mark, and who had shown such generous and tenderhearted kindness towards a lonely little child, could not after all be so very ridiculous. I believe that she was prepared to reconsider her decision with regard to Alan. But I

Miss Should appearance were to make the materal that it should. Alan, ill-dressed, with disorded hair, and as client as a fish, was not the man to win a lady acceptance to society. mation might lead to happy results, and I am carrying on your work. Very generous of me too, for I think Miss Pertha extreme-

the invitation, but it was no easy matter. He is not a Creton for nothing! What an obstinate fellow he is! But at last he gave way ; he has taken some dancing-lessons, for active as he is when a ditch is to be jumped, he was not at all at home in a country dance. I sent him to my tailor, and begged that he would come and show himself to me before going to the ball. And it was well he did, for Mies Hermine, who looks after his wardrobe, has no idea of the changes that have taken place in masculine attire. At eight o'clock he presented himself for inspection; he had his hair out, and his beard trimmed. his coat, waistcoat, and trousers were fault less, but he had a stand-up collar, starched at Oldcastle, and a pair or low cut shoes, which had been sent by a shoemaker who wished to get rid of his ancient stock-in-trade ; and his ecktie was quite out of fashion. In a few moments all was set right. The shoemaker devisees, su erelet tasqqa ca benemuns saw a severe censure, and produce better shoes. I changed the collar and necktie, and gave a skilful touch to his bair ; for a map who goes straight from his hairdresser to a drawingroom always looks just like one of the gentle men in a tillor's advertisement. When there changes had been made, I said to him, 'All right now i set off.' He made difficulties, he wanted to come with me, but I resisted. wished him to make his appearance alone, and

I hoped that Miss Bertha would con-sider that, if it is easy to put lon the appear-ance and manner of a man of the world, it would not be so easy for some of her admirers to acquire his true heart, his energetic nature, aed noble sentiments. I went first to the ball-room, and contrary to my usual custom, I remained in the great room where I could command a good view of the door. Every thing depended on his entrance; if he did not grow shy on first coming into the room, ! feit sure that all would go well. At last be appeared. I had never before thought him handsome, but at the moment he really looked splendid. He went from end to end of the great ball-room without the least awkwardness, and began by paying his respects to Mrs. Duiresnau. Mrs. Vaulorin and Miss Bertha were close

"I came forward skilfully and found my self as if by chance close to Mrs. Vaulorin. " You hardly expected to see this native of Kerprat here to night," I remarked to Miss Berths. " ' No,' she said, frankly ; ' is it really Mr.

Oldcastle?' " There he is, you can see that it is him-

self. " Alan was at this moment in the midst of a group of men who seemed to have gathered around him for the express purpose of setthe short fat figures, the sloping shoulders, pasty complexions, and bald heads. His dark, expressive, energetic-looking face stood out against the white paper of the ball-room far above the heads of the other men. " ' Is it possible ! is it possible ?' murmured

Miss Berths. 'Mr. Alan Oldcastle at a ball ! " Oh! he came almost against his will, I said; but I had made up my mind I would have him here. The strange gloom which has hung over him for the last two years must be the effect of weariness. I wanted him to enter into society; he was unwilling, "I shall only meet strangers,' he said; but I told him that I should be there, and that he would meet your family, and he gave way,

" Miss Bertha said nothing ; but she began to pluck the leaves from her bouquet. Her mother observed the stray petals that had fallen on her dress, begged her not to spoil the lovely roses, and I withdrew,

"Alan was still standing at some little distance. I went up to him. 'You look remarkably well,' I whispered to him; 'but don't stand there like a sign-post. Her card is filled up, but you ought to go and try to secure her for a quadrille.'

"He went, and returned with a promise of the fourth dance; now Miss Bertha had told me that she was engaged for a dozen, some partner had been sacrificed, which was a good sign. Moreover, I yielded my place to him, so he danced twice with her. He was animated, and in the short time at his command he said more to her than he formerly could have said in a whole season when they met every day, but his tongue was chained by timidity.
"They were a charming couple; Alan dark

tall and grand looking; Miss Bertha fair, alight and graceful. By my desire he asked other ladies to dance, and he made quite a sensation among them.

"In a very short time overyone knew his What has brought this son of the forname. ' est here ?' scornfully asked a young man, who is losing his hair, and who felt that people were beginning to find him dull.

"This expression at once cast a sort of poetical charm over Alan. I lost no time in

repeating it and making sure that it should roach Miss Bertha's ear. 'Son of the forest !' It is not amiss, what think you? Some romantic ladies took it up

and continued to use it throughout the evenfeel that I have within me the powers needed for a diplomatic career !" I am crossing my letter, dear Teresa, for

it is up to weight, even with double postage, but I must speak of Madame Villeblanche. other will ever take your place in my affections. Your are a sister, more even than a

Alan managine a best perfectly, he can ride any horse, and can train a dog, moreover he is much elighter in figure than he used to be, but I can hardly lancy him in a dress cont, and taking part in a country dance. I can not but fear that he may be taking a false that it should. Alan, illudressed, with discount can be but fear that he may be taking a false.

CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as "unsqualled newwhere for magnificance of conception beauty of colors, narrows in composition, and so hit E LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE ORUGIFIXION seems in a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles so see, some from the OITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m., Street our page the door.

the same warm and generous heart, the same sympathy with all that is good and great. You will see her, and I am sure that you who saw my mother, and were better able to appreciate her than I could have been, will also see the likeness.

Every day we become more and more intimate. I have known her now for six weeks, and atrange to say I feel as if I had known her all my life. She begins to speak to me of her joys and sorrows, for she is often sor-rowful. I am admitted into her own room, but the happy moments I spent there with her are few and rare, for family life has its claims on her; she has a husband, an aunt, and nieces around he, and much of her time is devoted to study in which her active na ture finds its rest.

Dearest Teresa, I must leave you now, I never knew how much I loved you until we were separated.

YOUR MIGNORETTE. (To be Continued.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE

At Air-Ship.

Mr. P. P. Bailey, of Montgomery, Ala, has just completed an air ship which he declared will navigate the air with perfect safety. Mr. Balley is confident he has discovered the great secret of aerial navigation, and has been in cor-respondence with the war Department at Washington regarding it. His last letters from the department are quite encouraging. and he now has strong hopes of securing ald in making experimental trips. It is impos-sible to describe his balloon, but it te quare-shaped, with numerous wirgs, flanges, sails, and propellers, and the man who works it is rigged up in a rather rugged manner, having on the trappings of a buggy horse, even the martingale. The ship, he says, rises easily, has great buoyant power and will travel hundreds of miles an hour. Mr. Balley was born in Ireland, but has been in this country since his early boybood and has lived in Texas and New York. He has devoted his whole life to trying to solve the problem of aerial navigation, and he declares that he has at last accomplished it. He is a plumber, about 48 years of age, and has a very presty wife and four children.

The New Explosive.

Petragit is the name of a newly invented Guines esplosive, which is said to be three times as powerful nitro-glycesine. This powerful explosive is made from molasses.

Carbolic acid shells are the latest notion. It is stated that a German artillery officer has succeeded in making a new explosive from carbolic acid; a shell filted with this material possesses a power hitherto unattained Experiments made with these shells, thrown from mortars, have all, it is stated, proved highly anocessful,

Two Old Trees.

The following items appeared recently in Popular Science News:

The old oak tree at Waltham, which so ex-Agassize said was 700 years of age, has been deeply felt replies to both addresses. Referloct down. It has been dead for some time. Indicate the Yelsh he said he often had conselon. cet down. It has been dead for some time, ing to the Irish, he said he often had occasion lated to those sesener spheres which, in the and stood in the path of modern improvement. It is meet them and always found them ready Part of the venerable tree will be preserved in the library.

The great oak tree at Woodbridge, which was out down a few weeks ago after an existence reckoned at from 1,500 to 2,000 years, is to be made into chairs for the members of the Quamipioc club of New Haven. This tree was goubtless the oldest along the Atlantic coast, aithough the authorities differ as to its age, and the largest cak in the world. Oliver Wendell Holmes said the tree was at least 1,800 years old, and Professor Abbot, of New York, who made a careful examination of the monater eighteen years ago, said it could not be less than 2,000 years old, while Professor Eaton stands with these authorities by stating the age of the tree as ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 years.

The Electric Age.

Professor Elisha Gray remarks that electrioal science has made a greater advance in the last twenty years than in all the 6,000 historic years preceding. More is discovered in one day now than in a thousand years of the middle ages. We find all sorts of work for electricity to do. We make it carryour messages, drive our engine, ring our door bell and scare the burglar; we take it as a medi-cine, light our gas with it, see by it, hear from it, talk with it, and now we are beginning to teach it to write.

Making Bricks by Machinery.

Some may smile at the idea of making bricks by machinery, but it is believed that brick making by hand will soon become s thing of the past. The stiff clay, machine made brick will be used for paving purposes, bridges, docks, tunnels and all works that require great strength; while dry pressed brick will become the building brick of the future.

Bishop Vaughan on Mixed Marriages.

He was alraid that many of these were people who had contracted mixed marriages, such as a Catholic wife being united to a non-Crtholic husband, or a Catholic husband to a non-Catholic wife. The people who contracted such marriages were beset with exceptional difficulties if they were wishful of remaining true in their allegiance to the mother church. It was the duty of the husband and wife to and continued to use it throughout the but of the duty of the nusuand and ing. Alan has gained a great victory, but live together, to mutually help, and trust will it end merely in barren glory? I think live together, to mutually help, and trust will it end merely in barren glory? I think live together, to mutually help, and trust will it end merely in his cause and each other through this world of strife. They to carry the post when the proper moment has come. I am the hidden mover of the whole affair, as you will see. Why have I down of God. They could not be of that assisches natock-broking as my profession? I tance whach was ordained should exist in the married state unless they were united together in one religious belief. The parental influence over their children would be divided, and probably between the two the childworld not accept the creed of either. The Catholic She has won my heart completely—do not be jealous, I know you cannot be, for no difficult to bring up a child in the fear and service of God, and to fit it to fight the battle of life when the other parent was of some sister to me. The respect which is mingled other creed, or of no creed at all. The opinwith my feelings for Madame Villeblanche lons were bound to clash one with the other, gives them something of a filial character, and if the child saw the father going to one Imagination sometimes misleads one cruelly. place of worship and the mother to another, a very rough diamond, will change her mind must let Louis speak, his letter will amuse Yes, Teresa, I must tell you that this ladyrest would become spiritually alone, with no results will be get on? that is the question.

It write the day after the famous ball, strange power over me, her eye fascinates be condemned, for it was by this kind of

me; I do not know if my mother had her union that there were so many neglected powerful intellect, but am sure that she had children. They should detest the idea of a the same warm and generous heart, the same mixed marriage, for the teaching of the sympathy with all that is good and great. As their sons and daughters grew up into manhood or womanhood, parents should take care to instill into their minds a horror of such matrimonial engagements. Fathers and mothers ought to do everything in their power to influence the minds of the young regarding this subject before their hearts become engaged. Parents should talk of the matter before their children, and make it the subject of earnest conversation. If the mind were perpared and put on its guard all would be well. But let the heart become engaged and it was a difficult thing to act with judg-ment then. At the present time many Catho-lic children were seat to non-Cathollo schools, and this was a thing which should be discontinued. No matter what inducement there might be, or what difficulty there might be regarding distance, a Catholic child should not be sent to a Protestant school. When they become aware of any such child being sent to a non-Catholic school they must use every endeavor in their power to influence the parents aright, in order that no child should be lost.

Twenty-five years a priest.

Vicar-Ceneral Bouthler Honored by the Catholics of Ottawa.

Last Sunday the Catholics of Ottawa celabrated the 25th anniversary of the ordination of Very Rev. Vicar-General Routhier. It was made the occasion of a grand and im-pressive ceremony at High Mass in the Basilica, and that magnificent temple of worship was crowded from the altar rails to the out doors. Among the congregation were netloed several members of other parishes. The Union St. Joseph turned out in full force and were escorted by two bands of music. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel presided, and was assisted by Rev. Father Plantin, who has just returned from Europe, and by Rev. Father Boullion. Very Rev. Vicar-General Routhier celebrated mass, and among other clergymen present were Very Father Fayard, Superior of the College of Ottawa; Rev. Father Charlebols, Superior of St. Therete College; Rev. Father Campeau, Rev. Father McGovern, Rev. Father Langevin, Rev. Father Nolin, and several other priests. A very able and interesting sermon in Yranch was preached by Rev. Father Gonthier of the Dominion Fathers of St. Jean Baptiste Church. The music throughout was of a high order. Mass the Acquisinop and the diergy escorted Vicar-General Routhler to the altar ralls, inside which stood the Irish and French representatives of the parish. His Grace made a brief speech in which he reviewed the life of the Vicar-General since his ordination, and spoke in the highest praise of his zeal and devotedness. Dr. D. O'Brien then stepped forward and read the English address. It expressed in very complimentary terms the feelings of respect, love and gratitude of all towards Vicar-General Routhler and that he might long be spared to labor for the glory of God. At the conclusion of the English address, Dr. St. Jean read an address in to join with the French as one man in glorifying God and doing honor to their elergy. He afterwards told the French-Canadians that they should follow the example of the Irish in their devotedness to their religion and obedience to their ciergy. The history of the Irish people in Ireland as well as in Canada showed their fidelity to faith. He said he was extremely thankful to both the Irish and the French for the demonstration. Ex. Mayor McDongal, J. Larkin, D. McDonald, John McDougal, J. Larkin, D. McDonald, John Lyone, P. Brankin, John O'Reilly, Jat-Warnock, H. F. Sims, Ald. Darocher, and several other prominent French Canadiana were present. The Vicar General was the recipient of many congratulations during the

day.

He was also, at the hands of the English speaking population, the recipient of a life size beautiful painting of himself.

A Beautiful Tribute to Gladstone.

As a general rule the clergy of the Anglican Church are not in sympathy with Mr. Glad-stone's views on Irish Home Rule, but there are, however, several notable exceptions, and among them is Rev. W. Tuckwell, Vicar of Stockwell, Rugby, who recently made a speech at a monater Home Rule gathering in Buckinghamahire, in which occurs the following beautiful tribute to the "Grand Old

"The future of England lies in your hands:

it is for you to exchange inequality, and op-pression, and slavery, for confidence, and brotherhood, and freedom. And though 'measures, not men,' has always been my motto, yet, reverting for one moment to the resolution which is before you, I would express that hope I know you feel so deeply— that he who was the first to break with the unjust past, the first to initiate a polloy of fairness and justice towards our unhappy Irish brethren, may live to see and conduct the triumph for which he has dared so much. I remember Mr. Gladetone (loud cheers) 40 years ago, when I was an undergraduate at He had just been elected member Oxford. for the University, and represented in its highest form, as we all felt, the refinement, the culture, the wisdom, and the strong religious teeling which was then characteristic of the University. I stood by his side in contest after contest between generous progressiveness and bigoted reaction, till the University bestowed upon him the highest honor in its gift-the honor which it had once before bestowed upon his great master, Peelby ejecting him from a constituency which he had outgrown, in favor of a timid and obscure successor. And now I see in him the foremost legislator in the world, in foreign eyes no less the first of statesmen than the sovereign whose counsels he has guided and whose throne he has sustained, is the first of rulers. Detraction and envy spit their venem at him; but he walks unconscious out of sight. The eagle, as Shakespeare says, suffers little birds to sing and is not careful what they mean thereby. There is a graphic passage in the Bible which often as I hear it brings him before me in his advancing but not exhausted years. In that chapter an home." aged man, for forty years the ruler of the Legislature of a great nation, stands alone upon a hill-top. Below him were the broad er. He has made a study of reots.

hosts be loved; behind him were the scenariof conflict, of disaster, and of triumph through which he had led them all those years; below him, visible to no eyes bit his, was the laid of milk and honey which should consummate their united destiny. Our great leader stands upon each a hill-top to-day. His 'eye is not dim, nor his natural force abated.' He see with longer gase than ours the gradual adwith longer gase than ours the gradual ed.
with longer gase than ours the gradual ed.
yeange of a people's ire-dom in the past; he
sees with clearer intuition than ours its swith sees with clearer intuition than ours its swind dompletion in the mear inture. On his near horizon is emancipated Ireland; behind her is regenerate, democratic, Christian England. Shall the parellel proceed? Moses saw, but did not enter in—another leader reaped the harvest he had sown. Remember, you men of Buckinghamshire, you descendants of the constituents of John Hampden, that it rests with you to settle, in the might of your void feroms demands, in the unanimity of your ferous demands, in the unanimity of your electoral vote, whether our great leader shall die there on the mount or shall lead us over the Jordan."-The Monitor.

Irish Nature

Ireland is a land of mists and mystic shad. ows; of cloud-wraiths on the purple moun-tains; of weird allenoes in the lonely hills sains; or werre anonce in the tonery hills and fittel skies of deepest gloom alternating with gorgeous sumest splendors. All this fantastic caprice of an ever-varying atmosphere stirs the imagination and makes the Irish people strangely sensitive to spiritual influences. They see visions and dream dreams, and are haunted at all times by an everpresent sense of the supernatural. One can see by the form of the Irlah head-a slender oval, prominent at the brows and high in the rigion of veneration, so different from the globular Teutonic head—that the people are enthusiasts, religions, fanatical, with the instincts of poetry, music, oratory, and superstition far stronger in them than the logi-cal and reasoning faculties. They are made cal and reasoning faculties. They are made for worshippers, poets, artists, musicians orators; to move the world by passion, not by legic. Skepticism will never take root in Ireland; infidelity is impossible to the people. To believe fanatically, trust implicity, hope infinitely and perhaps to revenge im-placably—those are the unchangeable and ineradicable characteristics of Irish nature, of Celtic nature, we may say; for it has been the same throughout all history and all ages, -Lady Wilde.

Servants Who are in Demand.

The fame of Irish Catholic servant girls for honesty and virtue was well described by Archbishop MacHale when he called them the glory of our race in America." It is a good many years since this grand tribute was paid to them, but their instre is still undimmed, and that they are sought for is manifest from the fact that Father Callaghan of Castie Garden, N.Y., very recently received a letter from lows in which the writer, a woman, says :

"The reason I spoke so particularly of the kind of girl I wanted was that I have a family of young children, and would like to have at all times good Catholic examples before them. There are a great many Irish Catholie girls here that work out, but their honesty has so increased the demand for their services that they are never out of places, and it is

A Tory Ory of Distress.

There is a strong effort being made in England to induce the Liberal-Unionists to drop their separate organization and form with the Tories a body under one name and control. In the May number of the Nineteenth Century Mr. Edward Dicey makes an earnest appeal to this end. It is inspired by the indications that, as matters are going, Home Rule will win at the next general election.

The reconstitution of the Liberal party on

the old basis, it is asserted is now hopeless. calculated to adore," Home Rule would still be a part of the Radical platform. The contention is that the Liberal Unionists are tinue longer in its present attitude and foment such quarrels as the recent one at Birmingham, which threaten further to weaken the governmental alliance.

The prospect is, according to this observer,

that if the Liberal Unionist members of Parliament present themselves under their present party banner as candidates at the next election they will be defeated "in the great majority of instances," The average Tory does not enter heartily into the support of a man who calls himself a Liberal, and vice versa. The division in names creates a disastrous coldness. With a union under one management, though some votes may be lost at the start, the situation would be very much improved. Thus reasons the writer, who clearly is in a very bad humor and is not fond of America, as is indicated by the following: " We shall be told by the Gladstonian organs, in the transatlantic jargon which they have adopted aloos they joined hands with the Irish agitators, that another Union-

ist has thrown up the sponge."

Mr. Dicey says that he has not "thrown up the sponge." But he has admitted a desperateness in the situation by demunding the amalgamation of the Tory-Liberal-Union alliance under penalty of defeat, and this comes very near to it -N.Y. World.

WELCOME IN BIS OLD AGE TO LOR-ENZE SLEBERT.

Lorenze Siebert at 813 Summit at. is one of the two persons who drew one-twentieth of the ticket No. 10,420 in the March drawing of the Louisians State Lottery. A reporter for the Blade called on him and asked him to tell about it. "We are all poor men, and I tell you there were three happy old men when we learned that we had \$5,000 to divide up.
We got the money in a few days through the express company, and I have put mine out at interest, to have something in my old age." Mr. Sibbert is about 60 years old, his partner a middle aged man, and Mr. Haas is 84.— Toledo (Ohio) Blade, April 9.

The geological character of the rock on which drunkards slip is said to be quartz.

A Modest Request.—They were going home after the opera, and as she had occupied the most prominent seat in the box, carried his costly bouquet, and been seen by everyone she knew, she was in a most amiable meed. "Dear Charles," she said softly, "you have been very kind to night. Is there anything (neatling closer) that I can do for you before you go?" "Yes, Muble," was his eager reply, as he looked at her rosy lips, "you can you will lend me 10 cents to pay my arfare

A dentist ought to make an excellent farm-

The state of the s

Sullivan, Coughlin and Woodruff to be Tried for the Cronin Murder.

A Biggillag Confession as to How the Rody Was disposed of.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The corner's jury today imposted the electained cottage and other places connected with the Cronin case. The inquest was adjourned until to-nictrow, The inquest was aujourned until 10-marrow.
States Attorney Longenecker want before the
grand jury te-day with a number of police
efficiels, and that body took up the Oronin
case. Ice-man Sullivan himself and the officase is a sullivan by the Sullivan made
called on laying have the details of the a confession laying bare the details of the plot for the murder of Creain. An afternoon paper states that Sullivan merely admitted paper season that one of the men who hired the Carlson cottage sought work from him, and had been cottage sought work from mm, and had been frequently about his place, and could have secured one of Sullivan's cards if he had desired. It is now said Henry Jordan, the harsired. To make arrested, as stated yesterday, INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

Detective Dan'l Conghlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, the losman, and Frank J. Black alias wan, the losman and Frank J. Black alias woodraff, were indicted by the grand jury this evening for the murder of Dr. Oronjury this result was reached after an investigation. jary and evening are and marner of Dr. Gron-is. This result was reached after an investi-gation which lasted seven hours, during which two dozen witnesses were examined and a mass of evidence considered. The three prisoners were included in one indictment to which there were three counts, one charging them with killing Cronin with a blunt instrument, the second alleging the use of a sharp instrument and the third instruments and means unknown. No evidence was intropased to preve a conspiracy and Cronin's private papers were not placed before the grand jury. The witnesses who were called were those whose stories have been told in general entline if not in detail in the press. Judge Lugenenecker thought it advisable to tighten the colls into which they had already been, drawn and fasten them with indictments biopepil to bisast and effembs to secure the relass of one or more of them on bail.

was committed to the county jail. Frank Woodruff, the horse thief, was brought before Judge Williamson this morning to plead to the charge of larceny as balles. He entered the plea of not guilty, and was taken back to jail. Sullivan was neatly trapped. He did not know until to-day that the blood risined cottages in the rear of his house was taken possession of by the Chicago police the night Croain's body was found, but such was the case. The police pumped Sallivan last Thursday and found that he was lying to them. They let him know their suspicious, and the next day he told a different story He lied from one day to another until the police finally confronted him with his various statements and then he weakened. He decided to-day to tell what he knew and tell it straight. Sullivan confessed that he had known Coughlin for years instead of having become acquainted with him only since the murder. He also admitted that he was a member of the Clan-na-Gael in good standing, and was present at Lincoln hall, at No. 501 Lincoln avenue, the night of March 22 last, when Oronin and others initiated several new members, taking one of the officers' chairs. He was confronted with the testimony of Justic Mahoney to the effect that he was a Clan-na-Gael member in good standing and he did not deny it.

WHO HIRED THE BUGGY? CHICAGO, May 29. - The mystery concerning the murder of Dr. Cronin continues to deepen. There appears to be more in the story which detective Coghlan told about the connection with the tragedy of the man whom he called Thomas Smith, from Houghten, Mich., than has been supposed. The man calls himself Willard Smith. He visited East Chicago Avenue station to enquire about The latter and Smith immediately established intimate relations and Smith really paid \$3 to Coughlan for the use of a buggy given on Coughlau's recommendation. Smith has already been keeping company with a young woman at a certain resort here. She is an intimate friend of a Pinkerton detective and she has given him some valuable pointers in reference to Smith. Smith shaved off his heavy beard the day after the Cronin murder; he threw away his slouch hat and bought a new one, which he now wears. The hostler at Dinan's livery stable identifies Smith as the person who drove off the white horse on the evening of May 4. Smith has been rather flush recently. He has spent money freely, and could not account satisfactorily for him self. He is on excellent terms now with the authorities, and the States Attorney will not further trouble him until the next grand jury meete. Smith, at the suggestions of Chief Hubbard, to-day visited the jail and was confronted with Detective Coughlia. The latter denied that this was the Smith for Whom he had ordered a carriage at Diadn's livery stable on the day of Dr. Cronin's murder. The chief said to Smith: "I guess this ought to settle it." Smith is not under arrest. The coroner has adjourned the in-

quest to Monday next, so that the police may not be hampered in the work of investiga-

WOODRUFF'S STARTLING CONFESSION. Woodruff claims he was not directly connected with the murder of Crovin, but simply acted as the driver of the wagon which disposed of the dead man's body in the catch-basin where it was found. Woedruff went around with the detectives and located all the places where the chief acts of the tragedy cocurred. He says he was directed by persons, whose names Captain Schanck reserves, to go to Dinan's stable and obtain a horse and waggen. He was instructed to drive to the neighborhood of the cottage, and he also knew for what purpose he was to go there. Woodruff arrived at the cottage twenty minutes before Oronin was driven up and placed his horse and waggon at a point where he could keep his eyes on the front step. He saw the white horse rig, containing Oronin and his conductor arrive, and three quarters of an hour after the man, known as Williams spened the door of the cottage and gave the igual by stamping on the porch. Woodruff drove up and, assisted by the third man, the trunk was loaded in the waggon. The two men fellowed the trunk and directed Woodruff to drive eastward to the lake to a point he trunk and its contents would have been deposited, had not an interruptien come which again brought them to the Evanston yer David, for O'Sullivan, entered a metion Lighting never series as which again brought them to the Evanston yer David, for O'Sullivan, entered a metion Lighting never series as mule. The reason for road. They had been driving for nearly and to quash the indictment but no date was set place. Neither dees a mule. The reason for road they had been driving for arguments. Each prisoner was fornished this is because the place is never there after between the sewer. They stopped and took off the AND STATE OF THE S

top of the manhole. It was found to be impossible to drop both trunk and body into the manicle. The key of their trunk had been lost and so they could not unleak it. Williams, therefore, kicked in the lid. The three lifted the body out and deposited it in the sewer as it was found. The trunk was again placed in the waggen. It was intended to take it back to the cottage and burn it, but hearing the noise of waggon wheels, one of the men threw the trunk out and they drove rapidly away. At Fullerton avenue the men bade Woodruff good night. The remainder of the confession is devoted to Woodruff's wanderings with the horse and waggon in his attempt to sell them. He states there is nothing in the woman story he told. The enormity of the crime never dawned roon nim until he had aken part in it. King and Furburn, he easy, had nothing to do with the case. B fore the grand jury yeswilly the connection of the ice man Sullivan with the Cronin mystery was made simest absolute. Ald, McCormick says the story told by Private Detective Bruce that he had been offered a sum of money by McCermick to kill Dr. Cronin is false. THE LATEST DISCOVERIES.

When questioned about the Cronin case tonight Chief Hubbard said that nothing new of importance had been discovered this afternoon. The chief stated that only three men are under arrest and they are the indicted men. Several ethers are, hewever, under spryeillance.

THE GRAND JURY SUSPECTED.

CHICAGO, May 30 -It is stated to-night that the present grand jury will not be saked to give the Cronin case any further consideration. A considerable number of the mem-bers of the present jury are Irishmen or of Irish descent. Those high in authority do not deny that the question of nationality has much to do with the State Attorney's elleged resolves not to continue the investigation with the present jury. Though the authorities persist that only three men are in oustedy, it is believed that two others are actually under arrest.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Herald's tele gram from Chicago says :- Considerable exitement was created by the rumor that Alexander Sullivan had been arrested in connection with the Cronin mystery. The rumer was soon disproved, however, and a visit to Mr. Sullivan's residence disclosed the fact that he was as serene and as tranquil as ever. While the fact has been known that for several days past detectives have dogged Mr. P. O'Sullivan, the ice man, whose card greented by the two men who drove Dr. It. At his house to-night, when asked if he from to the bottage where he was murder chose to say janything, he replied with a tion of Land Arbitration of Induced him to accompany them, was ed, induced him to accompany them. Sullivan knows as well as any one that as soon as Gronin's body was found and the fact of the doctor's death was established his own name was at once on thousands of lips, He was not openly named in the newspapers, settlement of the case. This, then, seems to but, "a prominent lrish leader" and "a leading Nationalist" were referred to so often that the identity could not be mistaken. Mr. Sullivan has not permitted himself to be disturbed, though he knows well enough that his enemies are moving everything to fasten guilt upon him in connection with the mur-

der of Cronin. TWO CANADIANS.

TORONTO, May 30 .- Mr. Wm. Starkey returned to Toronto on the 28th instant. states that he has been absent since the 6th instant and insists that he had no connection. whatever, with the interviews sent from this city by Charles Long, alleged to have taken place with Dr. Cronin, and expresses regret that his name should in any way have got mixed up with the affair.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 30.—Chloago, New York and Buffalo reports have connected Prof. H. Frawley, recently master of mathematics at the Ottawa college, with the murder of Dr. Cronin. The sole ground for the raports, so far as can be ascertained at present, is the fact that Mr. Frawley disappeared from chicago as suddenly and mysteriously as he various organs of public opinion on the tendid from Ottawa, and that he was a Fenian sympathizer, and somewhat loud and not in his Fenianjutterances. Frawley was professedly a strong temperance man, and frequently made crations before the Catholic Temperance society. A couple of months before his flight from the city, he got into trouble with the Archbishop, by having inserted in a paper here a paragraph, to the effect that he had been authorized by the archbishop to form a a Catholic juvenile temperance society. The next day the archbishop gave a prompt and utter repudiation of Frawley and his state. ment. Prof. Frawley's personal appearance was familiar to hundreds in Ottawa. He was over six feet in height and a very powerful man, weighing 220 pounds.

CHICAGO, May 31.—It is reported that the polics have found Dr. Crenin's clothes in or around 'Iceman' Sullivan's house, and also a pick and other ice tools, presumed to have been the property of Sullivan, in the bloodstained cottage. A new arrest has been made. The police think the prisoner may may be the man who drove the white horse which conveyed the doctor to his death. The fellow is known by the soubriquet of "Mack." It is believed he is one of the Williams brothers, who hired the Carlson cottage, where the deed was done. An evening paper says some valuable information in the Oronin case has been gathered from "Mack," alias Williams, alias McWilliams, who was arrested in a cheap lodging house. Mack claims to be a carpenter. He told the following story—On the 2nd of May he was working for a Mrs. Wilson, on North Alsland avenue, scarcely a block from the Carlson cottage. Mack was putting in screen windows and a lady, whose name he understood to be Mrs. Dudley, came into the room where he was, and talked with Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Dudley, who is steut and fleshy, talked very bitterly against a physician, who attended her husband. Mack heard the name "Dr. Cronin." mentioned, but did not whether the physician complained of was the Cronin referred to or not. Mrs. Dudley seemed very much excited and frequently remarked with great spirit, "I will get even with him." Mrs. Dudley said she was working in an orphan asylum on Eurling street, but she was going to leave the asylum, and she daily expected to go to live with her two brothers in a cottage near by. Mrs. Dudley pointed in the direction of the Carlson cottage in referring to the place into which she was going to move. At the Chicago nursery, on Burling street, it was found that a Mrs. Dudley had been there, but had gene away. It is believed Williams is one of the men who rented the Carlson cottage.

Dr. Cronin s clothes have been found near the mouth of the Fifty-ninth street scwer. They were buried a foot under ground. The vest found did not belong to the doctor. It is supposed that one of murderers has it. The residence of the Carlsons was searched

to-day, but nothing suspicious was found.
P. O'Sullivan, the iceman, Frank Woodruff P. O'Sullivan, the teeman, Frank woodrun you are a just going to take one by and by."

and Detective Coughlin were arrained before drop." "I'm going to take one by and by."

Take Williamson this afternoon charged "Come, come, said the warden seriously, "this which Woodraff has designated. The wag and Detective Coughlin were arranged before gen headed for the lake, and in its depths Judge Williamson this afternoon charged Judge Williamson the afternoon charged the beautiful the marker of Dr. Cronin. After pleadwith the murder of Dr. Oronin, After pleading not gullby they were taken back to jail. from policemen. The men get cut of the Very few spectators were present and only end in a choke i' officers' way by taking a circuitous route, O'Sullivan had an atterney in court. Lawyer David, for O'Sullivan, entered a metion

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MS. P. P. LYNCH.

The residents of this city were startled and shooked this morning on hearing of the sudden demise of Mr. P. P. Lynch. The decusaed, although for some time past he had not been enjoying good health, was able to be about yesterday, and appeared to be in better health than usual. On Monday last he was taken ill, and a messenger was at once sent for the physician and priest, both arriving after a few minutes. The priest prepared him for death by giving him the last encra-ments of the Church. During the course of the day he seemed to improve in heelth and was able to be about for the remainder of the week. No later than Sunday he took a walk around his grounds and read his papers till a late hour that evening. He retired about eleven o'clock Sunday evening, and on Monday morning, when his daughter Mary went to his room to inquire as to his condition, she found her fasher cold in death. A physician was hastily summoned, who gave as his opinion that life had been extinct for some hours, the cause of death being old age.

The deceased was born at Listowell, Kerry

County, Ireland, in 1817, and was in his seventy-second year. He emigrated to this country some fifty-five years ago, and came to Believille about thirty-five years ago, and has since resided here. He has held many positions of trust during that time. He was for some time engaged as head teacher in the common school and later in the separate school when first established in this place. He has held the position of book-keeper for prominent firms in Belleville, was for a numher of years city assessor and city auditor. For years he has been secretary-treasurer of the separate school board, and has also been prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church. His wife died in 1885. He leaves five sons and five daughters, the eldest of whom is Dr. Lynch, of Lindsay, to mourn his sudden taking off. He was a generous and devoted husband and a kind and loving father. He was well known and highly respected in every class of the community, and by his death the city will lose one of its best

oltizens. The funeral which took place on Wednesday, was a fitting testimony of the great esteem is which deceased was held by all who once had the pleasure of knowing him. —Belleville Intelligencer, May 6th.

Land Arbitration.

The following important letter on the question of Land Arbitration has been addressed by the Archbishop of Dublin, to the papers

"Sir,-It is announced in your columns this morning that the reference to arbitration of the points so long in dispute between landlord and tenants on the Vandeleur estate, in Ulare, has happily resulted in a friendly me a favorable opportunity for putting for-ward in your columns a suggestion which I made in the Dublin newspapers some weeks ago, when it was first announced that the case of the Vandeleur tenants was to be referred to arbitration. It occurred to me at that time to suggest that a similar course should be adopted in the other cases in Ireland in which the relations between landlord and tenant are similarly strained. If we are to have peace in Ireland, does it not seem wise to begin by an effort to bring about a truce ? There are not now, I venture to say, fifty estates in all Ireland where any serious trouble exists. I believe, indeed, that the number is far below fifty. Probably twenty is nearer to the mark. From my knowledge of the country I can take it upon myself to state that if the principles of arbitration were once accepted in those cases no difficulty would arise on the tenants' side to obstruct the selection of competent arbitrators. It is, I think, right for me to mention that my sug-gestion has been received with unmistakably anta' side in Ireland. I need give only one instance of this. In two successive issues of United Ireland my action in this matter has been praised in, as I must say, exaggerated terms. An article in last week's issue contaigs the following noteworthy expressions: The tenants are anxious for peace; 'the tenants are ready for arbitration,' Is this favorable chance to be thrown away? Torown away, I fear, it must be if this appeal in the interest of peace be not vigorously backed up by some expression of public opinion in England—I am, sir, your obedient servant, *WILLIAM J. WALSH,

Archbishop of Dublin."

PRINT AND PROSPER.

Leave your orders for Printing at THE TRUE WITHER Office. The Job department has been recently equipped with all the latest styles in new Type, and we are now prepared to execute every description of fine Printing, such as Bill, Letter and Note Headings, Bank Notes, Drafts, Cheques and Receipts, Business, Invitation, Wedding and Show Cards, Catalogues and Circulars, Law Blanks, Programmes and Factume, Bonds and Insurance Supplies.

Country orders promptly attended to. J. P. WHELAN & Co., Publishers and Printers, 761 Craig street,

Montreal.

Spying at the Altar.

It is now a common practice of the police in Ireland to bring their note-books to the Catholia churches on Sundays and take jottings of what the officiating clergymen may happen to say if the discourses touch at all on the brutalities of the landlords and Coercionists.
The police are, in fact, spies aponthe priests. and, of course, the more they have in their note-books of the kind that suits the taste of the authorities-that is, that will give them an excuse for prosecution-the better chance there is of promotion for the note taker. All the evidence " for the Crown" in Coercion cases is given by policemen or emergency men, and no matter what amount of respectable evidence is offered for the accused it does not weigh against the policemen's oaths. 'We wonder why the people do not devise some means of putting a stop to this odius and imfamous system of spying at the altar. Should a policemon, with a note-book for the castle and ready to swear away the liberty of the priest, be permitted to enter or remain in the house of God? We think not.—Ex.

"I suppose this is my noose suit." laughed the condemned culpirt when the jail warden brought him his clothes on the morning of the execution. "Why," replied the warden, "you are as jolly as if you had been taking a

Lightning never strikes twice in the same

A Strike. Once upon an evening dreary,
As I pondered sad and weary,
O'er the baskes with the meading from the wash the day before; As I thought of countless stitches
To be placed in little breeches,
Rose my heart rebellious in me, as it oft had

done before,
At the fate that did condemn me, when my
daily task was o'er,
To the basket ever more.

John, with nos a sign or motion, Sat and read the "Yankee Notion," Wish no thought of the commotion, Which within me rankled sore,
"He," thought I, "when day is ended,
Has no stockings to be mended, Has no babies to be tended, He can sit and read and anore; He can sit and read and rest him; Must I work forever more?

Never more ; no, never more. For though I'm but a woman, Every nerve within is human, Aching, throbbing, overworked,
Mind and body sick and sore,
I will strike. When day is ended,
Though the stockings are not mended,

And my bears rebellious answered,

Though my course can't be defended, Safe behind the closes door Goes the basket with the mending, and i'll haunted be no more. In the daylight shall be crowded all the work

that I will do; When the evening lamps are lighted, I will read the papers too.

Man to Blame.

I am going to quote from a modern writer of stories—a woman—on this autject of corsets:

"A woman never thought of lacing, any more than of marrying, until man put it into her head. Man impudently says: 'What a dear little creature! What a sweet little waist to squeeze,' etc., and so every woman tries to be dear and little and squeezeable. The foolish part is for a woman to imagine a corset string will make her so. But from the days of Eve (after the fall, of course) to the present moment a small waist has been an object in life. Yet there is no real beauty in a laced up figure, and disease is written all over it."

You see ? They all feel the same way, but yet few are willing themselves to give up their small waists. - [Chloago Herald.

Shoulders One Hundred Years Ago.

Of all the changes which have taken place in the hundred years of the life of the Republic, one which is very marked is never spoken of-the revolution in the fashionable shape of women's shoulders. On this theme a New York correspondent of the Macon Telegraph writes interestingly. Says she:

Look at Blythe's portrait of Mrs. John Adams, painted when she was 22, the one with the triple string of pearls about the throat. The shoulders are curved downward in a full oval. Girls in her day were trained to let their arms hang pendant, to depress the shoulders and to poles the head high up on a swan-like neck, Look at the painting of Lady Kitty Duer, the friend of Mrs. John Jay and on the belles of the inauguration ball. The points of her shoulders drop downward until the line of arms seem only a continuation of the line of neck and shoulders. Look at Mrs. John Jay herself, the wonderful American beauty, who looked so much like Marie Antoinette that the audience in a Paris theatre once rose to their feet to do her royal honor. She had sloping shoulders, and so had pretty Mrs. James Beekman, who served President Washington with lemonade gathered in his presence from her own lemon Could you find a sloping shoulder today ! Square shoulders are at this time almost universal.

The Sort of Ladies They Have in Nebraska.

Nebraska State Journal: I see that som hypochondriac has written a letter to the papers pretesting against the vigorous exercise now indulged in by young women, claiming that it gives them hands like those of hired men and partially destroys the beautiful outlines of their persons so deeply admired by men. He goes on to say that when a fellow wants a wife he doesn't look or ask for such accomplishments as the ability to ride a fiery horse, drive a tack with a rifle ball, row a: boat, or be a specialist in any acrobatic games. I used to reason in the same way years ago.

When I was a young man I married a girl who still abides with me. She was the daughter of an athlete, and from him she inherited a love fer such unwomanly practices as boxing, walking and so on, much to my annoyance. I used to tell her that she might be better employed reading her Bible; but she seemed to enjoy it, and I didn't want to be hareh. Well one villaincusiv cold winter I fell sick. I was stretched out on my bed suffering the agonies of the ladies and gentlemen in the nether

world, unable to move hand or foot. On a memorable morning a rap came to the door and my wife responded. When the portal swung ajar she was confronted by a big raw-boned tramp, who looked as strong as a draught horse. He assured her with a strong collection of imported and domestic caths that he wanted something to eat, and wanted it right away. Somewhat frightened at his manner, my wife endeavored to close the door but he grasped her arm violently and prevented her. I was lying there like a corpse, unable to lift a hand, and you may imagine that my feelings were not bolsterously hilari-

ous. Well, what did she do? Recovering from her scare, she wreuched her arm free and pasted that tramp in the mouth with her left. Before he could figure out what struck him he caught her right on the neck and went over like a falling church. He came up pretty greggy and mad all over, but she wasn't through with him. She just lammed that tramp around the eyes and neck until he made a sneak for the gate, looking as though he had been run through a corn

You bet I never said more against athletic exercise to my wife after that, and I have no sympathy for anybody who does rant on that question. I have two able and accomplished daughters at home, and although they are as gentle and womanly as anybody's daughters. they can take care of themselves with more ease than can a great many broad-shouldered men I know.

One of the best women billard experts is Mme Vignaux, wife of the French champion. Mme Garnier, wife of the erratic and wonderful player, excels in fancy and trick bil-

Queen Victoria, who travelled to France as Countess of Balmoral, took her own bed and bedding with her, a custom which her Majesty never breaks, even if invited to stay ln a royal palace.

A new operatio singer, in the person of Fraulein Irene Abendroth, a young Polish lady of 17, has just made a highly successful appearance in the Austrian capital in Bellini's

sent appeared in costumes representing the classic heroines of ancient Greece. The part of Iphigania was assumed by Miss Winnis Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy."

Complaint is heard in New York of women who talk audibly during the drawing-room readings. Lately a reader stopped, smiled pleasantly and said she would wait until the adies finished their conversation. Chatter is heard at Church, at the opera and the theatre.

The empress of Austria carries a travelling basket fitted up so that she is able to make soup on the care. It has aliver saucepans with gold handles, and the empress declares that she can make in it better broth than any chef can cancoc'.

A fashionable young woman in New York has undergone a remarkable surgical opera-tion, long and painful, by which her tip titled nose became an organ of pure Grecian design. The cruel charge is made that the new nose does not suit the general conformation of her

The new Duchess of Southerland was by birth named Miss May Mitchell her father being Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of Oxford, a great scholar and friend of Lord Beaconstield and others of celebrity. She married Capt. Arthur, whom she met while he was at Oxford. They had not been married long, and his desth is recent.

The Jacket which the Empress of Russia wore at the time of the railroad accident at Borkt recently has a hole as large as a hand torn in the left side, and the buttons have been crushed, evidently by a shook. She has ordered a duplicate of the garment, minus these reminders of her narrow escape, from the Paris dressmaker who made the original.

Mrs. Henrietta Stannard, the lady known as "John Strauge Winter," subjected herself for many years to a severe literary apprenticeship before publishing her first book. Most of the characters in "Bootles' Baby other military tales are studies from life. She was born in York, England, in 1856. She is the only daughter of Rev. H. V. Palmer.

Degrading Divorce.

Divorce is fast becoming a serious matter to the American people. It is rapidly assuming a tondency which threatens the institu tion of marriage itself.

The general public little suspects the extent of the ovil, little dreams of the vast and steadily increasing number of divorces that are granted by the courts throughout the country. Divorce cases are common enough in the papers, but not one in a thousand are reported.

In every State and in every city the divorce mills are quietly, but effectively at work in undermining the very foundation of our social fabric. Many of our suits are collusive and fraudulent, and but few of them are justifiable.

The svil flourishes under our many divers and conflicting marital laws. It must contime to flourish, and even to grow worse, until one uniform system of marriage and divorce takes the place of the fifty different systems now tolerated.

The law governing marriage should be the same for one country and for one people goes without saying. What do you find? In South Carolina the marriage tie is Indissolubla. The courts of New York can dissolve it for one reason only. In many States the grounds for divorce are so numerous, some of them are so trivial that the legal obligation of a husband or wife may be thrown

The strength of a chain is in its weakest link. Easy divorce in one State is easy divorce for all. The divorce courts of each State are opened to dissatisfied husbands and their wives from every other State, Of course the complainant is expected to show a legal residence; but in most of the States a legal residence may be acquired in a year. In California, Nevada, and Nebraska, a six months' sojourn is enough. Once domiciled there, the complaining party may sue for a divorce while the other remains far away. It is not necessary to summon the defendant personally. Summons by publication in an

obscure paper is sufficient. A wife may be divorced without knowing it, and for no wrong on her part. Do you doubt it? Here is an actual case, A man induced his wife to go to Europe, representing to her that it would be more economical for her to live there, and that the advantages for the education of the daughter would be greater. After she had gone, he applied for divorce, and obtained it without her knowledge or consent, and even while they were in correspondence as husband and wife. He

then married another woman. Such laws make marriage a mere matter of convenience. The parties are not bound to each other for life, but only during their mutual pleasure, and either may sever the relation at will. This is a condition of affairs that makes the most sacred of ties a simple partnership to be dissolved on notice; that demoralizes domestic life, that wrong innocent childhood, and is more than a dis grace to our civililation. It is a menace to our national welfare, and a danger to our institutions. - New York Herald,

ORANGEMEN AND JESUITS.

Grand Lodge Sits up all Night to Censure the Orange M. P's.

GODERICH, Ont, May 30 .- The Supreme Grand Orange lodge resumed its sittings at Il p.m. last night, and continued in session until 5 o'clock this morning. The debate or the Jesuit question was continued, and the Grand lodge was split into hostile camps on the matter. The report of the special committee was the fighting ground of the contestants, and the bone of contention was, whether the Orangemen of Parliament, who voted with the majority should be condemned or not. The first clause of the report was laudatory of the action of the noble thirteen, and was approved of by the entire gathering Strong addresses in favor of censuring the Orange members were made by Major Armstrong, N. B.; C. R. Gordon, Sherbrircoke; J. L. Hughes, Rev. W. H. Wilson, A. W. McAllan and W. Bell, of Toronto, and the opposite side was taken up by Messrs. Geo. Paylor, M. P., for Leeds : Cochrane, M. P. for East Northumberland; Hon. Mackenzie Bowell; A. Mackay, M.P., for Hamilton; Robt, Birmingham and Rev. Mr. Helliwell. The vote was in favor of censuring the Orange members of Parlisment, but in the repor furnished to the reporters the phrase, especially those who are Orangemen " was eliminated. The result of the vote was greeted with rousing cheers and the singing of the national anthem. To-day the business was of an ordinary routine character, and the members have settled down to steady work. The next meeting of the Supreme Grand Icdge will be held in St. John, N. B.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Desiness and noises in the appearance in the Austrian capital in Bellini's head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy. Somnambula."

At a recent evening reception to the Quarante Club, in New Orleans, all the ladies present evening the second standard of

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKIED.

Doyle-McKerna-April 30, at Saint Agatha's North William atreet, Dublin, Charles L. Doyle, to Annie McKenna: eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas McKeuna.

HENRY-QUINN-April 29, at the Church of the Assumption, Collooney, by the Rev. B. Quinn, C.C., Gurteen, Patrick James Henry, of Dromore, Tubbercurry, to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late James Quinn, Ballinatell, Collooney abell, Collooney.

McDonnell — Whelan — April 20, at the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, Slandnmrunt, George, son of Alexander S. McDonnell, Havelock squere, Bath avenue, to Catherine Mary. eldess daughter of the late Michael Whelen, 35 Bath street, Irishtown.

Muoner-Nolan-May 6, at Glendalough, county Wicklew, Patrick, third eldest son of the late Laurence Mooney, Kingstown, to Elizabeth Mary, third eldest daughter of Denis Nolan, Ballincor, Roundwood, county Wishington Wicklow.

MURPHY—DUPPY—April 80, at the Roman Ca-tholic Church, Ratoath, Michael Murphy, Ballmore, Ratoath, second son of the late Richard Murphy, Trevitt Grange, to Maggie, second daughter of Matthew Duffy, Ballybin, Ratoath Ratoath.

MUBEY-KRARNEY-May 2, at the R. C. parish church, Arklow, William, eldest son of the late Hugh Murry, Kilmurry, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of the late James Kearney, Arklow, county Wicklow.

LAGUIRE-GALLAGHER-April 30, at the Roman Catholic Church, Kulcooney, by the Rev. Jas. Gallagher, Adm, Inver, brother of the bride, Michael Maguire, Solicitor, Ballyshannon, to Marian daughter of Patrick Gallagher, J. P.,

Ardloher, Glenties, county Donegal. RYAN—CONDON—April SO, at the R. C. Church, Cahir, Michael Ryan, R. I. C., to Katie, eldest daughter of the late J. Condon, Cahir, county Tipperary.

Tallon-O'Connon-April 30, at Newcastle Roman Catholic Church, Thomas Tallon, Kilwarden, Kill, to Mary, daughter of the late James O'Connor, Newcastle, county Dubliu. TRAINOR-FITZSIMONS-May 8, at the R. C. parish church, Bright, county Down, John Trainor, R.I.C., Eshnadaragh, county Fer-managh, to Maggie Ellen, eldest daughter of the lave William Fitzsimons, Esq., Bright, County Down.

BRADLEY-McCAFFREY .- May 2, at Swanlinbar Catholic Church, by the Very Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, P.P., Patrick Bradley, R I.C., Bally-ward, Connty Down, to Agatha, only daughter of the late James McCaffrey, Swanlinbar.

COUGHLAN - O'REILLY .- April 29, at the Church of the Visitation, Fairview, by the Very Rev. Canon Kean, P. P., William, son of John Coughlan, Cruttinglough, Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, to Bridget M., youngest daughter of the late Charles O'Reilly, Rockfield, Artane, County Dublin.

DONNELLY-WILLIS.—April 29, at the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, by the Rev. Edward Dunne C.C., Edward Donnelly to Elizabeth, youngest surviving daughter of the late Henry Peard Willis, of Rathcormac, Country of Carly. ty of Cork Mokenna-Denfery .- April 30, at the Cathe-

dral, Mariborough street, by the Rev. Daniel Downing, C.C., Patrick, son of Edward Mc-Kenna, to Maria Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Dempsey.

DIED.

BYRNE—May 7, at the residence of her mother, Windsor Cottage, South Circular road, Dub-lin, Elizabeth Margaret, third eldest daugh-ter of the late John Byrne, of Blackditches, county Dublin.

BLENNAN-May 5, at Drumcashell, county Louth, Jane, relict of Michael Brennau, Eeq., Kilsaren, Castlebellingham,, in the 52nd year

Burks -- May 5, at 52 Richmond place, Noticular road, Dublin, Michael Burke, fourth son of the late Milo Burke, of Scart, Ballyluby, Clonmel, and grand-nephew of the late Dr. Burke, P. P., V. G., Clonmel.

BUTLER-At 55 Watling street, Dublin, Catherine, Agnes (Kate), daughter of John Butter. BRENNAN-May 5, at her residence, Ballinkaill County. Charlot of the late John Brennan, Esq.

CASSIDY-May 10, at No. 38 South Earl street. Dublin, Peter Cassidy, late of Johnstown Tallight. CARRY-May 8, at the residence of her brother,

Gal Greene, Dalkey, county Dablin, Mary, eister of Mathew Casey.

CURRAN-At 33 Summer bill, Dublin, Rose Curran aged 23 years.

CAHILL—May 5, at the residence of her daughter, 24 Dolphin's Barn, Dublin, Martha Cahill, widow of the late Isaac Cahill, aged 68 DOOLEY-May 7, at Steven's Hospital, Dublin

James Dooley, aged 52 years, after a long and painful illness. DUNNE-May 7, at the Master Misericordise Hospital, Dublin, Petee Joseph Dunne, aged 40 years, a native of Kilbeggan.

DILLON-May 6, at her residence, 78 Aungier street, Dublin, Mrs. Catherine Dillon, late of 21 Chamber street.

GILLIGAN-May 6, at 3 Hardwicke street, Dublin, Mary, widow of the late Daniel J. Gilligan, at an advanced age.

KIERNAK-May 9, as Rathuamodagh, county Westmeath, Peter Kiernan, aged 25 years. KENNEDY—May 7, at Kensington Lodge, Grove Park Rathmine, Dublin, Mary Ellen, aged 24 years, the loving wife of Thomas Kennedy, and daughter of John Ryan of Bray.

KING-MAY 7, at the Maison de Sante, 7 Charlemont street, Dutlin, Peter King, Esq. J.P. Killery Lodge, Leenane, county Galway, from the effects of blood poisoning. LOWRY-May 8, at his residence, 147 Church

road, Dublin, Hugh Lowry, late Inspector D.M.P. Lynch—At her residence, 83 Meath street, Dublin, Anne Lynch, reliet of the late Robert Lynch, after a long and tedious illness.

MORGAN—May 8, at his residence, Rathowen, county Westmeath, Mr. John Morgan, aged 55 years.

McDonnell-May 6, at 89 Merrion squares Dublin, suddenly, Dr. Robert McDonnell, aged 61 years.

MAGRATH—May 5, at his residence, Monketown avenue, Dublin, in his 48th year, Patrick William Magrath, eldest brother of James Magrath, 28 Upper Dorset street. MAHON-May 6, at her residence, 10 Rathgar road, Dublin, Mrs Elizabeth Mahon.

MULHEREN—May 2, at Castlerea, county Ros-common, John Mulheren, after a long and tedious illness.

MABIN-April 27 at his resisence, Tullabrack, Kingscourt, county Cavan, Mr. Cornelius Martin, second eldest son of the late Miles Martin, and brother of Mr. Owen Martin, 8 Queen street, Dublin.

O'CONNOR-May 6, at his residence, 3 Newbridge avenue Sandymount, Dublin, Mr. Patrick O'Connor, of 25 D'Olier street, aged 78

PRICE—May 8, at his residence. Acres Hell, Tullamore, John Peirce, Esq., M.A., J.P., aged 54 years. PAGE-May 4, at Barrack street, Loughres, in

the 90th year of his age, John Page.

ROBE—May 7, at 29 Royal terrace, Kingstown,
Charles Hughes, eldest son of the late Captain
Charles Roche, of Ballyagran, county Lime-

Charles Roone, or Banyageau,
rick, aged 25 years.
ROONE—May 7, at the Hospice for the Dying,
Patrick Joseph Roche, youngest son of the
late Wm. Roche, of Smithfield, Dublin,
Santham May 9, this residence Bellavian,
Duncauson, county Wexford, Abraham Stephens, J.P., aged 85 years.

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

OATHOLIO JHRONIOLE

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

City..... 1 50 If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged, All Business letters, and Communications in ended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of The TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreel P.O.

WEDNESDAY.JUNE 5. 1889

CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, June 5th, St. Beniface. THURSDAY, June 6, St. Norbert FRIDAY, June 7, St. Paul, Archbishop. SATURDAY, June 8, SS. Prime and Felicien. SUNDAY, June 9, Pentecost. MONDAY, June 10, Ste. Margaret. TUESDAY, June 11, St. Barnabe. WEDNESDAY, June 12, St. John & Facundo

A Word of Explanation.

With this issue of THE TRUE WITNESS its editorial management passes into new hands. The personality of the editor is not a matter of importance to our readers. We refer to the change merely for the purpose of saying a word or two concerning the policy which we purpose following in the conduct of the

THE TRUE WITNESS was originally instituted principally as an organ of Englishspeaking Catholic opinion in this Province. Our endeavor, in the future shall be to make the paper worthy of being so considered, while at the same time we hope to be able to place before our readers, each week, reading matter of general interest.

With politics, that is, party politics as such, we have no desire to meddle. While we will not fear, as occasion may require, to discuss the acts of public men and to express our opinions upon public measures, we will endeaver in so doing to grant praise where it may be deserved, or criticise adversely where such critiscism may seem called for. entirely without reference to the party leanings of the men whose acts or measures we may have to comment upon.

We have deemed it advisable at this juncture to make these few remarks upon the position of THE TRUE WITNESS. How far we may prove successful in carrying out this plan of action, it will be for our readers to judge. All we ask of them is that we may be judged by our future conduct. For what we may call the "immediate" past of THE TRUE WITNESS, we assume no responsibility.

An Excellent Appointment.

It sffords us much pleasure to announce this week the appointment, to the Senate of the Dominion, of one of Montreal's foremost citizens, in the person of the new Senator for Victoria, the Hon. Edward Murphy. In selecting him the Government have done themnelves credit. The nomination is a well-deserved recognition of universally admitted integrity and ability. Mr. Murphy will worthily fill the eminent position to which he has been called. Among her "Consoript Fathers" Canada has not one of whom she has more reason to be proud than this distinguished representative of Quebec's Irish Catholics. In another column will be found a biographical sketch of Mr. Edward Murphy, which is reproduced from the Harp with some additions for which we are indebted to our contemperary The Gazette.

Parnell Knows Best.

We notice in some respected contemporaries published in the United States an appeal to Parnell and his colleagues to abandon any further proceedings before the Royal Commission and to ignore its existence in the future. It is even asserted that should they persist in recognizing the tribunal that every one connected with the party, from Parnell the day, the anniversary of her himself to Sir Charles Russell down to the humblest individual in the ranks, will be guilty of a gross error which they will bit by the eviction from their wretched homes of terly repent. We cannot agree with those who urge that view. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues and counsel, who have given evidence of such consummate skill and sagacity svictions, the character of which was a disin the past, may safely be trusted to do the right thing in the future. We feel that the Britain. The Rov. Canon Wilberforce, also, management of the cause in all its details may be safely left in the hands of the party mark : "During the last fifty years, the in the old land. Our duty here is to second them in whatever course they may adopt and to confine our own movements to the pecumiary aid and sympathy that we may be able to extend to them in carrying their policy lies hid an aggregate of agony indescribable: through.

A Warning.

At the recent demonstration in honor of the Hon. L. O. Talllon, leader of the Conservative Opposition in this Province, there was one feature deserving of special mention. The speech of Mr. J. J. Curran evoked an enthusiastic response that must be accounted for on other grounds apart from his acknowledged elequence or the fact that he was lauding Sir John Macdonald. This fact should not be over-looked by those whom it most concerns. Mr. Curran, whilst proposing the toast of the "old chieftain," watching the signs of the times, struck a chord that gave a hearty response. It was

politics had followed the same course by selecting such prominent men as the Hen. Mesers. Robertson, Lynch and Flynn, and thereupon pointing out that in the present Liberal Cabinet the Irish Catholics were not feel disposed to fully admit the claims the Country.....\$1 00 but admit the fact of the absence of recog- | corns, and King Malietos, who was substannition of Irishmen by the Mercier Governmens. The orator further rubbed it in found himself out in the cold, deprived of his representative position in the cabinet, nobody seemed to know how and everybody asking himself why. Mr. Meroler is too olever a man to suppose that those who all along, under the regime of his adversaries, have enjoyed representation commensurate with their numbers and influence, will tamely also that the Government should be directed submit to be ignored without resenting such treatment in a very emphatic manner. The frish Catholics of this province number today at least 200,000, and the Liberal leader has no cause to complain of the support they gave him in the hour of need. The Taillon banquet with its large contingent of Irish Catholics applauding the arraignment of his cabinet for the catraclem of their fellowcountrymen, applause which re-schood the feelings of many who were not, and might not care to be present, should not be a warning given in vain.

Tom Moore Anniversary.

On the 28th ult. a concert was held in the Vice. Armory, under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society. A play entitled "The Rivals" was greatly enjoyed by the audience that filled the hall. Two young ladies, Miss M. A. Bellale and Miss Mackay, made their debut as vocalists and fascinated all present. A lecture was prepared for the occasion and delivered by Rev. Martin Callaghan. During the whole time of its delivery the audience hung on his lips, and returned home grateful for the valuable information and intense pleasure he afforded them. We give it in fall in our celumns.

Canards from Rome.

Periodically the Catholic public are startled by reports from Rome regarding the Pope's health or his prospective actions, which, on investigation, prove to be but the stupid ravings of the fruitful imagination of a hostile press. An example of this was offered this week by the cabled report relative to "the alarming ill-health of the Pope," and the Moniteur de Rome, while contradicting the same, further gives authoritative denial to the statement of the Liberal press of Germany and elsewhere, to the effect that Leo XIII., on the occasion of the Feast of St. Peter, will, in an Encyclical, accord to Catholica the long-desired permission to take part in the legislative elections, and at the same time the Moniteur de Rome anew proceeds earnestly to warn the faithful of the absurdity of giving credence to the stupid and untrustworthy canards persistently telegraphed from Rome to the press, both Catholic and Protestant, of Europe and America.

Birthday Reminiscences.

It is to be regretted that Her Majesty should have been advised to signalize the recurrence of her natal anniversary by conferring the honor of knighthood on the official Head of the Irish Constabulary. That body is not one held in very high suteem by the bulk of Her Majesty's Irish subjects, and such an honor done to its chief is not likely to be considered as an additional claim upon the loyalty of Irishmen. Another regrettable circumstance is to be noted in connection with that auniversary. On the 24th of last month a deputation of the Ladies English Home Rule Union arrived at Falcarragh to observe the condition of the ejected tenants and those threatened with immediate ejection. As the result of their observations they sent a telegraphic message to the Queen regretting that birth, upon which they congratulate Her Majesty, should be signalized 150 women and children, the poorest of Her Majesty's subjects. The ladies appealed to the Queen to interpose to prevent further grace to humanity and a shame to Great on the same occasion, takes occassion to rereign of Queen Victoria, in spite of certain ameliorations wrung with difficulty from the British parliament, we have the horrible record, under the cold arithmetic of which Died of famine, 1,225,000; evicted by landlords, 3,668,000; emigrated, 6,186,000; land gone out of tillage in the last twenty years, 100,000 acres; good land now waiting for reclamation, 1,500,000 acres.

No one desirous of seeing Her Majesty's birthday celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the Empire can do etherwise than regret that its recurrence should be marked by such occurrences.

The Samoan Treaty.

Despatches received from Berlin indicate that a treaty in regard to the Government of Samos had been arrived at by the American, dexterously, and with the tact of a politician | English and German commissioners. A synopsis of the articles of the treaty, as cabled, shows that the American Commissioners have very ingenious to tack on to the claim of a secured with one exception, all that the State policy of conclination for the Conservatives department at Washington have been conthe assertion that in the higher sphere of tending for. The only particular in which Canadian politics Sir John Macdonald had the American representatives do not appear | Lansdowne has achieved for his brutal treatsought out and chosen such representatives to have secured, what they were disposed to ment of the Irish temants who toll hard and

and D'Aroy MoGee; that the party in local claimed for the destruction of German, life and property during the disturbances last December on the Island.

The demand of the German Commissioners

was considered too heavy for the American

agents to concede and the result was that the without representation. Many who might amount was reduced to a mere nominal sum. According to the treaty, the Samoans are speaker made for his own party, could not to govern themselves in all their local contially dethroned by German influence, is to be re-instated. In treating with foreign by reminding his hearers that the Irish affairs there is to be an advisory council. had been represented for a few months, but composed of representatives of the United that the holder of the portfolio had suddenly States, Germany and England, the Englishman only to have a vote in case of disagreement between the two others.

This is clearly a victory for the principles

and demands of the United States, as will be the better seen by a comparison with the scheme of Germany, which had for its central figure the creation of the office of Premier, by the nation that had for the time being the preponderance of interests in Samos, which (the Germans claimed and the English admitted) was, at present at least, Germany. The Premier was to be so much more important than the King of Samoa that it was of little consequence whether Malietoa were restored to his freedom and his country or not : or whether, after his restoration, he was to be firmly established as King or placed in competition with others for the native vote, With a nominal king, a council and saveral other figments of parliamentary government, the German Premier was to be absolute autocrat in Samoa. The only check that England and the United States were by Germany was that the nomination was to require their approval. The administration, anyway, was to be German. So with regard to the Land Court which it was Then there was to be an appeal from that by the Samoan Government, which would be dominated by the German Premier, and the Consul or a prominent countryman of the

Prohibition vs. High License.

In the States the advocates of prohibition are again hard at work and on the 18th inst the State of Pennsylvannia will vote upon constitutional prohibition amendment, Penn sylvanvia now enjoys the best high license law and it will be interesting to note whether or not the electors are prepared to give up that system, and allow prohibition a trial.

We are forced, however, to look forward to victory in favor of high license. Prohibition has always been a blank failure, whereas high license has succeeded wherever it has been tested. It diminishes the number of saloons, improves their character and the character of their keepers, makes every licensed dealer an ally of the authorities in enforcing the law, decreases drunkenness and brawling and fetches in a larger amount of money to the treasury, thus lowering taxes and enchancing the prosperity of those communitles which are fortunate enough to enov ita advantages.

His Honor Judge Church, in his address to the Grand Jury on Saturday last, expressed himself strongly in favor of high license. He

" If, under our political system, revenue must be a consideration in dealing with this subject, any policy which secures the necessary revenues and stamps out the low groggeries and reduces the number of saloous, or of saloous and biliard parlors combined, should secure the active sympathy and countenance of all good citizens, especially of those who are concerned in the administration of the law.

And then again we have a still more eminent authority on the subject in the person of the head of the Catholic Church in the United States, Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of an interview touching the restrictions that should be placed on the sale of intoxicants, said:

"I am decidedly opposed to prohibition as a means of preventing intemperance, because it does not prohibit. Experience has shown in those States, where prohibition has been tried that it is not an effective means of preventing the vice of drinking. There are many ways of evading the laws, and often the law officers con-nive at the evasions. Prohibition is to be discouraged also because it confounds the drunkard with those who use liquor in moderation, making out a sin where there is no sin. The only laces where prohibition might be enforced are thickly-settled country districts. I am very strongly in favor of high license as a means of checking intemperance. I regard high license, with moral sanction, as the most efficient way of diminishing the drinking vice. "In order to make high license effectual, only a limited number of licenses should be issued for each ward, and they should be given only to persons at any other properties." of good reputation, men who stand before the community moral and upright, and owners of property. The licenses should be accompanied with strict legislation, and the violation of laws respecting these licenses should be severely

respecting these licenses should be severely punished. Among the punishment should be the withdrawal of license, never to be restored, to the one who violates the law.

"I am in favor of a severe police Sunday law prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sundays, and would have that law rigidly enforced. The would have that law rigidly enforced. The saloon-keepers in Baltimore say that they sell more liquor on Sunday than on any other day, This is a crying shame, and somebody is responsible for this state of things. The keeping of taverns and saloons open on Sundays leads to many bad consequences. The man who frequents the saloon is not likely to attend church. quents ane saloon is not likely to attend church, nor is he in condition to worship. Drunken ness, while always sinful, is an aggravated orime when committed on Sunday. It is scandalous, and leads to the violation of other laws. More orime can be traced to intemperance than to any other source. It is useless to make the most stringent laws for the observance of Sunday and the prevention of the sale of liquors on that day, unless the police are brought to en-force the laws. The indifference shown to Sun-day laws and the neglect to enforce them brings those laws into contempt. Either enforce Sunday laws or take the liquor licenses away:"

Lansdowne Landlordism.

The unsavory reputation which Lord of race and creed as Sir George E. Cartler insist upon was with regard to the indemnity daily to increase his accumulating wealth,

has followed him to the wilds of India, where he is now detested and feared as greatly as the most feroclous of the Bengal tigers, it was expected that the showing up which he received in Canada at the hands of William O'Brien would have deterred him from repeating his atrocities to his Irish tenants, but such does not seem to have been the case. Not satisfied with persecuting the laity alone he has now turned upon his olerical tenants and for a cause the example of which has not been met with since the time of the late Isaac Butt.

To afford shelter to tenants who received a notice to quit the hemesteads, which for of good citizenship, and he will do henor to the position to which he has been slevated. A brief sketch of Mr. Murphy's career will to be a most criminal offence in the eves of the new Governor General of India, if we are to judge of the recent proceedings of the malodorus evictor of Luggacurran. His Lordabip instituted an action against the Most Rev. Dr.Lynch, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and the Rev. Father Kehoe, P.P., to recover possession of lands at Luggacurran on which the Catholic church is built, and the cause of the action was that twenty huts had peen erected on the holding fer tenants who had been evicted by Lord Lanedowne. The jury brought in a formal verdict for the defendants on technical grounds. We do not know whether Lord Lansdowns intends to renew the proceedings against the Bishop and Father Ashoe, but of this much we are sure, that he has done sufficient to prove that he is animated by a tyrannical and un-Christian spirit.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, has determined to stampout drunkenness in that enterprising have over the Pramier nominated district if legislation goes for anything, and with this object in view have just put a new law into force. It provides that whoever becomes intoxicated by voluntarily drinking in. toxicating liquors shall be deemed guilty of proposed to establish to settle the titles of the crimo of drunkenness, and upon convicforeigners, claiming to own real estate in tion shall be punished as follows: For the Samoa. It was to be composed of the three first offence, a fine of not less than \$10 nor foreigners and the Garman was to preside. more than \$40, or by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than forty days; for court to one composed of a judge nomination; the second offence, by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, or by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 ; for the third and all subsequent offences by imprisonment for not less than sixty nor more than ninety days.

> Those calumniators of Ireland and the Irish race, who delight in repeating the fiction as to the natural and hereditary criminality of the Irish people, will find good food for reflection by a comparison of the criminal statistics of England with those of the Emerald Isle. An official English return shows that verdicts of wilful murder were returned by jaries in Eugland and Wales in 145 cases in 1880, and 152 in 1886. In freland, 16 in 1880, and 24 in 1886, and in Scotland the number of similar sases reported by the Procurator Flausi was 28 in 1880, and 17 in 1886.

> It must have been a great shock to his Tory friends to learn that Lord Randelph Churchill had dined at Sir Charles Russell's residence the other evening in company with Mr. Parnell, Hop. Mr. Gladstone and other equally ardent Home Rulers,

> THE continuation of the rent sgitation in troland in having a salutary effect, if Mr. Jamos Radpath's calculations are correct. He

DEATH OF MGR. LANGEVIN.

The Vicar General of the Rimouski dlocese Passes Away After a Prolonged Hiness.

FATHER POINT, Que., June 2.—Rev. Edmond Langevin, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic diuceae of Rimonski, brother of Bishop Largevin, minister of public works, died at the Eichop's palace, Rimouski, at 2.15 this afternoon, aged 66 years. The deceased was stricken with paralysis on the 24th of May, and breathed his last this afternoon. He retained perfect consciousness throughout his illness. He was well known through the province for his intellectual abilities of a higher order, and his great administrative talent and tact. He was of a commanding presence and courteous, amiable disposition, a staunch friend, very charitable to the poor, always ready to extend his support to any scheme of progress, and enthusiastic in advising and promoting the young generation as to the means for the advancement of the country.

His demise will be sincerely regretted. Mgr. Langevin was born at Quebec on the 30th August, 1824, studied for the priesthood and was ordained in 1847. In 1867 he was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Quebec, and the same year transferred to a similar posi-tion in Rimouski. He was auther of a Life of Bishop Laval, published in 1874, and of a volume of Notes Historiques sur le Caspitre de la Cathedrale de Quebec.]

Conventions Postponed.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 3.—President John Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, to-day issued a circular postponing the meeting of the league which was to have been held July 9th at Philadelphia. This was done upon the cabled advice of Mr. Parnell. The postponement is until after the ending of the present session of Parliament. A similar postponment of the Chicago convention took place in 1886 upon Mr. Parnell's advice, owing to the difficulty of sparing suitable representa

Russia and the Vatican.

LONDON, June 3.-It is stated that the Vatian authorities are alarmed at Russia's objection to Catholic missions in the Balkans, and that Emperor Francis Joseph is also alarmed. The latter, in reply to strong appeals to interfere, said he was bound not to swerve from the peace

Richmond's New Bishop.

NEW YORK, June 3 .- A Rome special to the Catholic News attates that Rev. A. Van de Vyver, vicar general of the diocese of Richmond, has been elevated to the bishopric of that see. He succeeds Bishop Keene, now recor of the new Catholic university.

"No." said the editor as he shortened s line in a sonnet that was improperly constructed, "I am not a poet myself, though I am a righter of poems.'

HON. SENATOR MURPHY.

Interesting Sketch of a Patriotic Irishman's Long and Useful Career in Canada.

The elevation of Mr. Edward Murphy to the Senate of the Dominion, in succession to the late Hon. Thomas Ryan, has been received on all hands with marks of the strongest approbation No Irish Catholic in Canada is more deservedly popular with his own countrymen and co religionists than Mr. Murphy, and no citizen enjoys in a higher degree the esteem and confidence of all creeds and classes. His appointment is the reward be read with pleasure, and we cannot do better than borrow the subjoined biography published some years ago (1880) in the Harp from the "Gallery of Distinguished Irish Canadians," written by Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., one of Mr Murphy's most intimate personal and political friends :-

Mr. Edward Murphy, whose name is a household word in the city of Montreal, is descended from the good old stock of that name in the county Carlow, Ireland, whose ancestors were of the "Murroes" of the county Wexford, the ancient territory of the O'Murphy's. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Daniel Murphy, for many years a resident of the city of Montreal; his mother into effect, whereby the clerks in the bardware descended from the Wicklow clan of the ware trade secured the afternoon of Saturday for their recreation and mental six years he emigrated to Canada with his improvement, a boon that has since been parents and brothers, and settled in this city in 1824. Having received the commercial education then accessible, at the age of fourteen he was engaged as a clerk in the hardware trade. Well may the youth of the present time, with their superior advantages, or many of which they are indebted to Mr. Murphy, look up with unfelgued ad-miration to the merchant prince of today, who at so tender an age commenced to carve out for himself the career he has so successfully achieved. In 1846 he became principle salesman in the old established firm of Frothingham & Workman, wholesale hardware merchants, which he occupied until 1859, when he became a partner in that in stitution, now, in no small measure through his activity and energy, the most extensive in the Dominion. As may readily be supposed,



Mr. Murphy, unaided as he was by outside influence, did not accomplish such magnificent results without the most assiduous labors Yet business, with all its cares and anxieties, did not absorb his entire attention. His first step in the philanthropic efforts that have marked his whole life was in connection with the establishment of the earliest Irien Catholic temperance society organized in Canada. The late lamented Bishop Phelan, of Kingston, was at that time (1849) pastor of the Irish people of this city, and ministered to their spiritual wants in the venerable old edifice, the Recollet church, now amongst the things of the past, but around which clustered many hallowed rememberances of our older inhabitants. Into the temperance cause Mr. Murphy threw efforts of Father Pholan. In 1841 he was sleeted secretary of the association, and so contlaned until 1862, when he was presented with a massive silver jug and a most flattering address by the society, in recognition of his invaluable services in the total abstinence estimates that it has caused a reduction of cause. Long years of active work did not cause him to abate his efforts in, what may be termed, the charished object of his life, the propagation of temperance principles amongst his fellow-countrymen. He was several times elected President of the St. Patrick's Temperance society, and again in 1872 its members feeling that something more ought to be done in recognition of such devotion, they presented him with a life-alz portrait of himself in oil. He has now been for over forty years one of the main pillars of total abstinence in his adopted home, and may without flattery be styled the standard bearer of the cause. It has often been said, and with a great deal of truth, that the Irishman who forgets the old land, makes a very indifferent citizen whereever his lot may be cast. Mr. Murphy is eletriking example of the class that contribute so much to the progress and prosperity of their adopted home, and yet never cease to sympathize with the land of their forefathers. In the good old days of 1842, when the Irishmen of Montreal, Catholic and Protestant, formed one grand Brotherhood, ero narrow-minded political tricksters had succeeded in Murphy became a member of the original St. Francis Hincks, and many other distinguished Irlah Protestant gentlemen, who joined hand in hand with their C-tholic brethren, and the Irish people of Montreal were respected and their influence felt throughout the land. Mr. Murphy was indetatigable in his exer tions to promote the well-being of his fellow-country men, through the medium of the national organization. In 1860 he was elected president of the St. Patrick's society benefit to that body. About this time he was to gazatted captain in the Montreal militia, 4:h sula Battalion, he was also named to the commission of the peace, and in 1861 he occupied the responsible, position of commissioner of the census for the city of Montreal under the Canadian Government. In 1862 Mr. Murphy revisited the scenes of his childhood, and cast once more a loving glance at the green hills and pleasant valleys of his native land. During his absence in Ireland he was elected director of the City and District Savings bank of Montreal. The latter position he filled until 1877, when he was elected to the presidency of that flourishing institution, an

office to which he has been annually re-elect-

ed, and which he holds at the present time.

How he finds time to perform the duties of

his multifarious offices is really marvellous.

He fills the important trust of Marguiller of

the parish church of Notre Dame, a singular

mark of the confidence reposed in him, and

the kindly feelings evinced toward him by

his French Canadian fellow-citizens. Again

and again he has been solicited to accept

1838 secured for Canada the boon of constitutional government. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, and, through good report and evil report, has always manfully stood by the pary that his experience has led him to believe has the true interests of Cana-da at heart. Enjoyment of the blessings of constitutional freedom of Canada has made Mr. Murphy's sympathetic heart yearn for similar advantages to his mative land. From the year 1841 to 1847 he was one of the most ardent repealers amongst the many good and true Irishmen in Canada who responded to the appeals of the great O'Connell. In 1873, when the nation was again aroused to make ene more grand struggle fer constitutional freedom by the magio elequence of the illustrione Izaac Butt and his collegues, Mr. Murphy was the prime organizer of the Montreal branch of the Home Rule league, an organization that flourished for several years, and assisted by its generous contributions, amounting to hundreds of pounds, towards the progress of the movement that has since secomplished such noble results; whilsteristence of a body in this far-off British province evinced, in an unmistakable manner, the sympathy felt for struggling Ireland through the Empire. With such a record any man might well

rest content to see his name go down to pos-terity: but Mr. Murphy has still other

ciaims to public gratitude. As far back as twenty-five years ago, through his exertions, widely extended for the benefit of clerks in other branches of business. He is a vicepresident of the Natural History society of this city, and also of the Numismatic and Antiquarian society, in the transactions of which he has taken an active part. For several years and until recently, he was one of the Catholic School commissioners of the city of Montreal. In this position he felt more acutely than ever the great need of a good solid commerical education for our youth, and his energies were centered to effect that object. To give an impatua to the movement he generously founded the "Rdward Murphy" prize of the annual value of \$100, in perpetuity, for the encouragement of commerical education in Montreal. This prize consists in a gold medal of the value of \$50 and a purse of a like amount, and is open to all competitors. During those long years of arduous labor, Mr. Murphy has found time to cultivate his taste for scientific pursuits, and his public lectures, always delivered for the benefit of charitable objects, on " The Microscops and Its Revelations," and on "Astronomy," have invariably met with a hearty reception by the public. He pursued these favorite studies in the few moments be could snatch from his pressing occupations, and the success that has attended his efforts is another proof of how much can be accomplished by well directed labor. The last post of honor, entailing arduous duties as well, conferred on Mr. Murphy, is that of Harbor Commissioner, which he now fills. He was twice married, early in life to Miss McBride, of this city, and secondly to Miss Power, daughter of the late Hon. Judge Power, of the Superior Court of Quebec, Mrs. Murphy, who inherits her father's talents and generosity, is the coadjutor of her husband in his works of benevolence, and his sympathetic fellow-worker in his many labors of love. What a noble example for the rising generation have we not in the carser so hastily and imperfectly sketched in this paper. Mr. Murphy is identified with the progress and prosperity of his adopted home. As a successful merchant, his word is as good as his bond in the commercial community. He is the patron of education, the noiseless toller in scientific pursuit, a sincere and devout Catholic, whose name will ever be connected with St. Patrick's church and its asylum, of which he has been a trustee for over twenty years, and kindred institutions. He is respected and trusted by his fellow-citizens himself with his whole soul, seconding the of all origins and creeds as a loyal and devoted son of Canade, and one who has never been afraid or assemed to struggle with might and main for even handed justice to his fellow-countrymen in the land of his birth.

Mr. Murphy, since the above was written. has been made a chevaller of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre. He is a member of the Historical society of Montreal, a life governor of the Montreal General hospital and Notre Dame hospital, and of the Montreal branch of Laval univer-

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER SEIZED.

The Mattte Winship Caught While Fishir Within the Limits.

NORTH SYDNEY, Nay 31 .- The cruiser Vigliant, Captain Knowlton, having sailed from Ingonish on the evening of 29th May toward North Ospe, arrived off Capo North about 4 a.m. Rounding the cape she sighted a schooner, and running under her ice found her to be the Matti- Winship of Gloucester, C. W. Ericson, master, and being not more than two miles distant from the Cape. Before dividing them into two hostile camps, Mr. | the cutter reached the schooner she had sent out two dories with trawls balted, ready to Patrick's society under the presidency of the set. The captain of the schooner, seeing it late Benjamin Holmes. In those days and was a cutter bearing down on him, called his in later such men as William Workman, Sir dories back and began to weigh anchor, Captain Knowlton then boarded the sobconer and Captain Ericson admitted that he was not more than two miles off Oape North and it was his intention to fish. Captain Kuowlton then esnt his first officer and five men to take charge of the schooner and bring her to Sydney, taking five of the Winship crew on board the cutter. The schooner was brought the national organization. In 1860 he was cloudly in this morning and given in charge elected president of the St. Patrick's society of the Customs officials. Everything was a position he filled with credit to himself and done without irritation. A despatch Consul-Geneal-Phelan from the consular agent at Sydney says the captain or the selzed schooner claims he was at anchor about two and one half miles off Cape North. He had been fishing the previous evening eight miles off, but declares postively that he

> Sydney to investigate the matter. Captain Ericson, of the captured schooner now denies that he was fishing inshore, but Captain Knowlton says the evidence for con-viction is overwhelming. Not only did the Yankee skipper admit that he was one mile inside the limit and that he intended fishing there, but Captain Knowlton actually found a quantity of unclean codfish on the Yankee's deck. The vessel has not been stripped and docked. The prize crew is still on board. Yankee fisherman in North Sydney harbor are reported to be very much exolted ever

was not fishing inside the limit. Consul Gen-

eral Phèlan will leave to-morrow morning for

the seizure. OTTAWA, May 31.—Information was re-ceived at the Marine and Fisheries Depart-ment to-day of the seizure by Captain Knewlmunicipal and parliamentary honors, which ton, of the Canadian cruiser Vigilante, of the he has always declined. Nevertheless be has American schooner Mattle Winship, while municipal and parliamentary nonors, which he has always declined. Nevertheless be has not abstained from participating in the political struggles of the country. A friend of liberty for his own people, he sympathized with the gallant band of patriots whose three mile limit, and no further details reblood shed on the field of battle in 1837 and

酷智智性 经再分类记入

June 5, 1889.

Annual Celebration of the Tem Meers Anniversary.

The Catholic Young Men's society held their annual celebration of the 110th anniversary of Ireland's national bard, Tom Moore, on Tues day evening, May 28th, in the Victoria Rifles' armory, which was completely crowded. Between the first and second parts of the evening's programme, the president of the society, Mr. J. P. Smith, introduced the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, who commenced his lecture on "Tom Moore" by congratulating the audience who, though not mentioned in the programme, played an important part in testifying by their played an important part in testifying by their presence the deep and practical interest which they had in the welfare of the young men of the society. There are persons, he said, who pose as the friends of temperance, morality, education, patriotism, religion. Doubtless they challenge your admiration. By patronizing the youth of this city you have enlisted in a cause embracing all these objects and reflecting the greatest credit upon yourselves. Our young men may justifiably nurse the most brilliant hopes and entertain the loftiest aspirations. Their mission in life is sublime and all inspiring. You are contributing in different ways to its fulfilmission in life is sublime and all-inspiring. You are contributing in different ways to its fulfilment. This day you would not allow to pass by unnoticed. You have deemed it a duty to celebrate it in a special manner, and for this purpose you have assembled in this hall. You have come to honor a name which is emblazoned on the pages of history, to raving a manner which the pages of history, to revive a memory which is embalmed in the affections of the whole Irish Celtic race, and to contemplate during a few momentation features of one whose pen has illustrated the noblest and holiest subjects, whose genius has considerably enhanced the glory of genus has considerably connected the giory of the Emeral Isle and promoted the interests of humanity, whose influence has been felt and acknowledg d by all that is morally great and intellectually cultured. Need I say whom I would be the moral of the control of mean? You have not misunderstood me; it

TOM MOORE.

Dublin was his birth place. He was born in the year 1779, and we are solemnizing the 110th anniversary of his birth. It is not surprising that a career of unusual brilliancy should await him. Did he not claim descent from Sarsfield, him. Did he not claim descent from Sarsfield, the personification of principle, honor, bravery and self devotion? Might he not pride in the noble, rich and generous blood which coursed through his veins! Was not this blood furnished by Kerry and Wexford—two counties largely represented in our population, and distinguished alike for the most unreserving fidelity to creed and country.

to creed and country.

His parents knew their duty and did not deviate from the line which it traced. They saw viate from the line which it traced. Iney awe in their son a child of extraordinary promise and hastened to place him beneath the most fa-orable influences. They began by sending him to a school where he could mix in due proportion the agreeable with the useful. This school was kept by a certain Malone, who, though possessed of many sterling qualities, was though possessed of many sterling qualities, was nevertheless a real oddity and a rare specimen. his chief resort was the tavern, where he spent the greatest part of the night quaffing intoxi-causs and discussing the the topics of the day. The pupils felt sure he was arriving when they caught a glimpse of the cocked hat he wore, and commenced snuddering from head to foot. Already they anticipated what he was in the habit of giving them. He stepped into their mides towards noon and generally opened the pro-ceedings by flogging them for disturbing his slumbers. Little Moore was an exception. He had won his good graces and escaped this illadvised and untimely correction. When he was old enough he was entrusted to Samuel Whyte, who superintended a very flourishing academy, and had been for thirty years enjoy-ing an almost unparelieled reputation for the ing an aimost unparented reputation for the skill he displayed in the magisterial art. This professor only trught him English and elecution. Donovan, who was deeply versed in the classics, instructed him in Latiu and Greek. He studied French under Lafosse and became acquainted with the Italian language, thanks to the lessons which he received from Father Ennis, a friar of Great Stephen street. Young Thomas did not fail to profit by his golden opportunities. He made rapid strides in learning, and held the of this kind; "he can't be less than eleven or twelve years of age." "Then, madam," said a twelve years of age." "Then, madam," said a gentleman who had been listening to the remark, if that's the case, he must have been four years

old before he was born."
Young Moore passed from Mr. Whyt's academy to Trinity College where he cultivated the friendship of Robert Emmet and excelled in academy to Trinity College where he cultivated the friendship of Robert Emmet and excelled in the friendship of Robert Emmet and excelled in all the mattern to which he applied himself.

This institution should reckon him among its principal glories, and yet it has persistently refused to pay him any homsga whatever. In its eyes he stood accused and convicted of a twofold is proved by his History of Ireland and by crime which consisted in clinging to his faith and to the land of his birth. Having been promoted Richard B. Steridan and Lord Edward Fitzgrafian and constitutions. He loves the sky and soil, its scenery, its mountains and longing, its fields walleys, iss rivers and longing, its fields and flowers, its braditions, its ill-fated and heroic people. His patriotism rests upon an abundance of the most satisfactory evidence its proved by his History of Ireland and by "Captain Rock." His lives of Lord Byron, Richard B. Steridan and Lord Edward Fitzgrafian and Lord to the land of his birth. Having been promoted to the baccalaurence he repaired to London and entered the Middle Temple. Before taking his departure for the British metropolis he was given a touching pledge of maternal tenderness and solicitude. In the waistband of his pantalone his mother had sewed a few guineas which she had saved and a scapular which she prized exceedingly. What an excellent mother ! She knew right well how corviceable he would find this little sum of money, and how greatly he would need the protection of heaven amid the dangers to which he would be exposed. He was unquestionably a worth you. Filial love grew with his years and manifested itself in a multiplicity of forms. He remembered his mother whether his pathway was smooth or rugged-whether the sky was bright or dark. In his forty-second year he wrote:

"This heart, my own dear mother, bends With love's true instinct back to thee,"

She was his confident. He entrusted her with She was his conduct. Le carried all his joys and all his fears and hopes—with all his joys and all his fears and hopes—with all his joys and all his joys all his joys and all his joys and all his joys all his joys and all his joys all sorrows. She was his guiding star. "Be assured" he writes, "that I will do nothing without the total concurrence of your feelings as well as of your judgment." She spared no pains in order to develop the seeds of religion which were deposited in his breast on the day he was baptized. Her success was not what might be legitimately expected. He must be held responsible for several things which as a Catholic she could have never counselled, tolerated or sanctioned. All that Moore has in verse, and all that he did, is not by any means edifying or commendable. However, he always admitted the claims of God upon man, and for no consideration whatever would be sympathize with anything that savored of infidelity. His "Sacred Songs" proclaim in tones of the most ravishing eloquence the praises of the Most High, whilst bearing testimony to the genuine-ness and intensity of the religious sentiments which pervaded his soul. Often did the spec-tacle of nature lead him to the throne of the Divine Majesty and prompt him to tender a tribute of mingled adoration, love and gratitude. He vehemently denounced all who deny the existence of God, and affirmed this dogma in lan-guage distated by conviction and vested with indisputable chame. He had just visited the Niagara Falls, and thus relates how he was influenced by what he saw: "I felt as if approaching the very residence of the Deity; the cears started into my eyes; and I remained for moments after we had lost sight of the scene, in that delicious absorption which pious enthusiasm can alone produce. My whole heart and soul as ended towards the Divinity in a swell of de-yout admiration which I never before experienced. Oh! bring the atheirs here, and he cannot return an atheist.

He firmly believed in God and in the Church which He established through His Incarnate Son. He was a Catholic and nothing else from the opening till the closing scene of his life. Never was he guilty of anything either in what he waste on which we have the water of which we want to water our water of water our water o he wrote or nitered which may be construed health are the doctors.

into the slightest sneer at the Catholic Churchat its ministers, dostrines or ceremonies. He loved his Church from his inmost heart, and nothing could induce him to belray it. Once he was urged to abandon the old faith and adopt the opinions of a modern sect. "I was," he said, "born and bred in the faith of my fathers, and in that faith I meend to die." He published in the Ediuburgh Review an article on the Chris-tian fathers which stamps him as a theologian of uncommon ability. In a book entitled "The Travels of an Irish Gentleman," etc., he shows Travels of an Irish Gentleman," etc., he shows himself a controversialist of superior type and a champion of Catholicity such as can be only seldom seen in the ranks of the laity. This book is replete with erudition, logic and humor. At its appearance it was welcomed on all sides. It was read by pricate from pulpits and alters. It won for its author a special sulogium from Bishop Doyle, who was the foremost prelate in the Irish hierarchy. It may be justly considered a public profession and a lasting memorial of his belief in Catholicism. He writes the following in his journal: "All that I have said, in that book, of the superiority of the Roman Catholic religion over the Protestant in point of antiquity, authority and consistency, I most firmly and conscientiously believe, being convinced that the latter faith is but a departure convinced that the latter faith is but a departure and schism, widening more and more every day, from the system of Christianity professed by

those who ought to know most about the matter, namely, the earliest Christians." Postry is the inheritance of the privileged Foury is the innertance of the privileged few. Its direct object is to communicate pleature, but this communication requires a combination of ingredients. It demands an exact appreciation of things, a keen susceptibility and a proper adaptation of style. Moore was a poet of whom any nation or century might be proud. You are familiar with the productions of this Mune and harves I pad not apperly them. of his Muse, and hence I need not specify them. They impress us with the idea that he was endowed with the richest and rarest gifts of mind and qualities of heart. They impose upon the literary world a debt which is will never liquidate and entitle him everlastingly to a niche of distinction in the Temple of Fams. He sucdeeded remarkably in all the kinds of poetry which engaged his attention. As a lyric he stands unsurpassed and in certain respects unequalled. His predilection was for the lyre, which he fingered with masterly skill, and from which, under his magic touch, sprang and flowed streams of the most delicious and enrapto mountaining into dust, he bounds from the goods he probably thinks they are indebted to bomb and moves amongst the living, if his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all those which he proceeds to take note to who reverence genius and acknowledge tran-scendent merit, the fundamental reason is that he has enriched all nations, and especially his own, with the Irish Melodies. They serve infinitely better than silver or gold, marble or bronze as a pedestal upon which his status should be reared for the admiring gaze of all succeeding generations. In modern times many have written songs. Of this number only two may be compared with our poet: Burne and Beranger—the former a Scotchman and the latter a native of France. You cannot tree of the Irish Melodies. The better you know them the better you relish them. They are like so many pearls in a casket, but pearls whose value you cannot exaggerate. What good have they not accomplished! What moments of unalloyed blus and ineffable delight have they not procured! What sublime thoughts, noble sentiments generous resolves and laudable actions have they not inspired! What blessing have they not diffused over the planet which we inhabit? These were best understood by the greatest Irishmen. Shell's orations were begammed with quotations which they supplied; O'Connell knew their effect and embellished his massive eloquence with the sentiments which they conveyed The last of these melodies—

"Dear Harp of my Country"—may be read with Sir Walter Scott's "Harp of the North. Farewell," concluding the "Lady of the Lake."

One of these melodies vividly recalls the emblem of Irlah music, while the other lets us hear the pibroch bresounding. The Irish melodies have heen translated into various European languages. For Archbishop MacHale was reserved the privilage of translating them into Irish, and in prefacing this translation he says: "The genius of Moore must ever command our admiration, its devotion to the windication of the ardent faith of Ireland and the character of its injured people must inspire over Irishmen with still more estimable feelings. Seated amidst the tuneful first place in his class. He always figured at the public exhibitions and contributed by his auccess to austain the character of his academy. On such occasions he exhibited a superiority of source of postural feeling he turns to the East on auch occasions he exhibited a superiority of source of postural feeling he turns to the East of the first posture of the firs followers of Apollo, he essayed the instrument talent which alicited general appliance and provoked no small jealousy on the part of some mammas. "Oh, he's an old little crab," exclaimed one of these Cornelias, on an occasion of this individual to the crab, and in the crab, and it is poetical to the crab, and it is subdued by the strain he lets fall the lyre seizer the harp of Siou and Erin, at once, the emblen of 'Piety and Patriotism, and gives its the crab, and it is a subdued by the strain he lets fall the lyre seizer the harp of Siou and Erin, at once, the emblen of 'Piety and Patriotism, and gives its emblen of Piety and Patriotism, and gives ite boldest and most solemn chords to boldest and most solemn chords to his own impassioned inspirations of country and of patrio ism." Besides being a post of the first magnitude, Moore was a patriot, and a more true hearted patriot never breathed. He of patrio ism." loved the dear old land with an intelligent. earnest, fervid and undying affection. He love:

gerald are equalty so many peremptory proofs. Did he not compose the Irish melodies and do they not ascert his love for sweet Innisfail moss unequivocally and unmietakably? In no manner whatever was he indifferent to his native land. He cherished its interest and availed himself of all the means at his disposal to promote it. He congratulated in due terms the Duke of Wellington upon the victory which he achieved on the field of Waterloo. He then reminded him delicately of his duty towards the land which gave him birth and entreated him to convergs towards its aggrandizment the dezzling prestige and marvelous ascendancy which he enjoyed.

"Yet still the last crown of thy toils is remaining,
The grandest, the purest, even thou hast yet known,
Thouga p oud was thy task, other nations unckalaing,
Far prouder to han the deep wounds of thy own.
At the foot of that throne for whose went thou hast
stood stood Go plead for the land that first cradled thy fame, And bright o'er the flood of her tears and her blood Let the rainbow of hope be her Wellin (ton's name."

Dear old Ireland was always fresh in the memory of Tom Moore. He longed for its legislative independence. He ardently wished to see it untrammeled in providing for its welfare and perfectly free to enact, promulgate and enforce its own laws. For his country's sake he did not bleed upon a battle field, debate in Parliament or hold forth on the huatings, linger in prison or die upon a scaffold. Nevertheles emphasized its rights in a singular manner and largely contributed to secure for the Irish people the sympathy of the world. His example is deserving of study and imitation. Already re-markable headway has been made towards the goal of ambition which all Ireland's sons and daughters should propose to themselves.

O Erin! Erin! Thy winter is past, And the lope that lived through it Has blossomed at last.

Do all that you can so that this blossom may soon ripen into perfect maturity and the fullest development. Love properly the land of your ancestors. Let this love be always founded upon faith, honor and conscience. Hasten, by all the means in your power, the noon-hour of the sun that is dawning upon the horizon. Continue the contract of the sun that is dawning upon the horizon. tribute by all your resources to usher in that day which our national poet frequently auticipated and ardently longed to prevail forever, when Ireland would be

"Great, glorious and free, First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea." Those who took part in the musical programme were Muses Theresa McKay, Agnes Matthews, Agnes Belisle, E. Royden, and Alice Perkins, Madame St Pierre and Messra H. C. St. Pierre. R. J. Rowell, T. J. Foy, W. Sullivan, E O'Shea, W. J. M. Sherry, J. D. Altimus, F. W. Holland, and J. Patterson, and the Messys O'Shea. Mr.St. Pierre was given a warm reception. Prof. A. P. McGuirk ably presided at the plane.

The only persons who really sojoy bad

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

As Discussed by our Contemporaries.

The Maytian Expedition.

We have no faith in the rumored expedition to Hayti. The surplus, large as it is, is not big enough to be squandered on such excursions for the profit and recreation of Presidential biographere and other pets of the personally conducted Administration.—N. Y. Sunday Democrat.

Its Real Motives,

The Mail is still wrestling strenuously and at great length with the constitutional question. It admits that its present agitation cannot succeed without a violation of our constitution, which it desires to see revolutionized, but ap parently does not consider the present moment propisious. Its object now is confessedly to educate the people into the adoption of its views as to the constitution of Canada. It is well that the result of the movement is so plainly stated, so that every Canadian may for himself count the cost.—Toronto Empire.

Satisfied with His Conduct.

Mr. Harrison says : "Thank God, I have satisfied myself. It is the only satisfaction that a man can be certain of." Mr. Harrison has done mare than satisfy himself. He has satisfied all his relatives.—Chicago Herald.

A Mauly Innovation.

The King of Siam recently made an alarming innovation upon the ancient customs of the country by issuing an edict for the abolition of crouching, crawling and prostration at his court. The courtiers were a good deal alarmed when they were told to get off the floor and brace up. But they were disgusted when they were for-bidden to allow their inferiors to crawl before them. This is quite natural. The man who likes to crawl likes to be crawled to. - Toronto

The Reigning Plutocrat.

Carnegie & Co., of Pittsburg, have notified their employes of a reduction of wages of 20 per cent. The head of this firm is the gentleman who took James G. Blaine through England on his coach and did so much for the cause of prosection and the election of Harrison. He was afraid that a reduction of the tariff would be flowed streams of the most delictions and current afraid that a reduction of the warm would be turing harmony. If our national hard wears upon his brow the wreath of immortality, if at both the poor workingman, and having done but for the poor workingman and having done but for the poor workingma

The Source of the Agitation.

The Protestant section of the Council of Public Instruction of Quebec have voted down a resolution refusing to accept their share of the sum voted for educational purposes in settlement of the Jesuits' estates question. In view of this, is it worth Ontario's while to get excited over the matter ?- London Advertiser.

Descriing Newfoundland.

Eleven thousand people have left Newfoundland during the past three years to seek homes in Canada or the United States. This is a serious loss to a colony of but two hundred thousand inhabitants. While the population has been falling off the dobt and the expenditure have, unfortunately, been increasing. The expenditure was \$1,376,185 in 1885 and \$1,830,-541 in 1888, while the debt, which stood at \$2,140,549 in the former year, is \$3,713,499 now. We in Canada deplore the condition of New-foundland. But is not our case somewhat similar !-Toronto Mail.

A " Diplomatic" Career.

The New York Nation is urging that the practice of removing diplomatic and consular officers with every change of Government should This question is not to be confused with that of the general abolition of the spoils system. The argument is that the diplomatic service is not in the same position as the ordinary civil service, but is rather skin to the naval and mili-tary service, and that the rule that an officer of the army or navy cannot be removed without cause should be applied to Ministers and Consuls. In this way there would be a diplomatic career as well as a naval and military career.— Toronto Globe.

LITERARY REVIEW.

phia. Pa) gives for the month of June a striker g frontispiece, from a photograph of Gagliardi's painting "The Heart of Jesus Pleading," in the Roman sauctuary of the league of the Sacred Heart. The illustrated article "A Highland of Faith has several engravings of pictur-German artists; some very noteworthy remarkare made on the influence of Corpus Christi and other exterior devotions to the ment among a secluded Catholic population. "Pilate Fresh from College"—one of Padre Coloma's fresheat stories—is begun, illustrated with realistic Spanish designs. Agnes Hampton contributes a southing Southern incident—
"Poor Little Dick;" and there is an interesting account of "The Legend of the Tree of the so popular in the Middle Ages. The biographical sketch, a specialty of the Messenger tells the life and story of "An American Pio-neer"—the Reverend Elisha J. Durbin, who was for sixty-five years a priest in Kentucky. A winning portrait, taken in his old age introduces the sketch.

The poetry of the number is "The Way of Interior Peace," by Eleanor U. Donnelly, and an illuminated description, touching in its simplicity, of "The School of Life" Among the usual religious articles, two are noteworthy:
"The Church and Her Seers," in which the Editor describes the use made by the Church of private revelations in her popular devotions; and "The Reader," in which is a veracious account—perhaps the first published in America—of circumstances of religious interest attending the tragic death of the Crown Prince of Austria. An explanation is also given of the movement for "The General Consecration of Families to the Sacred Heart," begun by the different Messengers as an offset to this year's elebration of the French Revolution.

The June Magazine of American History, wish which its twenty-first volume is completed, furnishes in its table of contents a vigorous illustration of its unmistakable wealth of resource, and its submittatable weath of resource, and its scope which is as broad as the country itself. The number opens with a charming sketch of "The Historic Capital of Iowa." now the seat of the State University, written by Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Iowa City and nothing more readable can be found in the manufacture of the month of the country of the cou gazine literature of the month. The second contribution is an exhaustive and intensely inberesting account of "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts," by C. E. S. Rasay, M. A., the remantic story beginning with the first settlers of New England, and closing with the recent interchange of ci vilities between the Aucient and Honorable London and American Artillery companies, the two oldest military organizations in the world. Following these delightful papers, Georgia divides the honors of the number with Iowa and Massachusetts in an able article by T. K. Oglesby, on "Georgia and the Constitution," which no intelligent reader can afford to miss "The no intelligent reader can afford to miss "The Last Twelve Days of Major John André," by Hon. J. O. Dykmau, unfolds a suggestive field of study, and is to be continued through two of study, and is to be continued through two future issues of the magazine. "A Boston Writing School before the Revolution," by William C. Bates, gives a picturesque picture of men and scenes in that early period. No feature of the June number however will be likely to attract more attention than the "Evolution of the Cartification." by he Constitution," by C. Oscar Beasley, which ontains a volume of information in its few brief pages. 'The Study of the Mental Life of Nations," by Franklin A. Beecher; a hymn, "The Washington Cantennial," by J. R. Barnes; "A Hundred Years to Come," by an unknown author; and three letters of Hon. Roger Griswold to his wife, contributed by Mrs. J. Osborne Moss, are among the choice bits of reading which make this newticular number a reading which make this particular number a

The June number of The North American

Review contains an interesting and varied table of contents. The opening article by Andrew Carnegie, on "Wealth," is sure to attract market attraction. Bur. Owneyie's gospel of wealth is that rich men should distribute their posses-siens during their life-time and thus make sure that their wishes will be carried into effect. Erastus Wiman discusses the Destiny of Erastus Wiman discusses the Destiny of Cadada, considering the reasons for and against annexation, and arguing in favor of commercial union between the United States and the greater half of the continent. Andrew Lang writes most entertainingly of "Unhappy marriages in Fiction." Congressman Nelson Dingley, of Maine, points out the remedy for the decline of American abinoing in the foreign trade. In American shipping in the foreign trade. In "The Inevitable Surrender of Orthrdoxy," the Rev. Minot J. Savage, of Boston, puts in a way the position of the liberal in religion. A particularly timely article is that by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. on "How a Census is Taken." The future of the steam-engine and of other forms of heat-sewing is exhaustively considered by of heat-engine is exhaustively considered by Prof. R. H. Thursion, Director of Sibley College, Cornell University, who concludes that the successor of the steam-engine has not yet been brought to light. Dr. William A. Hammond makes an earnest plea sgainst icewater drinking, contending that in some cases ice-water is as dangerous as pressic acid. Gen. william Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, writes of the "Religious Value of Eathusiaem," In "Sir Arthur Sullivan and Piracy," Alexauder P. Browne, Esq., tells of the arruggtes of the authors of "Finafore" and "The Mikado" to secure their rights in this country. The concluding article, signed only with initials, is a thoughtful setting forth of a Quaker's reasons for preferring the Quaker Faith. In the department of Notes and Comments there are a number of of Notes and Comments there are a number of interesting papers, including an incisive one on "Illustrious Seconds" by Gertrude F. Atherton and an argument in favor of Iconoclasm as a necessary factor in the world's progress.

Benziger Brothers, New York have published in neat pamphlet form "The will of God" translated from the French, to which is added a third revised edition of "Catholic Worship," or an easy method of attending Holy Mass with profit both of which are excellent publications. The price of the former is only 10 and 20 cents and of the latter 15 and 25 cents, according to

"How a schoolhaster became a catholic" by James P. Taylor, of Renfrew, Ont., is the stand. It has suffered little injury, save a title of a publication which commends itself to small hole in her gunwale and a lot of the the public generally. It is in the form of a wall knocked off, but none of the bodies of series of letters which first appeared in the two crew have been recovered. Captain Catholic Record and which have since been revised by the author. It is an interesting story of the causes and reasons which led Mr. Taylor to abjure Protestantism as well as an able treatise on Catholicity.

(Continued from first page)

THE TRUE JESUIT.

It is natural for every enemy of Christianity to hate the Jeanite, in fact every despot who wishes to onslave the Church always begins his work by attacking them. They are the most formidable antagonists of civil despotlet; the trained champions of orthodox fairh. Persecution, like lightning, strikes the most prominent object in the landscape. The infide or the despot knows that his plot will beat once detected by the Jusuit; that sophisms cannot mislead his bright intellect, his trained mind. He tries therefore to get rid of the Jesuit first that he may more easily enslave the rest of the Church afterwards. From the days of Choiseal to Blamarck this has been the programms of the exemies of the Church. But an American who lives in a free republic like this should love these men for the enemies they have made. Noarly lifty years before Massachusetts had enacted penal laws against thom, Jesuita had accompanied Lord Baldmore to Maryland and planted there the standard of religious freedom for the first time in our colonies. The overall the seas; their bones have bleached true American will not fall to contrast this under many a wave; they have fallen in New England Puritana, The first Archblehop of Baltimore, the patriotic John Carrol, was a member of the Society, and Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, was their pupil. Will millions has not perished. It courses rich any doubt their love of liberty and American | and red not to-day through the brains of Laderendence?

IT CAN BE EASILY PROVEN that there is no body of men in the land who more thoroughly realize the ideal American citizenship than the Jenuits. Take up their books of theology and you will find them always on the side of liberty. They defended the freedom of human will and the netural good man against Luther and Calvin and the school of "Total Dipravity." They defended the rights of nature and the rights of man against Janaoniete. The eyetems known in the logy as "Molinism," "Congruism," the logy as "Molinism," "Congruism," "Probabilism," with which the Jesuits have become to a great extent identified, are all on the side of human nature as against even the appearance of exaggerated supernaturalism, on the side of liberty against law. Wherever a Jesuit can strike a blow for poor buman nature he is ready to do it. In politica their writers are unanimously against the divine right of kings. Fourteen of their grantest theologians, chiefly Spaniards, are accused of defending the doctrine that it is justifiable in in certain cases to kili a tyrant. Among their great writers on law there is not one courtier, not one Gallican. The bittorest enemies of the Jesuits in the church have been the aulici writers who exaggerated the power of the king and permitted his interiorence in spirituals. If this wore the time or the place it could be proven that our own Declaration of Independence is indentical with the teachings of the Jesuit theologians. Its assertion of individual and natural rights in person and property as against the state or community; our constitutional system of checks and balances, which prevent the centralization of government-all this is in absolute agreement with the teaching of the Jesuit schools and theologiaus.

THE IDEAL AMERICAN CITIZEN

is he that is best educated, and most moral. The foes of our liberties are ignorance and irreligion. Now the Jesuits is a most enlight. ened scholar whose whole life is spent in trying to dispel ignorance. He is a Christian gentleman whose life is spent in doing good, in protecting the right of property and the purity of the family through the pulpit and the confessional. No man therefore is better fitted for the enjoyment of our libertles than he. The morals of bigotry may question his loyality and make balse charges, but he challenges the investigation of all fair minded man. The stale and stup d charge that the Jesuit has two doctrines, an eacteric and an exoteric one, is the invention of hate and calumny. There is only one word to characterize those prejudiced ation, who persists in attributing to the Society the dooring of that famous forger, the "Monita Secreta"; it is a strong word but it is criptual, "they are liars and the truth is not in them." True American citizenship is symbolized in the stars of our flag. They in-dicate light, liberty and truth. Who so well fitted to live under it, therefore, as those men whose lives are devoted to the spreading of knowledge, Christian liberty and the truths of the Gospel? The stripes on our flag are not for such as these, but for the foreign oppresewelcome visitor. It is strong and substantial or and the native bigot. The bird that sym.

light of solence—not the bat of ignorance and prejudice, allke hostile to the interest of our country and the Society of Jesus. The whole life of Father Thiry in this city for forty-one years is a sufficient appears to those calumnia-

THE WHOLE CREW LOST.

Friday's Storm in Ontario Resulted i Much Damage and Loss of Life,

KINGSTON, Ont., May 29.—From informa-tion received from different lake points, it is shown that the terrific storm of yesterday did vastdamage. The number of lives lost will not fall short of fifteen, and may reach twenty, while the destruction to shipping will reach an aggregate of over \$200,000. The first intimation of disaster came yesterday, when it was reported that three barges of the Calvin fleet had been wrecked off Long Point, thirty miles from here, and that all the crew or hoard had perished. The lost crew are: Berry, Alexander, King, Ellas, Bolleau, Arthur, Marshall, Captain, Campau, Felix, mate, Owene, Wm. Hartman, Bella, cook, Snell, John. It is almost certain that the crew of the Bavaria have been drowned. The tug Calvin, with the barges Valentia, Bavaris and Norway, left St. Ignace two weeks agn. Six o'clock yesterday morning, when the gale, the heaviest known for years, was in the height of its fury, the towline between the Valentia and Bayarla parted. The Valentla is waterlogged and lost one of her crew, The Norway was gutted. Two of her craw are lost. The Bavaria was found ashore on the north side of the Gallops. The lightnouse keeper at Point Peter re-

ports that he sighted three miles cut in the lake an overturned ship's boat, with four men clinging to the bottom of it. They drifted about for fully an hour, one after one dropping off, until there was only one left. Permission having been received from the

American Government the ateamer Armenta left this evening to rescue the schooner B. varis, ashors on Gallop Island in American waters.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 20.-Last evening the yawl boat of the unfortunate Bavaria drifted on to the southern side of Horse Shoe Island. It has auttered little injury, and a Marshall scems to have had a premonition of his fate, for in a recent letter he referred to the uncertainty of life and requested his wife and children to pray for his as fe arrival in Kingston. If the Bavaria is pulled off as easily as expected the Calvin company's loss will not exceed \$2,000. The promptness of the United States government in this connection in granting permission for a Canadian wrecker to work in American waters is highly commendable.

THE CELTIC RACE. imperishable and Immortal.

Says the Catholic Union and Times : Latest returns from the Irish Registrar General's office place the population at 4,777.545. In 1841 it was S,295,061. Well might John Mitchell exclaim, when with dying eyes he again beheld the land he so nassionately loved, "Where are the people? Whither are my people gone?"

And what has become of those four millions? Alus! it is a sad story. Robbed of their substance to satisfy landlord greed, they have withered into the ocilialess graves of famine; their Island home has been terror ized by the ruthless prisen and bayenst and builet of the alten foe that holds her in bondage; they have been transported to penal colonies in savage wilds for the offense of loving the land of their birth; in poverty and wretchedness, they have been driven in exile onuntless thousands in the plague-stricken fover ship, when in sight of new lands that

teemed with pleaty and welcome. But the blood of those scattered and fallen twenty millions of freemen. From the ashes of the familia graves there has risen strengthsustaining food for patriot thought and action. The memories of the fever ship have begotten burning thirst, not indeed for reverge, but to root out forever from the social and politiorl condition of Ireland the cursed cause of such misery. While the proscribed old faith, which has so glorified the safferings of the murdered and exiled children of Ireland, has been planted by their prayers and zeal in other lands, where its flowers to-day are as frash and sweet as when the blessed Patrick first preached it said the blooms of Tara,

sixteen hundred years ago.
In those dread day when the Irlah people were being thus exterminated amid the sympathy of the civilized world, it was left for that noble journal the London Times, to ex-claim with delight. "The Celts are gonegone with a vongeauce. God he praised, that the mills of the gods have been slowly grinding out retributive justice all these weary years. Duspite all the develor efforts of the Times and the power behind it to destroy the Celt from the very face of the earth, he still lives, more powerful, more passionate, more defiant than ever. He lives, too, to witness the almost complete conversion of England to the cause of justice to Ireland ; to behold the dawning of the day when the fast declining Tory foe shall be driven from the power he diagraces like the chaff before the wind of popular indignation; aye, to see that sume London Times, once the mightiest journal in the world, which made and unmade British ministers at will, full even as Bubylon fell, from the pinnacle of power and giory ; to be spit upon and scorned as a flar, a slanderer, a forger, an assassin. left alone in the askes of its humilation, and none so poor as to do it reverence

Verily, there is still a God in Israel, who with the might of His arm, can exalt the humble and scatter the proud in the concelt of their heart.

To Subscribers.

We have mailed to all those who are in streams for subscription to THE TRUE WIT-NESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. We need scarcely state that the subscription rates to THE TRUE WITNESS are lower than those of any paper of a like nature on this continent, and the profits derived by | do that." the proprietors on them are very small indeed. We therefore urge our friends, agents and subscribers, to further activity in the good cause of Faith, as well as helping us on our journey onward, so that we may be mere useful in our mission; and we especial hose our recalcifrant subscrib . Till take this blat to pay up.

HOLY MARRIAGE.

The holy Secrament of Matrimony is closely insertwined with the interest of society. When loose notions are entertained by a people in regard to the sanctity of the marriage tie critical control of the marriage tie critical control of the marriage tie critical control of the control of the

gard to the sanctity of the marriaga tie, crity souversive of order, discipline, and good government invariably follow.

Our Blessed Lord, according to St. Oyni, was present in Cana of Galice, in order to sauctify the principle of man's generation, "so drive away the old sadness of child-braring."

Ohrist, all wise, knew the influence exercised by this sacred bond upon society. He surrounded it with such safeguards as no man can despise without peril to his eternal salvation. Our Saviour elevated the natural contract of Manimoney to the dignity of a Sacrament. God instituted the natural contract; Jesus Christianstituted the Sacrament. tuted the Sacrament.
Were the Church's position in regard to this

Were the Church's position in regard to this holy Sacrament only appreciated and followed by the world, what a change in the affairs of men would be seen! The Scriptural proof, taken from St Paul's epistle to the Ephesians, which is generally cited to sustain the Church's doctrine on the Sacrament of Matrimony, contains much food for thought. Were these inspired world only studied aright, diverge and above much food for thought. Were these inspired words only studied aright, divorce, and other crimes against this holy union of man and woman, would be unheard of. How grand the sentiment here conveyed! "Let women be subject to their husbands as to the Lord; for the hisband is the head of the wife, as Obrist is the head of the Church. Therefore as the Church is subject to Chirat so let wives be to their husbands in all things. Husbands love your wives as Christ also loved the Church and delivered Himself up for it, that He might sanctily it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life; that He might present is to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or such thing, but that it should be holy and wishout blemish. So also ought men to love their wives as they love their own hodies. He that loveth his wife loveth himself. For no mare ever hated his own flesh, but nourishe's it, as also Christ deth the Church.—For we are members of His body.—For this cause we are members of His body.—For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall adhere to his wife and they shall be two in one fish. This is a great Sacrament, but I speak in Christ and in the Church."

The marriage of Christians, then, is hely, is a great Sacrament, and as the Church is empowered to judge whether those who approach powered to proge whether those who approach other Sacraments, be duly disposed, so the same right must extend to the Sacrament of Matrimony. Hence the words of Leo XIII, are self-explanatory. "It is impossible for the Church explanatory. "It is impossible for the Church to sanction any withdrawal of the management and direction of Sacramental marriage from her ecclesiastical jurisdiction, since Christ has placed Secrements under her exclusive care and direction.

Were the proper deference, therefore, paid to the Church's rights in this matter, there would be no clashing between civil and ecclesiastical

The Church guards well all the enactments The Unurch guards well all the spactmenss delivered to her by her Divine Founder, and she well remembers that His inspired word declares, "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder" Hence, with stentorian voice, she has taught and still teaches, the unity and indissolubility of the holy bond of marri-

Many things pertaining to this most importand subject occur to our minds just now, but it is impossible to treat all of them in a short article like this. Nevertheless, if all but hear the Church, their actions shall conform in every particular with the holy will of God, who has commanded us to hear His Spouse.

Whilst this is evidently true, we wish to em-

phasize one point in an especial manner. This is the conjugat love that should burn in the breasts of inchand and wife. When this love exists strongly and purely, there is little danger of oad results following the footsteps of the

"With three things," says Ecclesiasticus, my spirit is pleased, which are approved before God and men-the concord of brethren, the love of neighbors, and man and wife that stree well together." And St. Paul, already quoted, declares that "He that leveth his wife leveth himself," and the same Saint says, "Husbands, love your wives as Christ also leved the Caurch, and delivered Himself up for it."

Hence, as mar lage represents the union and the love of Jesus Christ and the Church, there should be a union of hearts expressed by actabetween husband and wife. The husband should love his wif. with a love that is pure and perfect, as Christ loves the Church, and the wite should love her husband as the Church loves Christ.

The following paragraph, taken from Rev. Father Denohor's little work lately issued, which treats this and other subjects most learnedly, and to which we are in other parts of this article indebted, will appear most appro prints and interesting. He says :- "Man and woman, being one flesh, in a certain sense, one woman, celling one near, in a certain sense, one moral person, as the husband loves himself and seeks his own happiness, so should be love his wife and reck her happiness; and the wife should act similary towards her husband. The l'athers say that this love was indicated by God the Creator, in formi g woman from a rib taken from Adam's side, in close proximity to the heart. The Fathers also observe that woman was not used from the feet, lest her interiority might seem to be denoted; nor from the head, lest it might be an occasion of pride to her; nor trom the loins, lest conjugal love might be too carnal; nor from the eyes, lest it might depend on beauty; but from the rib beneath man's arm, to show that the wife should love her husband, and that the husband should love and protect

Yes, truly were this love a living, glowing factor in every Christian home, quarrells would be unknown, estrangements unseen, and di-vorces, which bring in their train so many evils, would never blight the beauty and barmony of

Let those therefore, destined for the married life, weigh well the important step which they are about to take. With pure hearts and right intentions, let them ask God's boly grace, and the blessing of parents, and their union will certainly be a happy one.—Pittsbury Catholic.

Idleness.

Many young people think that an idle life must be a pleasant one; but there are none who enjoy so little, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short periods of rest and recreation so much they are apt to think if their whole lives were spent in rest and recreation, it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake, as they would soon find out if they made a trial of the life they think so agreeable. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest; for it implies a relief from precious labor; and if our whole time were spent in amusing ourselves, we should find it more wear isome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle can no nothing of h. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment; but they generally find that they are not nearly so happy as they were before, and they are often glad to return to their old occupation to escape the miseries of in-

"What a wonderful painter Rubens was "remarked Merritt at the art gallery. "Yes." assented Cors. "It is said of him he could change a laughing face into a sad one by a single atroke." "Why," spoke up little Johnnie in disgust, "My school teacher can

Dr. HARVEY'S RED PINE For Coughe and Colde is the most reliable

The state of the s

~ . 3 + HE W. 1. 1 E

On the application of the Times, the Parnell libel smit has been postponed.

The London Jockey club has warned Lord James Douglas off the Newmarket course for defaulting in bets.

In the election on Thursday last for members of the Dutch provincial assembly, the Liberals loss sixteen seats.

Perrin, who fired a blank cartridge at Presi dent Carnot on the eve of the opening of the exhibition, has been sentenced to four months

The betrothal of Princes Miletzes, second daughter of the Prince of Mostenegro, to the Grand Duke Peter of Russis, son of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and cousin of the Czar, is an-LONDON, May 28 -Reports from the Congo

state say that the local tribal wars are ceasing. The service of the viver atcamers has been greatly developed and the Aruwhimi district is now under the direct influence of the Congo state government. The camp on the Aruwhimi has en completed.

VIENNA, May 28.—A conflagration in the town of Podesjce, Galicia, has destroyed 600 houses, a church and a synagogue, and caused the loss of meny lives. Twelve corpses have been extricated from the ruins.

BEIGEADE, May 28.—During the rioting at Belgra-Ie yesterday a portion of the mob made a search for hidden Progressists. Five men were dragged from their hiding places and horribly beaten with sticks. Two of them are not expected to live. The house of M. Garashanine would have been sacked but for the opportune would have been sacked but for the opportune arrival of troops. In the struggle three soldiers were wounded. Another outbreak occurred and a desperate fight took place. Three soldiers have been killed and a large number are severely wounded. A priest was brutally assaulted by the mob, his hair and beard being torn out by the roots. The Progressist deputies are flying to the country. The ricters are using dynamite to demolish the houses of obnoxious de-

LONDON, May 28.—The Standard's Berlin despatch says it has been decided that it would be superfluous to renew the treaties between Italy, Austria and Germany.

Berlin, May 28.—Referring to the indignation caused in France by the announcement that King Humbert would visit Strasburg in company with the Emperor William, the Kreuz Zeitung warns the French to mind their own business. nor dare to interfere with Germany's being to give those who find it difficult to purbasiness.

gave a banquet to night to Sir Richard Webster and presented to the Attorney General a complimentary address, signed by 3,800 members of the Bar. In returning thanks the Attorney-General said he welcomed aspersions that procured him such honor.

LONDON, May 30, Mr. Gladstone will return from his yachting tour on the 15th of June, and will dine with Mr. Carnegie on the 18th. Extensive preparations are in progress at Ha-warden for the celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone's golden wedding on July 5th. This will undoubtedly be one of the most brilliant social events of the season. Mr. Gladstone will not resume his place in Parliament at all this ssion, unless events not foreseen now, demand his presence.

VIENNA, May 30.-The little town of Rudelstact, on the river Saale in Germany, was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday by Vatican and those on fur'o the discovery of the bodies of two beautiful girls ordered to return immediately. who had drowned themselves in the river just below. They both belong to prominent families | hood in Rome. in the place. One, Ida Brand, 18 years of age, being the daughter of the Burgomaster. The other, Miss Remschitz, aged 25, a student at the Wehelich seminary. The two young ladies were intimate friends, and both having recently been disappointed in love determined to die to-

BRIGRADE, May 30.-A hundred arrests have been made in connection with the riot here on Monday. Among those arrested is ex-Premier Garashanine. He is also accused of having incited the Progressists to attack the opposing

Behring sea seemed to create a little sensation. No leading paper comments upon it. However, questions were asked in the House of Common o-night. Sir George Baden-Powell urged the Government to propose some modus vivendi whereby, without prejudice to the claims of the the various parties sealing may be fairly con-ducted this season and steps be immediately taken to arrange a lasting settlement. Sir James
Fergusson replied that the Government was
awaiting despatches from the British minister
at Washington who was fully conversant with to Behring sea to protect British sealers from capture by United States cruisers. Sir James

While in a state of second to Behring sea to protect British sealers from kicked him on the high road.

While in a state of second to be proceed by United States cruisers.

CATHOLIC.

Bishop McQuaid has gone to Switzerland. He will remain there several weeks.

In the Holy Cross Church, Kans., sixty Indians received Holy Communion on Easter Sunday.

The Archbishop of Malines has been notified by the Vatican that he is to be raised to the Cardinalate. Plans for a new \$5,000 Catholic church to be

erected at Shawano, Wis., diocese of Green Bay, are being prepared.

Father Hogan, who recently arrived in Kansas City, Mo., from Ireland, has been appointed assistant rector in the Sacred Heart parish

King Matasfa, the ruler by right of Samoa, who nobly with his people, helped to save the Germans who had been slaughtering his race, is a devout Catholic.

Very Rev. Father Dinahan, O. P., late Prior of the Church of the Holy Rosary, Minneapolis, has been chosen Prior of the convent of St. Dominic, Washington, D.C.

The Catholics of Washington gave a great public reception in honor of Bishop Keane on the return of the rector of the American Catholie University last week.

The Right Rev. Bishop Katzer, of Green Bay, was the first in America, cleric or lay, to suggest the celebration of the centennial of the inauguration of Washington,

Three hundred Indian families in Pottawot tomic County, Kau., have petitioned the Right Rev. Bishop Fiske for leave to erect a church and for a Priest of their own charge.

A Bishop is to be appointed for St. Louis, Mo. The episcopate has hemstofore been under the charge of Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, who has found his cares too manifold.

Bishop Wigger, who was seriously ill in Rome, is getting better and will after a short stay in Southern France, return home next June. He could not go to Palestine as he intended.

Bishop Dowling made his first Episcopal visit to the Church of St. Patrick Hamilton, Sunday and was presented with a beautifully engrossed address, in album form, by the congregation.

Uniform on Friday until June 18. The imprisoned members of Parliament, Condon and ed by a special decree the brochure "Rome o John O'Connor, will come to London to testify.

l'Italia e la realta della cose." This is the pamphlet which was signed "Prelate," and which advised the Pope to accept the Italian surpation as an accomplished fact.

It is the intention of Bishop Dowling to create a new parish in the southwestern part of Hamilton, applying the funds that had accumul ated during the interregnum towards the building fund of the new church. The site or limits have not yet been decided upon.

On Maunday Thursday King Leopold of Bavaria washed the feet of twelve of the oldest men of the kingdom, in commemoration of the washing of the feet of the twelve Apostles by Ohrist. This is the first time that this has been performed aince Kirig Max Louis refused to perform a similar occamon. perform a similar ceremony.

The Little Sisters of the Poor, on Springfield avenue, Kansas City, Mo., are preparing to build a new chapel, which will cost six or seven thousand dollars. The present one in the main building is entirely too small to accommodate the large number of old folks, inmates of the institution, who daily assist at Mass.

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

Among the secular priests of Tennessee, but three were born in Ireland; Very Rev. Father Gleeson, V.G., of Nashville; Rev. John Veale, of St. Patrick's, Memphia, and Rev. William Walsh, rector of SS. Peter and Paul Church, Chattanooga. The number of priests there of Irish parents, however, is very large. The Mace and the Oh's flourish still away down in old Tennessee. old Tennesse

St. Vincent's Catholic orphanage, Vincennes, Ind., under charge of the Sisters of Providence, Sister M. Theodore, superioress, was burned down on the 6th. Sister Bridget was severely burned in discharge of her duty to save life and property, but will recover. There were 150 orphans under her charge—they all escaped uninjured. I.oss \$50,000. The orphanage will be rebuilt without delay.

All the Catholic Congresses which assembled in various parts of Europe within the last fort-night have passed strong resolutions asserting the necessity of the perfect freedom and inde-pendence of the Holy Sec. On this point priests and laymen, prelates and politicians speak the same language, and almost indentical resolutions wers forwarded to the Vatican from Vienna,

LONDON, May 29.—Four hundred solicitors ty to follow a course of reading which combines save a banquet to night to Sir Richard Webster secular and religious literature, and, in general, to encourage individual study in improved and systematic course It is proposed to establish local branches in every city and town. An effort will be made to obtain the co-operation and aid of leading Catholics in the country.

ROME, May 29.—The public was startled to-day by a report of the death of the Pope. The rumor reached the houses of Parliament and caused much excitement among the Senstors and Deputies. On enquiry it was learned that there was no foundation for the rumor. His Holiness is anjoying good health and attends daily to his

ROME, May 29.-The Pope has ordered that on the day of the unveiling of the monument to Giordani Bruno, who was put to death as a heretic in 1600, all the papal guards and gen d'armes shall keep within the grounds of the Vatican and those on furlough have been ordered to return immediately.

Fifty colored men are studying for the Priest

QUEBRO, May 29.—Mathilde Fournier, a nun of the Jesus Marie convent, Levis, died sudden-

ly while at her prayers yesterday.

Cardinal Tarchereau has intimated his desire that the custom of lining the roads with young trees and erecting triumphal arches of the same during his pastoral visitations shall be discon-tinued, as it is destructive of large quantitles of young timber, and as it is exceedingly difficult child, a band expensive to procure such decorations in the older parishes. He also prohibits fireworks, can. nonades and fusilades in his honor as another cause of useless expense, declaring the best mark LONDON, May 30.—The news in to day's pa-ers of the despatch of a British war ship to casions is their diligent attendance at the offices of the church.

Mr. George Bower, of Ballinaslos, solicitor, a prominent Nationalist, died recently of syn-

Dr. Robert McDonnell, one of the most eminent surgeons in Ireland, died suddenly on the 6th May at his residence, Merrion Square, Dublin.

A damask weaver, named Mackenzie, has died at Lurgan from the injuries inflicted by

Davidson, Rademon House, near Crossgan, County Down, fell out of his bed-room, a distance of 25 feet, and died shortly afterwards.

Fifty lorries passed in a string through Belfast streets one day recently from the stores of Dunville to Donegal quay, with casks containing 30,000 gallons of whiskey, the largest shipment that ever left the capital of Ulster. The drink

was going to Lancashire. Judge Bloomfield Gough died lately at Rathronan Manor, Clonmel, aged 88 years. He had been many years in the Bengal Civil Service, was father of Major General Sir Hugh and Sir Charles Gough, brother of General Sir John

Gough, and nephew of Lord Gough of Sutlej

fame. Mr. Dixon Hartland, the English Tory M. P. has offered an apology to the Rev. Father Coveney, C.C., Dunmanway, for the atrocious calumny he repeated of him, in attributing language to the Rev. gentleman approving of the killing of District Inspector Martin. His plea is that he was misled by the English papers, and he gives the names of nine London jour-nals in which the calumny was printed. Of course Father Coveny is not satisfied with such flimsy explanation, and will give Mr. Dixon Hartland an opportunity of justifying in the witness-box language uttered upon an English Unionist platform, for the purpose of damaging and discreeiting the Irish cause.

At the last Youghal Petty Sessions, General At the last roughal resty ressions, General Dillon, J. P., being the only presiding magistrate, four persons named Daniel Ring, John Connors, Edward O'Brien, and N. Coakley, were summoned by the police for lighting tar barrels in the public streets on the previous Saturday night. On that night a rumor got affoat in the town that Mr. William O'Brieng M. P. had been unconditionally released afloat in the town that Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., had been unconditionally released that day from Galway Jail, and the townspeople conceived that they were perfectly within their rights in celebrating the event. The clock tower was beautifully illuminated, tar barrels blazed in the public streets, and the bands paraded through the town. The police summoned the four parties above named, the two last named being children under 13 years of are, and the presiding magistrate sentenced each of the defendants to seven days imprisonment in default of the payment of the fines which he imfault of the payment of the fines which he im-

The Pope has suggested that members of the Noble Guard should serve forty years instead of thirty, as at present, before being entitled to a pension.

Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar-General, of 28 years' service in Hamilton, Sunday morning delivered his farewell address at St. Mary's Cathedral, previous to undertaking his new duties at Dundas.

An international anti-slavery congress will be held in Lucerne next July. The Papal delegate will preside, Dr. Windthorst and Count De Munn, the well-known German and French Catholics, will attend.

The Congregation of the Index here instead of the Cork Police Office, Jack Hickey, a well-known Dublin puglists, was charged with causing the death of a jarvey named Justin Mahony, on the 7th. It was given in evidence that Mahony, having provoked the prisoner and advanced towards him in a threatening manner, Hickey struck him with his left hand. Mahoney, who had taken drink, fell, and thereby suffered laceration of the frontal lobes of the brain, which resulted in his death. The prisoner as aid he had nothing to say except that he acted in self-defence, and meant to do no harm. He was returnedfor trial ball being accepted in present yellow.

London, May 28.—The Parnell commission of the Cork Police Office, Jack Hickey, a well-known Dublin puglist, was charged with causing the death of a jarvey named Justin Mahony, on the 7th. It was given in evidence that Mahony, having provoked the prisoner and advanced towards him in a threatening manner, Hickey struck him with his left hand. It was given in evidence that Mahony, the wa

Mr. Reid, counsel for Mr. Parnell, produced before the commission to-day the league books DOBLIN, May 28,-The Irish Times (Conser

vasive) says a Government commission of ex-perts, which will have no connection with poli-tics, will be appointed to enquire into the existing system of local and Imperial government with a view to drafting an Irish local government bill.

Sir Charles Russell gave a dinner on the 28th

tilt, to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Among the guests were Mr. Parnell, Lofd Handelph Churchill, the Earl of Aberdeen, Frederick Harrison, Burne Jones and a number of prominent Gladstonians.

The Marquis of Londonderry will retire from the Viceovahip on August 5.
Eight tenants on the Luggacurran estate were evicted on the 28th ult. Many English and American visitors witnessed the eviction.

LONDON, May 29.-The Earl of Zetland has accepted the vicercyahip of Ireland. The deputation appointed by the meeting of Unionist members of the House of Lords and House of Commons held recently at the residence of the Marquie of Waterford, called on Lord Salisbury to-day and presented the petition adopted by the meeting asking for the abolition of the vice-royalty of Ireland and the transfer of its func-tions to the Secretary of State. Lord Salisbury promised to give the matter his earliest con aideration.

LONDON, May 30.—Wm. O'Brien refuses to testify before the Committee on Prison Rules because it fails to deal with the question of treatment of political prisoners.

LONDON, May 30.—Council for the Times in the Parcell libel suits to-day made application to the court for the postponement of proceed-ings in the case until after the decision of the Parcell Commission has been made public. They profess to believe that an attempt is being made to forestall the report of the commission, and that the proceedings before the court are being conducted with that object in view.

AMERICAN.

A big flow of natural gas has been struck 12 miles from Milwaukee.

Hovman Walfh, the millionaire president of the First National Bank of New Haven, Conn., is dead.

The President has appointed John B. Cotton of Lewiston, Maine, as assistant Attorney

Gen. John Hammond, of Crown Point, N.Y. formerly a member of Congress, died Thursday afternoon.

The United States steamship Thetis has sailed from Tacoma, W.T., for Sitka, Alaska. Ad miral Kimberly has reported to the Navy de-partment under date of Auckland, May 27. Samoan natives disbanding. Peace prevaile

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Interstate Commerce commission to day resumed the hearing in the case of the Board of Trade against the Western railroad. J. C. Heightly, a packer, created a sensation by admitting that there was an agreement between the packers which provided that a portion of the the packing houses should re-main closed and should receive a certain amount from those which were working during the time they remained closed.

Beingeror, Conn., May 28.—Two freights collided near Bull station on the Housatonic railroad this morning. Both trains are a wreck., Engineer Wm. B. Look, of Great Barrington, was crushed to death. Chas. Olds, a brakeman on the same train, was terribly crushed and died

in a few minutes. WABHINGTON, May 29 .- Nobody to-day at the State and Navy department expressed alarm at the news that the British North Pacific squadron bad been ordered to Behring sea Commo dore Walker said none of our own war vessels bad been ordered to Alaska, except the Thetis, which has been patrolling the Alaskan coast for several summers. He did not think Great Britain and the United States would war about the seal fisheries.

BRENHAM, Tex, May 29.-Mrs. Randolph Brandt became suddenly insane yesterday and serzing a pistol killed two of her children, aged four and six years. She then took the youngest child, a baby, escaped from the house and is still

EMPORIA, Kan., May 29 .- A cyclone passed over Clements, 32 miles west, yesterday. Capt. Brown and daughter were killed, and his wife and son scriously injured. It is reported that six or seven other persons were killed.
At Wichita, Kas., on Tuesday night, while taking the third degree in the Masonic lodge, Dr. James B. Lawrence dropped dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The Pacific mail SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The Pacific mail steamers arrived yesterday with Chinese and Japanese news. Great fires occurred in Japan on May 3rd. At Yokolus a thousand houses were destroyed. The fire originated in the residence quarter, about 10 o'clock at night and burned for sixteen hours. Manyloves were lost. The Emperor subscribed over 1,000 pounds out of his own purses for the relief of the arrival.

of his own purse for the relief of the sufferers. Ten thousand people were rendered homeless.
...O Osbini Island an eruption took place on
April 15, and destroyed more than half the houses on the island.....A peculiar disease has broken out in Nikadaguor, the vistims dving five hours after being attacked....A series of earth quakes was followed by the opening of

the ground a thousand feet long by three wide. WASHINGTON, May 30 .- The revenue cutter Rush, with one or more Gatling guns, leaves San Francisco to day for Behring sea, in anticipation of trouble with the illicit sealers. It was deemed advisable to increase her armament as

much as possible. Thenton, N. J., May 30.-It is now understood that all liquor licenses in New Jersey were made void by the Wertz liquor law of 1889, and that from May 20 every dealer whose license is dated before that time has been doing an illegal

CHICAGO, May 30 —The monument erected in honor of the policemen killed by an anarchist bomb in the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886, was unveiled here to-day.

New York, May 30.—Capt. C. H. Witthans to-day committed suicide at his house here by shooting. The captain was very wealthy, and 35 years of age.
Decoration day was generally and appro-priately observed throughout the United

States. Despatches from Oklahoma report the finding of rich iron mines near Guthrie. A shaft will be sunk at once.

New Oblians, La., May 30.—Settlers for miles around Norden, Keyapah county, are driving into that town for protection on account of a great Indian scare. The place is not on any railroad or telegraph line and reliable information is difficult to secure.

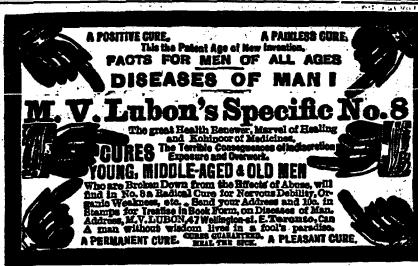
MARTINSBURG, W. Va., May 80.—A cyclon swept through a portion of this valley to day. At Falling Waters, John W. Criswell's barn was blown down, killing J. E. Powell and in juring John Vogle. Vogle died. Wheat was beaten to the ground, trees uprooted, and much fencing destroyed.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30.—Heavy storms of rain and hail at Huejutha have caused the river to inundate that town, drowning many person and cattle, and washing away many houses and destroying crops.

DANVILLE, Va., May 30.-J. G. Penn's 200 feet six storey tobacco factory was blown down this afternoon. Robert Pruitt, Wm. Yonng, G. B. Jones, Buck Hooper and D. N. Collie were killed. Henry Oakes will die, and six others were badly injured.

others were badly injured.

New York, May 30.—The World has a cablegram from Berlin giving the substance of the treaty agreed upon yesterday on the Samoan conference. Malietos is to be reinstated as king and the status que ante restored. Germany accepts a nominal indemnity. The government of the islands is to be purely by natives, with an advisory council composed of one representative of Germany and one of the



第二十八日,便久明明 "你要我们没有病。一个一个一个人

partments of the Government, and a tariff schedule is included in the treaty. Each of the three powers is allosted the use of a coaling station with all the privileges therein except

GALVESTON, Tex., May 30.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here yesterday by the arrest of Judge Henry Weyer, justice of the peace of Galveston county, and W. T. Allen and Charles Janeman, well known citizens. They are charged with the murder of Richard Whitehin in thus county in August 1884. The Fleischig in this county in August, 1884. The indictment also included Fred Kochler, lately a constable, now absent from the city, and Cliff constable, now absent from the city, and Cliff Porter, who left the city suddenly after the lynching. Porter, who is the owner of the Oreole stables, was arrested at Covington, Ky, yesterday. Weyer, Allen and Kochler are all prominent members of the Galveston County Farmers' Alliance. Flaighfur was a worre Farmers' Alliance. Fleischig was a young German. He was lynched for assaulting Jameman's wife.

A Kansas farmer is now visiting south-wes-tern Manitoba to secure farms for hity or sixty

of his neighbors. A detachment of mounted police will be stationed this summer at Grand Rapids to prevent the taking of whiskey into Kewatin.

rison.

ity, An Order-in-Council has been passed reducing ans clearance fees charged on American vessels at Canadian ports on the great lakes to 50 cents

A new regulation has been put in force providing that vessels not holding a coasting license must pay fifty cents when entering or clearing at any port above Montreal, in the inland waters of Canada.

A Customs order has been issued providing that summer when imported for tanning and dying purposes in a state not further manufac-tured than grushed or ground, shall be admitted free of duty.

Lightening struck a barn on the farm of Geo. Scott, Egermont road, Plympton, Ont., a few days ago, and did considerable damage, including the killing of a cow. Mr. Scott was in the barn at the time, and had a very narrow escape.

vivendi this spring amounted to over \$6,000, which is double the amount received during the whole of last year. All the employees of the Government print ing bureau at Ottawa have received a circular letter informing them that their present engage.

Mr. S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, who has been for some days in Ottawa on departmental business, says that the Interstate Commerce commission will likely hold a sitting in Montreal and afterwards make a trip through On-

The Quebec City council held an important The Quebec City council held an important meeting Wednesday night, only adjourning at two the following morning. A proposed new by-law to change the system of taxation was under consideration. Henceforth the annual value of city property will be capetalized at 5 per cent., and an assessment of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of 1 per cent. will be levied upon such real value. The new ten will be \$25\$ instead of about \$214.50.

A suburban cottage is about to be engaged for a member of the Vanderbilt family who expresses his intention of summering in Halifax. QUEBEC, May 30.-Captain Trudel, chief of the water police, has received notice that by order-in-council he is dismissed as shipping master and chief of the river police. He is to master and chief of the first points. He is a be pensioned at \$330 per annum after 1st July next, when J. U. Gregory, agent of marine and fisheries, will assume command in addition to

that the Government give back \$2,200 which is a moiety of the high license revenue for the past year in that muncipality. Only Brock-ville and Peterboro have adopted high license, other municipalities standing aloof where the Government claims half of the license revenue. The claim is that Peterboro should not give \$2,200 over its proper taxation for the general good of the province; the ratepayers are kick-

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The officers of the Irish National League are using their endeavors to induce Mr. Parnell to attend the Philadelphia Convention. In accordance with the general desire of all Irish-Americans, President Fitzgerald has

LINCOLN, NEB., May 2, 1889. Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq., House of Commons, London, Eng.

communication regarding the Convention to be held in Philadelphia next July, but I feel satisfied your time is so much absorbed by the Commission and other circumstances of your position that you have not had opportunity to give the

that you have not had opportunity to give the matter due consideration.

The holding of a Convention is an absolute necessity, from the fact that it is a universal sentiment among our people in America, that it should take place. Popular opinion in America is very imperious and it would be useless to run counter to it besides. These conventions keep alive the our american friends with the fact that press our American friends with the fact that the Irish question is a burning question and one that effects a very large and powerful element of our population, to a degree that makes it worthy the close attention of the ablest American statesmen, who are naturally anxious that no cause outside of direct American interests should influence the relations of the United

ment. The absolute autonomy of Samoa is the two great powers speaking a common languaranteed with native predominance in all de-

colleagues would have an immensity benedativesult, and in all earnestness of purpose I beg of you to give the invitation of your American friends and kindred your most favorable consideration. Here is the greater Ireland, and your coming from the old land would bridge the seas and make the separated Gael a united that with one object and one sentiment, not of race, with one object and one sentiment, not o race, with one object and one sentiment, not of seeking vengasnes for past wrongs but for securing to the people of Ireland that measure of liberty which their kindred enjoy in America, and under the protection of which they have grown rich and powerful. Irish Americans are a busy people; they live not in the past, but in the present and only seek a just and practical solution of the Irish question. I cannot overestimate the advantages to be derived from a visit from yourself in particular, and from some of your colleagues. It is a general sentiment that you ought to come, and as a further indithat you ought to come, and as a further indi-cation of that feeling I encice you a copy of the letter of Vice-President Hugh McCaffrey to the National Secretary, in which he urges it very strongly. An early reply is solicited so that we may make America ring with the news of your coming.

Notice of Removal.

The Edwin Alden Co., Advertising Agents have moved their Cincinnati Office to 248 Race St., and added to their already great facilities in conducting the advertising business, a Photo-Engraving department, where in a brief period of time and at a small cost, advertisers may receive illustrations for insertion in the newspapers. The Edwin Alden Co., are prompt, energetic and have introduced to the Press of the United States some of the largest and best advertisers.

A Hundred Lives Lost.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., 29 .- A harricane extending over an extensive range of the coast has prevailed for four days. The rain fall has never been equalled. Railway traffic has been suspended. Many landslides have occurred, and a hundred lives have been

PRINT AND PROSPER.

Leave your orders for Printing at THE TRUE WITNESS Office. The Job department has been recently equipped with all the latest styles in new Type, and we are now prepared to execute every description of fine Printing, such as Bill, Letter and Note Headings, Bank Notes, Drafts, Cheques and Receipts, Business, Invitation, Wedding and Show Cards, Catalogues | neapolis & Manitoba Railway. and Circulars, Law Blanks, Programmes and tario, Manitoba, taking evidence at various and Circulars, Law Blanks, Programm points. The commission will not meet again Factums, Bonds and Insurance Supplies.

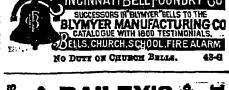
Country orders promptly attended to.

J. P. WHELAN & Co., Publishers and Printers, 761 Craig street,

Among the replies to an advertisement of a musical committee for a candidate as organist, music teacher, etc., was the following—"Gentlemen—I noticed your adver-tisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

TREATED FREE, Positively Cured with Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. Prom first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for FREE BOOK of testmonals of mir-TEM BAVE Treatment FORT by mail. It ptoms are removed. Send for FREE BOOK of testi-lais of mir. TEN DAYS furmished INEL you order, you come in stamps to pay postage... BE II. H. GREEN & SONS, ATLANTA, GA.







"Dest cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. &Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevest

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1698.
DAME MELVIA ST. CHARLES, wife common as to property of JEAN BAPTISTE SICARD, Commercial Traveller, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorised to exter en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said JEAN BAPTI TE SICARD, Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property against the said Defendant.

Montreal, May 21st, 1889.

BERGEVIN & LECLAIR,
42-8

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBRU, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 877. DAME SYLVIA PRINT, of the town of Lechine, District of Montreal, wife of EPHREM CHARBONNEAU, senior, of the same place, trader, and daily authorized to ester en futifice for the presents. Plaintiff,
we the said EPHREM CHARBONNHAU, senior, Defendant. An action for separation from property was this day instituted in this Gause.

The Indian Difficulty.

According to the London Times the Dewan Ragunatha Ras has written a atrong protect to the British Government against its course in allowing child marriages in India. He points out that British blood and money have itowed like water in efforts to stamp out slavery in many lands, yet, he charges, the British government sits with folded hands while "a father is permitted with impunity while "a father is permitted with impunity to sell in marriage a daughter of eight years to a man of 47, already rendered neterious by his marital tyranny. The child-wife is then segregated from the companionship of her own sex, and is so persecuted and terrorized that, child as she is, she is driven to attempt suicide rather than continue to submit herself any longer to the caprilous tyranny and odious intimacy of her so-called husband. And yet the British Magistrate is compelled to state in open court that the law gives him no power to restrain revolting apprecion of no power to restrain revolting oppression of this character, as it is justified by law." Of course, a difficulty in the case is that England cannot, in view of her relations with India, impese her will upon the people. Therefore, it is necessary to proceed by argument, by the stient influence of good example, and by the patient presentation of the truth, for the social difficulty to be evercome is very great.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all drugglets.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO.

155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM.

such as olitarus, bowling, croquet, nawn tennis, boating, etc., etc., etc.
To sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Indigestion, General Debility, etc., etc., the Saline Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure.
Coaches will be in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebec. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON WINERAL WATER CO., 54 Victoria Square, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion.

M<u>innesota</u>

AND

There are no better free lands in the world than those offered the home-seeker in Minnesota and Dakota on the line of the St. Paul, Min-

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

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

Write for the new pamphlet, "Free Homes in a New State," and other

V. C. Russell. Canadian Pass. Agt., Trav. Pass. Agt., Toronto, Ont. London, Ont.

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

WANTED.

A Female Teacher, holding a diploma in French and English, is wanted for teaching an elementary school in the parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, in the county of Chateauguay. Reference required. Apply to J. J. DEROME, Sec. Treas., St. Chrysostome, P.Q. 413

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

TEACHER WANTED.

Applications from Male or Female Teachers will be received up to noon on the 15th of June next for the Boys' School of Huntington (Diss.) for the Scholastic year, commencing July 1st.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

WM. HASSAN,

43-3

Bec. Tress.

to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE.

Lines not under the horse's feet. Write
BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER Montreal, may 2. 1889.

GIROUARD & de LORIMIER, Attys. for Plaintin. CO., Holly, Mich

CANADIAN.

A private telegram states that Senator Knapp, of Lewiston, N. Y., has been appointed Consul-General at Montreal by President Har-

Seaforth voted a loan of \$6,000 last week for the purpose of lighting the town by electricity, It carried by 51 majority out of 165 votes

for any vessels of any tonnage.

At the Dominion fisheries department it is learned that the receipts from the United States fishermen for licences granted under the modus

ment will be terminated on the 30th June, and that only the services of those notified to that effect will be required after that date.

until July, as the appropriation for the current fiscal year is exhausted.

will be levied upon such real value. tax will be \$15 instead of about \$14.50. HALIFAX, N. S., May 30.—Prince Dhuleep Singh, who returned from England by the Peruvian last night brought out four ponies with him.

A deputation consisting of the Mayor and town council of Peterboro waited upon Mr. Mowat in Toronto on Thursday, and asked

President Fitzgerald's Invitation to Parnell.

sent the following letter to Mr. Parnell :

Dear Sir :- I am without reply to my former

government of the islands is to be purely by natives, with an advisory council composed of one representative of Germany and one of the United States, with an English representative who will act only as arbiter or umpire when the other two cannot agree. A land court to settle diameted land claims is established. The municipal government of Apia is to be native with a diameted land claims in established. The municipal government of Apia is to be native with a diameted land claims, as a first step towards establishing the advisory provisions similar to the general govern.

uage and inheriting more or less common language and inheriting more or less common traditions. It is a favorable conclusion, then, that our Convention must be held in Philadelphia on the 9th and 10th of July next.

The presence of yourself and some of your colleagues would have an immensely benefical result and in all carrestness of purposes.

Yours faithfully, JOHN FITZGEBALD.

This celebrated establishment, one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the lat June.

The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

The cuisine will be under the immediate management of one of Monreal's leading professional cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation such as billards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

DAKOTA

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth

removed from civilization.

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

particulars to J. M. Huckins,

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

JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.

WANTED,

L ADY AGENTS average over \$40 a week with my grand New Rubber Undergarment. Ladies only. Address, Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ills. 42 4

IRISHMEN IN CHILL

The high Positions They Mave Attained Through their Intelligence and Bravery.

Israel Kohn, at present of Sante Fe, N. M., but who for many years was a resident of Valparaiso. Chill, where he was largely interested in mines, arrived in St. Louis recently on a visit to friends. Falling into converclon with a Post-Despatch reporter at the Planters' House, Mr. Kohn said :-

For nearly 20 years, from 1863 to 1882, I lived on the western coast of South America, making my home at Valparaise during most of that time, but traveling ever the entire country in pursuit of my businesse. In this way I became intimately acquainted with the various nations that, as a rule, are on the western coast, and I think I understand the cause of the ponderance of power held by the Republic of Chili. The population of the entire western part of South America is almilar, consisting for the most part of half and quarter breed Spaniards, the Indian blood dominating, with a very considerable amount of black blood in the North. Many Germana are met with and a tew Americans, but the natives of both nations are mere sojourners and should not be considered as belonging to the true population. In Chili alone is there a strong element of European blood infused into the people, and this has enabled them to take their present commanding position.

Talk about New York being governed by the Irish! No city in the world is so much under Hibernian control as Valpariso, and that city governs Uhili, and, in consequence of the victories gained by that country, Peru also. The Irish in Valparaiso, however, occapy a very different position from that held by them in the United States, as they do not govern by force of numbers but by force of character, forming by count but an inelgnificent portion of the population. The beginning of the Irish influence can be dated from the arrival of Admiral Cochran, the famous Lord Dundonald. Although an Englishman nearly all his companions and fellow-adven-turers were Catholic Irish, and after he sur-rendered command of the fleet and left the country those who had accompanied him remained and made their homes in Chill. These men and their descendants formed a regular military oligarchy, and have in reality governed Chill from 1840 to the present

After the Civit War in the United States a large number of Cleburn's Irish Brigade made their way to Chili and organized its army on the model of that of the Southern Confederacy. For years they were engaged in a sort of guerilla warfare with the Patagonians, which recembled greatly that waged against the Indians in the United States. A lew of Cochran's old sailors organized the fleet and brought its vessels to a high state of discipline and efficiency. The country was poor, the mines having generally failed, and for years Chili attracted little attention even in South America. But suddenly the trouble with Peru culminated in war, and the Chilian troops had a chance of showing what they could do. Even in Valparaiso the feeling was that the nation was entering into a contest in which the chances were greatly against it, and a successful termination was hoped for rather than gangoted ... But the first battle showed the rethough far outnumbered the Chillan troops. by sheer desperation of valor, swept the Peru-vians from the front, one small regiment, formed exclusively of Irish-Americans conquering more than five times their number. The Perusians, led by halt-breed officers, ran like sheep before the furious Irlsh onslaught, and the country was overrun within a lew mosths. To emphasize the cause of the astonishing victory of the Chilians several engagements took place between forces commanded by native officers on both sides, and the result in every instance was that the Peruvians won. But when Irlah officers com-Peruvians, after the second combat, never dared wait its attack but fled precipitately sa soon as the drums beat the charge. Even on the ocean, where the brave German Admiral Grau had command, the fight went against the Pernvians, and they were soon reduced to a condition of helplessness entirely owing to the Irish in the Chilian service.

These men were almost deffied by the natives, and ever since the Peruvian war have held complete control of Chili, which, under names of McGilroy, Reille-the Spanish for O'Railly-O'Beirne, and others of the same Hibernian derivation are to-day the most beloved and honored among the Spanish-Indian population, and a visiting Irishman is regard. ed as an aristocrat, a position he occupies nowhere else on earth.

THE POPE DECLARES

He Will Never Abandon Ills Ancient Rights

Once again our Holy Father has spoken to his children and reiterated in unmistakable words the declaration of his determination never to abandon one jot or title of the ancient rights of the great civil as well as spiritual princedom to the inheritence of which it pleased Almighty God to call him. We are glad of this. Too often in these modern days has the weakness of human nature been permitted unrebuked to console itself for cowardly acquiescence in wrong with the delusion that whatever is right, says the Irish Catholic. The Sovereign Pontiff is determined that no such fallacy chall mislead the faithful children of the Ohurch in their action and demeanor towards the authors and workers of the Satanic conspiracy which hag wno created the bitterest hatred between achieved a passing triumph in the apparent overthrow of the temporal power of the each other dearly: "You are far worse and Pontiffs and the confiscation of the Papal more mischlevous than I and all my comstates. Most opportunely has Lee the panions in hell." What terrible curses are Thirteenth spoken, because it was necessary attered in the Holy Scriptures against these that the thoughts and desires of the illus wicked people! "The whisperer and the trious occupant of the Chair of Peter should double-tongued is accursed; for he hath be authoritatively made known to his people, troubled many that were in peace." Not insamuch, as, in Italy and elsewhere, a false without reason, then, does St. Gregory count sentiment was beginning to prevail in some them amongst the children of Belial; for if it quarters and erroneous views were being is true that "Blessed are the peacemakers, promulgated even by some whose devotion to for they shall be called the children of God," our holy religion was unimpeachable.

able pronouncement was, briefly stated, as thought it right to advocate the acceptance by the Pope of the present situation at Rome, Humbert, which would recognize the validity of the act of revolutionary usurpation which has deprived the Holy See of its temporal

atternaces referred to, but supports them with words of his own piainly addressed to all the

The Pontiff rebukes the insolent audacity of those who arrogate to themselves liberty not only to criticise the actions of the divinely appointed ruler of the Church, but to point out to him a line of policy and of conduct of their own choesing; and it is Holiness declares that "it is intelerable that matters of the deepest interest, intimately connected with the power of the Supreme Pontiff and with the free exercise of his Apostolic effice, should be referred to the judgment of an individual, and should be balanced by a man who possesses no authority." Conduct such as this is the more errousous inasmuch "as the cause has already been prenounced upon by the Pope, who not once, nor in obscure terms, has signified both his own judgment and the judgment which others should follow on the matter."

Long before now has the Sovereign Pontiff declared that he will make no past with the Revolution, and now, anew, he reaffirms his letermination. He declares futile the efforts of these who would persuade him or the faithful that he "should peacefully and silently bow before the times and the Revolution,' as well as of those who "desire that what has been wrought by force and intrigue" should be apparently, "ratified" by his august approval, and this at a moment when the whole Catholic world knows and recognizes with pain and horror that the condition to which the Holy Father is "reduced is very far from consistent with the dignity of the Roman Pontiff, and is repugnant to its freedom." Under such circumstances it is not wonderful that Pope Leo declares that he will never recognize the existing state of af-fairs "as a settlement, but rather endure it as a necessity, as long as it shall please God, the High Ruler of human affairs, to allow its continuance."

We are glad that the Holy Father has uttered these plain and decided words to sound as a rallying cry for the soldiers of the Faith throughout Christendom. There shall rise from her knees at once. It happened that be no hauling down of the banner of the Cross and Keys before the forces of atheism and irreligion. The authority of the Pontiff she was beginning a particular verse of a bas been overturned, "not through the will of pealm. On returning the fifth time, she the people, but rather through the boldnes of sects," and it behoves the children of light to back themselves against those of darkness, to take their place beneath the eternal stan dards, of Right, of Truth, and of Justice, to confront with vigor, and undismayed, the howling and avaricious throng, which, following at the heels of the leaders of the secret societies of Europe, would banish all authority and subvert all law. Victory will yet remain with those who fight in the cause of God and who stand true and fearless at the call of the Vicarof Christ, -Catholic Sentinel.

"HIDDEN GEM."

An Artistic Rendition of Cardinal Wiseman's Great Drame.

The Guelph Catholic Union presented Cardinal Wiseman's great drama, the Hidden Gem, at the city hall last night to a large and appreciative audience. The play abounds in sacred passages and is of high order.

Shortly after S o'clock the curtain rose on a scene in Rome, of the Aventine Hill, in the reign of Hunusteen. Hill, in the reign of Huntitude, But have some stage settings at once attracted the eye of the spectator. All of the scenery was found to be supported by the Hazelton Bros. and reflects great credit en the ability of these gentlemen. The costumes, which were made by Miss Donehue, were rich and attractive, and were the admiration

Mr. J. J. Hazelton in the role of Euphe mianus, a Roman patrician, did some clever acting. Mr. Hazelton is well adapted to the character he represented, and received a fair share of applause. The character of Alexius, son of Senator Euphemianus, was well taken in the person of Mr. J. A. Sullivan. He tries and climes. Something which can be plays the part a of submissive and humiliated manded the Southern Republic was always young man very well. Carinus, a nephow of victorious, and as to the Irish regiment the Emphemianus, was the part essayed by Mr. James Purcell. This is the first time the young man has ever appeared before an audience, and he did credit to himself. As Proculus, Mr. Thomas Duignan appeared to good advantage. His lines were well inter-preted Mr. Thomas Scanlan took the part of Eusebius with great acceptability. There is lots of scope in the character of Bibulus for dramatic powers and Mr. E. J. O'Brien distinguished himself in that line. He was a whole host in himself, and well deserved the the form of a republic is to-day really an flattering applause with which he was fro-Irish empire, the only one in the world. The quantity greeted. Mr. Charles Qainn personated Urtulues, slave. It was this gentleman's first appearance before the foot lights, and he deserves credit for the tendition of his part. Mr. John A. Gallaher is an amateur actor of whom the Royal City should feel proud. He took the part of Gaunio with distinction to His two comic sons entitled "Near it," and "I Haven't for a Long Time Now," took the house by storm.

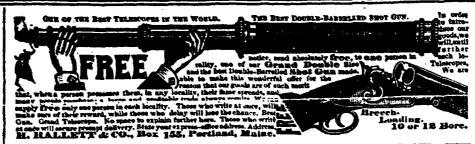
The remainder of the caste gave good support, and were up to expectation. The music was furnished by Messrs. Orton, and Sheahan and was all that could be

desired. The Guelph Catholic Union deserves great credit for the pains taken in preparing this high class drams and providing such a rare treat for the the citizens. This play is en-tirely different from anything previously undertaken by the same people, and demonstrates that they have the talent to furnish something above the ordinary .- Guelph Herald May 29.

Tale-Bearers.

There are plenty of evil-tongued people to be found everywhere nowadays, who by their tale-bearing cause disunion and enmity between the dearest friends, and the devil might well say to them what he once said to an old a husband and wife that had formerly loved there is no doubt that they who disturb peace The occasion which has called forth from are the children of the devil. "Six things the pen of the Sovereign Pontiff the remark. there are which the Lord hateth, which he cannot bear to see in the world," as the wise follows: Sometime since the good Bishop of man says in the Book of Proverbs, "and the Brescia deemed it his duty to condemn in no seventh His soul detesteth," and utterly abmeasured terms the publication within his hore. And what is that? "Him that he sorupulously marked in every Resary he diocese of a pamphlet, the writer of which soweth discord among his brethren;" that is, commentators tell us, a tale-bearer who creates strife and enmity among others. and the conclusion of an arrangement between | Would it not be better for one of that characthe Vatican and the Government of King ter to be dumb than to make such a wloked use of his tongue !—[Father Hunolt, S J.

"Ma," said little Johnny Snooper, "why possessions. This condemnation of these do they always put in a soythe when they theories by the Bishop of Bresola has been make a picture of Time?" "To represent the more than approved by the Sovereign Pontiff, I thortness of life, Johnny. Time cuts people for in a letter addressed to that distinguished down, you know." "But when Time shall be



DOMESTIC READING.

The first and worst of all frauds is to obeat ene's sell.—Belley. A still and quiet ocuedence is a peace Above all earthly dignities.

-Shakespeare.

The best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh it with new ones .- Cato.

What I want is, not to possess religion, but to have a religion that shall possess ms.— Charles Kingeley.

The reflections on a day well spent furnish us with joys more pleasing than ten thousand triumphs.—Thomas A. Kemple.

golden chain of truths, if not linked by faith to the throne of God.—F. P. Cobbe. A wise man will make haste to forgive, because he knows the full value of time, and

Science is but a mere heap of facts, not a

will not suffer it to pass away in unnecessary pain.—Steele. A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one ; no more right to say a

rude thing to another than to knock him down .- Dr. S. Johnson. LEGEND OF ST. FRANCES .- St. Frances of Rome was unwearied in her devotion, yet if one day, in reciting the Office of the Blessed

Virgin, she was four times interrupted just as found the verse written upon the page in let-

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW .- Don't let us get soured with life. It doesn't mend matters with us, and it makes us very disagreeable to others. If we have had misfortunes, we are not alone. The world is not all aunahine to anybody. We love the fresh, light-hearted laugh of a child. Why not keep it our-selves in after years? We love the hope and faith of children. Are we any better off if we have allowed them to slip from us? We love the ardour and natural enthusiasm of of children. Are we any wiser it we have covered up all the impulses and werm feelings of our natures, so that the world knows only a cold, calm exterior? Not least of all shall we have to give account in the judgment as to what manner of spirit we have possessed.

ST. PHILIP NERI'S KINDNESS TO ANIMALS -It is reported of St. Philip Nerl that he used to send his novices daily to feed a delicate and dying cat abandoned in an empty house by "late Christian owners," I suppose. His biographer, apparently shocked that a saint should think a car's sufferings, explaint should think a car's sufferings, explaint should think as car's sufferings, explaint should think as car's sufferings, explaint should be supposed to mortify his novices by giving them such a commission; but it is pleasanter and truer to believe that it was the holy man's natural charity which prompted him to teach his novices to bestow leving care on any poor animal in distress, and that, in Coleridge's

He prayeth best who lovath best All things both great and small For the dear God who loveth us He made and loveth all.

LEARN A TRADE. - A good trade is someth ing which bank failures or commercial panies do not destroy. It is a passport to all councarried in our heads and hands. A demand one thing that cannot be learned in an academy | and Patrick Egan were the trustees of the or college. A strong crutch upon which to funds of the league. He could not associate lean. The friend of our youth which will sither Ezan or Sheridan with outrages, Mr. not desert us in old age or affliction. The only language understood by the people of all races and olimes. Beyond the possibility of decline at any time, years enhance its value. The only property which cannot be mortgaged or sold. It is a calling which can be declined or taken up at pleasure. Something about which neither friends or mankind can quarrel.

THE ANGEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD .- Do you ecollect what your feelings were immediately after you had spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you not feel ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit it? That was, is, and ever will be, your evil genius! It is the temper which labors incussantly to destroy your peace, which cheate you with an evil delusion that your husband deserved your anger, when he really most required your love. If your husband is basty, your example of patience will chide as well as teach him. Your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem himyour softness subine him; and the good natured twinkle of those eyes, now filling with tears, will make him all your own.

A SOLDIER'S DEVOTION TO THE ROSARY. Antoine Lefebre, an old soldier covered with wounds, was an inmate of the Hospital of Incurables at Antwerp, and there became a Catholic. From his attendant, a good Slater of Charity, he lesened to say the Rosary, and it pained him very much not to have practised this beautiful devotion all his life. One day, pondering over the matter, he exclaimed: How much have I lost through my ignorance! I would have said the Rosary daily had I known it. How shall I repay this great loss? Oh, mighty Queen of the Rosary, obtain for me the grace of living three years longer, and I promise to say as many Rosaries as there have been days in my life !" He then said to himself : "I am new fifty seven years of age. If God grants my request, I shall live to be sixty years old, or 21,900 days old, and bence I shall have to say twenty Rosaries every day to make up for lost time. But where there's a will there's a way." He therefore set to work, says the chronicler, reciting his beads with the zeal of a traveller who wanders under the burning sun and wishes to reach the plesant shade. Being accustomed, as soldier generally are, to punctuality and strict discipline, he never once retired to rest until he had fulfilled his promise to the letter. As before he had carried his gun, so now he carried his beads, and a little memorandum book wherein recited, until the end of the third year he had finished 21,900. Hardly had he said the last Ave when God called him to a better world. During the last three years of his life he invoked our Blessed. Mother many thousand times, and who will say that she did not hear his petition to help him at the hour of death?

Statistics of Suicides.

prelate, the Holy Father not only expresses no mewer he'll drop his soythe, won't he?" increase of suicides in the gayest of the of light while shut up in a well-closed glass the pleasure with which he read the spiscopal "it's time for you to go to bed, Johnny." - world's capitale, and attempts have been made i case.

to account for the phenomenon. In 1882, it appears from certain published statistics, the number of deaths per million inhabitants in different countries of Europe was as follows Austria, 158; Baden, 177; Bavaria, 134; Belgium, 105; Denmark, 255; France, 191; Italy, 49; Prusela, 191; Saxony, 371; Sweden, 105; England and Wales, 74; Ireland, 21; Scotland, 44. This showing would be difficult to account for on the ground of race or of religion, or the absence of it. The very small number in Ireland might, it is true, be explained by the galety and the equanimity of the people under circumstances which would sometimes make less cheerful members of the human family ask whether life was worth living. Religious conviction has also, doubtless its influence. The next lowest figure is that of Sootland, and there, too, patience, fortitude and religious conviction may be determing forces. Italy comes next and England fourth in the scale of increase. Belgium and Sweden have the same figures, though one is Protestant, the other Catholic, the one Scandinavian, the other mainly Latin and Celtic. But Denmark, another Scandinavian and Protestant country, rises to the highest figure but one, while largely Protestant Saxony heads the list. France and Prussis stand on the same level, with Baden somewhat lower, and Austria lower still, both, however, being in the higher ranges. The statistics of suicide in three New Engduring her prayers she was called away by land States-Massachusetts, Rhode Island her husband or any demestic duty, she would and Connecticut, present still stranger contrasts, Massachusetts being, in a period of fifteen years, with the exception when Rhode Island headed the poll, much the worse of fender. With these figures before us, we should be cautious in ascribing the frequency

BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

of suicide in Paris, as some religious journals

lo, to the decline of faith.—Ex.

Healy and Riggar give some Interesting Evidence.

LONDON, May 29.-Maurice Healy, M. P. for Cork, was a witness before the Parnell | from fresh eggs if they have not been packed commission to-day. He admitted that the Cork branch of the league had received applications from other branches for lists of merchants who were members of the league. In order that other merchants might be boycotted. Mr. Healy held that it was legit mate to place such a pressure upon shopkeepers. MR. BIGGAR EXPLAINS.

Mr. Biggar, M. P., for West Cavan, testified that he had been a member of the aupreme council of the Fenian Brotherhood. but had been expelled in 1877 for advocating constitutional action. He joined the Land Lague in 1879 He declared that the meantog of the speech he made in the spring of 1880, in which he referred to the Anarchist Hartmann as having imitators in Ireland, had been misunderstood. As a fact he had only warned the supporters of Whiggish candidates that the disgust of the people was likely to result in the use of dynamite. In a sub sequent speech at Castletown be had advised the people to take care that the land they occupied should be of no value to land-grabbers. He further said that it was no part of the league's duty to recommend the shooting of landlords, but that it was their duty to defend anybody charged with shooting landlords or their agents. He said this ministeration of law, and he had held that the Biggar said he contributed nothin to the Feblan funds. His object in joining the brotherhood was to obtain its assistance in Parliamentary elections.

Sir Henry James, for the Times, crossexamined Mr. Biggar, who said he never took part in the work of the league's treasurer. He never drow a cheque or saw a bank book. He was naturally indolent and left the work to others. He did not know where the record of the money doulings of the league was kept, nor did he even know why he had been associated with Egan as a treasurer.

THE MISSING BOOKS. Just before the suppression of the Land League most of the books were removed. The books had been handed to Mr. Soames solicitor for the Times

Judge Hannen remarked that this was the first time he had heard about these books. Sir Henry James said it was a mistake. There was no such books in Mr. Soames' pos Beasion.

Mr. Biggar said all the important books of the league had been removed to England. He did not know that any of them had been dostroyed. He had not the slightest notion of what had become of the missing doou-

ments. LONDON, May 30 .- At the meeting of the Parnell commission to-day the first witness was Arthur O'Connor, member of Parliament who testified that while he was in Indianapolis last year, General Harrison, now Presi dent of the United States, sald that every bonest man and lover of liberty would rather the company of William O'Brien in Tuliamore jail than that of the Viceroy in Dablin castle. Mr.O'Cennor said that when he took office in the league, he found many of the books fragmentary and in arrears. It was impossible to do anything with them. He did not know whether the books which the Government seized during the administration of Chief Secretary Forster had been destroyed. Judge Hannen ordered that enquiries be made about these books.

Mr. O'Connor repelled as a calumny the suggestion that the tenants understood his advice to boycott land grabbers as a hint to murder or use violence.

Justin McCarthy, M.P., testified to the

horror and dismay the Phenix Park murders caused among the Parnellities. George Lewis, Mr. Parnell's solicitor, ex-

amined with reference to the missing books, said he had no knowledge of any books except those of the English branch of the league. These were produced in Court.

Justice Hannen-" We must have all the books." Mr. Lewis had not enquired what became of the league's letters, nor had he taken steps to trace payments of money.

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Klien' Great Nerve Reatorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

When ivory becomes disceloured it may be restored to its white colour by being soaked Attention has been directed of late to the in water, and when wet exposed to the antice

FARM AND GARDEN.

Interesting facts on Agriculture worth Knowing.

Symptoms of Claudere

We are asked for the symptoms of glanders.

in horses. Here they are, as given by that eminent veterinarian, Dr. Laws: Lunguor, dry, starting coat, red, weeping eyes, impaired appetite, accelerated pulse and breathing, yellowish-red or purple streaks or patches in the nose, watery nasal discharge, with sometimes painful dropsical swellings of the limbs and joints. Soon the nasal flow becomes yellow and sticky, causing the hairs and skin of the nostrils to adhere together, and upon the mucous membrane appear yellow elevations with red spots, passing into erosions and deep ulcers of irregular form and varied color, and with little or no tendency to heal. The lymphatic glands inside the lower jaw, where the pulse is felt, become enlarged, hard and notular like a mass of peas and beans, and are occasionally truly adherent to the skin, the topgue or the jaw bone. The lymphatics of the face often rise as fine cords. An occasional cough is heard and osculation detects crepitation and wheezing in the chest. The ulcers increase in number and depth, often invading the gristle and even the bone -the glands also become enlarged, but remain hard and nodular, the discharge becomes bloody, fetld and so abundant and tenacious as to threaten or accomplish sufficiention, and the animal perishes in great distress .-Rural World.

Reeping Eggs.

I saw in your paper an article on the value of eggs through the summer months, saving they ought to be consumed at home as much as possible. I think, as far as the profit is concerned, they ought to be used as economic ally as when they are worth from twenty-five to forty cents per dezen.

I put down 100 dozen fresh eggs, picked up every day two years ago, packing them in coarse barrel salt, beginning the 1st of August. I wrapped each egg with paper, twisting the ends, and packed the eggs with the little end down. I sold them the last of December for thirty cents per dozen.

I left three eggs in the salt as an experiment, and forgot all about them until the next September, one year and one month, when I took them out. They were as clear to look at as they were the day they were put down, and when they were broken they were as fresh, except having dried down a little.

The paper keeps the salt from the eggs, and when taken out carefully they cannot be told more than eight months. I shall begin packing this year as soon as

the lat of May, and am sure of having my eggs fresh and all right next December.

I am keeping about fifty hens-have had poor success the past winter in getting eggs, but am convinced that the fault was in my not giving them proper care. I have kept an exact account for two years

past, and until this winter I have cleared a net profit of \$1.50 per hen each year .- Mir ror.

Fertilizer for Peas.

Land that is too poor to grow the cow pea undoubtedly needs a fertilizer. For this purpose nothing is bettter than a good article of sold phosphate; in fact, any fertilizer containing potash. The Southern Cultivator recommends the following :

A mixture of acid phospate and kainit, or in place of kalnit, muriate of potash or cotton seed hull ashes, so as to give about one-third potash to two-thirds phosphoric

Pointoes Growing in Straw.

The writer has planted Irish potatoes for years with and without straw, and has always had the best yield by the use of straw. Have the land well plowed, and then make off your because no confidence was placed in the ad- rows with shallow furrow. Cut and drop your potatoes, and then put plenty of straw league ought to defend prisoners where on them. With a turning powl break up the orimes were the outcome of had law. He middles. This does not even suffrely that straw, but leave it in the condition until after a good rain, and theu pull up and even the straw while wet. By the time the potatoes sprout shove the ground, there will be potatoes formed as large as marbles, kind of grass or oat straw will do, -Times

Practical Hints.

Geese will clear off the purslaine from a field. They are very fond of it and will eat it at any stage of growth.

Cherries are an excellent crop to sell, and more trees should be set out. The annual demand is greater than the supply.

A good insect destroyer is said to be a liquid formed by boiling 63 grains of red American potash and the same quantity each of flowers of sulphur and soap, in one and three-quarters pints of water. If it requires to be stronger the quantity of potash and sulphur may be doubled.

According to the New York Herald, " an important discovery (if his experience is confirmed next season) has been made by a gardener who claims that the elder is not attacked by any kind of the insect, and that when he covered the cabbages, squashes. occumbers and other plants with leaves of the common elder bush the insects kept away. He reports that a neighbor kept the curculio trom plum trees by packing branches of elder through them. If this remedy proves successful with others it will save a large loss annually.'

An old teamster of fifty years' experience says he has never had a case of gails upon his animals where the following preventive was adopted, which was simply to rub the collars inside every few days, with a little neat's foot oil, and the moment any dirt was found sticking like wax to wash it off with warm scapends and then oil. A voke from oxen, or collar from a horse, should not be removed when brought into the etable from work until the sweat is entirely dry, and all chafed spots should be oiled.

For farm manure the sheep is surpassed only by the hen and rivalled only by the hog. It is much easier to save manure from the sheep, less of the liquid being lost. Owing to the dryness of the solid, most of the liquid is soaked up and saved, while that from cattle is lost, or saved only in expensive tanks or comented cellars. Sheep, while on grass, scatter their manure much more evenly, and it is, therefore, of much greater value. Thus wherever sheep are kept the land is found to increase in fertility.

Without considerable computation one has but little idea of the real injury that agriculture actually sustains each year from the ravages of destructive insects. Professor Lintner of New York makes the statement that from careful computations, based upon the census returns, the agricultural products of the United States show annual losses of \$200,000,000, asserting also that a large proportion of it could be prevented. This shows the necessity of a fuller knowledge of ways and means for prevention, in which ordinary farmers are deficient.

If a foal cannot stand during the first nine

relacit to a standing position and teach it how to use its legs. If in doing this it is discovered that the colt is too weak to stand. the youngster should be rubbed with a wool. en cloth, wet with quite warm water, every pint of which may contain about a table-spoonini of alcohol, then rubbed dry, the operation being completed by brisk, but not harsh hand-rubbing. The celt should then be held up to the dam. If it stands, even though it need help, all will be well; but if it is still too weak, the dry hand-rubbing should he persisted in until it will stand alone. Of course the foal should be kept in a warm place, anything like a chill being likely either to kill it, or at least seriously interfere with its development. If in spite of this treatment foals die, there is some fault which must be corrected before birth. If this successive get of any horse or foals of any mare die in this way, such horse or mare should not be used for breeding purposes.

Standing to his Gune -- Gus (who hasn't proposed yet)-"I say, Clars, wasn't Lieutenant Bombehell rather attentive last night?" Clara (amently)-" Oh, well, he's a soldier, you know, and never shrinks from an engage-



AFTER TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

BROOKLYN, OCT., 1887.

Reverend Sir:—Understanding that you wish a history of my case before and while under your care, I give you it below as far as I can

I had my first attack of epilepsy twenty-nine years ago, when I was thirteen years of age, and from that time until I heard of your wonderful cures of such cases, I had it right along for twenty-five years. My parents brought mo to physicians, but their treatment did not benefit me materially. I tried everything I heard of with no effect whatever. My disease continuing as had as ever. I would have no idea when I was going to have an attack, but would fall over unconscious, no matter where I was, and after it was over I would sleep heavily.

I heard of your wonderful success in treating this disease in "1883," and I wrote to you at that time. I had my first attack of entlepsy twenty-nine

ing this disease in "1885," and I wrote to you at that time.

I began taking your Norve Tonic in that year, and the effect of it was immediately noticeable. I began to improve rapidly, the paroxysm became less and less in number, and finally they did not bother me at all. At present I am in excellent health, and am able to do my work without the least trouble. I assure you that I shall always be grateful to you for your kindness to me, for instead of being a burden and a care to others during my life. I have become strong and healthy once more.

Hoping that God may spare you for many years, so that you may continue your good work, I remain yours truly.

JOHN FLYNN, 55 Atlantic Ave.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legiclature in 1868, for Fduca-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi Annually (June and be-comber), and its GRANO SINGLE AUSBER by A Winds take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are at drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangs ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in and dish toward all and the authorize the in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-timiles of our

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay al Prizes drain in The Louisiana State Lotteries which mas be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisin to Nat't Bb PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 18, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20 Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5 Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

 100 Prizes of \$1,000 are
 \$100,000

 100 Prizes of 800 are
 80,000

 100 Prizes of 400 are
 40,000

 Two Number Trainals
 Two Number Trainals

 1,998 Prizes of \$200 are...... \$399,800

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

AGENTS WANTED.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY OBDER is sued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. Address Registered Letters containing Currency to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK. New Orleans, La GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose obstreted rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all initiations or anonymous schemes.

days after birth it is not necessary of itself one Dollar is he price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED MV US, in any does not stand soon after birth it is well to a dollar is a swindle,



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cant. ROYAL BAKING POWDER GO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

(Continued from first page.

SWEPT BY FLOODS.

The accumulated drift gorged up at the viaduct to a height of 40 feet and then took fire from the upsetting of stoves or lamps. There were strong men made slok at the sight. As the flames cracked and roused among the dry timber of the floating houses human beings were seen pinioned between the house roots, lecomotives, iron beams, freight, passenger, Puliman and baggage cars, heavy irons, the greedy flames licking with haste their diet of human flesh. The scene was horrible beyond description. Infants a few days old to the wasted figures of age, were burned before the eyes of the beholders, and rescue from such a fate was impossible. Strong men turned away with agonized expressions, and women shricked at the horror of the scene.

The Associated press correspondent was the first man to cross to Johnstown proper, by means of a basket suspended from a cable. and there the scanes were magnificently their horror. Here were the residences of the little city's most wealthy and intelligent people. Here were found the bodies of John Dibert, the banker, and his entire family. consisting of a daughter and two grand children, William Overbeck, John Dorsey, of Dapew & Co., tobacconists in Philadelphia, Dr. J. S. Cooper and wife, J. Q. Bluechiff, back seller, William Gilmore, wife and fami-ly, James Howard, Neil McAuley and wife, Mrs. Droting and family of three, Mrs. Cyrus Elder, wife of the General superintendent of the Cambria Iron Co., and daughter, and many women and children who could not be identified. Many of the inhabitants seemed to have fled into the atreets at the first warning. Some fled to the upper storeys, and when the houses were frame they were floated from the foundation and many were saved. The Hotel Hulbert, a brick structure, had sixty-five guests, and sixty-three of them were killed by the falling in of the floors and walls. The stone viaduct is forty feet high from the river bed at low water, and over this the water rushed in a resistless flood. On this, or the west, side is the Bessemer and rail mills of the Cambria Iron Company. Although warned to fice to hillsides, many of the men resting in fancled security, loltered about the mills and were engulfed in an instant. To-day their bodies are strewn along the Conemaugh, Kiskimintas and Alleghany rivers, and are being caught as far down the Onio river as Rochester. Below the mills is Cambria, a sub-borough, in which district resided 2,000 people. The scenes here are but a repetition of the other parts of the flood washed cities. In St. Columbia's church, a new structure, which had been flooded to the depth of six feet, the water had receded and the floor was covered top of the pews were thirty bodier, which had been snatched from the stream by Father Thomas Carlin and some of his parishioners. At Morrell forty-three bodies were laid out waiting to be identified; eight of them were by boat. children. At Nineveh 106 bodies were laid out in a saw mill and additions were being rain cloud that in the memory of the oldest made by wagon loads at a time which were inhabitant ever deluged this district, visited being picked up on the meadows over which the great tide had surged. PITTSBURG, June 2 .- A man who arrived

here from Johnstown to-night says ,12,000 persons lost their lives by the disaster there. New Orleans, June 2.—During a storm last evening on Rex Bayon, Desote parish, a falling tree crushed in the dwelling of Joe Raffle, killing Mrs. Raffle, her daughter and three sons. The eldest son was severely in-jured. Mr. Raffle, who was sick in bed, was the only member who escaped uninjured. RICHMOND, Va., June 2 -The low lying

districts of this city are under water. Hundreds of families have moved their household goods to places of safety. FREDERICK, Md , June 2.—The damage by

floods in this region is about halt a million dollars. Mrs. Charles McFadden and Mrs. Carrie Moore, in attempting to cross a stream at Tarrytown, were swept from their vehicle and drowned.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 2.—The number ef

bodies thus far recovered is about 500. CRIME IS ADDED TO THE HORROR. JOHNSTOWN, Penn., June 2.- Each hour reveals some new horrible story of suffering and outrage and brings news of merited punishment meted out to fiends who have dared to desecrate the corpses. Last evening thirteen Hungarians were noticed picking their way along the banks of the Conemaugh, towards Sanghollow. Several farmers armed themselves and started in pursuit. The Hungarians came upon the dead and mangled body of a woman, upon which there were a number of trinkets and two diamond rings. In their eagerness to secure the plunder the Hungarians squabbled, and one of them severed the finger, upon which were the ringe, and ran off with his prize. The farmers gave chase, some of the Hungarins showed fight, but, being outnumbered, fled; nine escaped, but four were driven into the surging river and to their death. This morning an old railroader, who had walked from Sang Hollow, stepped up to a number of men on the platform stations at Curranville and said, Gentlemen, had I had a shotgun half an hour ago I would now be a murderer, yet with no fear of ever having to suffer for my orime. Two miles below here I watched three men going along the banks stealing jewels from the bodies of dead wives and daughters of men who have been robbed of all

they hald done on earth " He so sooner folished

the suppose the first jan gha ghair a cha

scene of plunder, one with a coll of rope and | only to show up the costumes of those who another with a revolver. In twenty minutes, it is stated, they overtook two of the theives, in the act of outling places from the ears and fingers from the hands of two women. The scoundrels were captured and searched. As their pockets were empty of their ghastly finds, the indignation of the crowd intensified, finds, the indignation of the crowd intensions, contained when a bloody finger of an infant, controlled with two tiny gold rings was found broidered with jet; a long train of black silk hung from the wait. The low cut corage the plunder, a cry went up "Lynch them, lynch them." Without a moment's was of the same material trimmed in the delay ropes were thrown around the robbers' were black. Mrs. Lincoln were a colaratte of the same material trimmed on the same manner. The court plumas and lappels were black. Mrs. Lincoln were a colaratte of the same manner. father and son. After half an hour the bodies were lowered and carried to a pile of rocks in the forest.

A CHURCH AT JOHNSTOWN BURNEDAN D MANY LIVES LOST THEREDY.

JOHNSTOWN, Ps., June 2.—The buildings edge. Before the buildings took fire many people dead and alive were sense instruments and in several instances the unfortunates were so wedged in that it was necessary to them their lace off to release them. The people dead and alive were taken from them, Catholic church was also destroyed by fire this merning. A number of people were on the roof when the structure took fire and all of them were consumed in the fismes. The damage is as yet inestimable, regardless of the great loss of life the Pennsylvania rail road loss will be enormous Fully half a mile of the beach between Sang Hollow and Johnstown has been washed out and much of the track, rails, ties and all are carried away. The fire at the bridge at Johnstown has done great damage. The facing and keystones are damaged. Considerable track is destroyed above Johnstewn.

LEAKY FOUNDATIONS TO THE DAM.

New FLORENCE, Pa., June 3 -The calamity of yesterday was as singular as it was fatal. It is now very evident that more lives have been lost because of foolish incredulity than frem ignerance of the danger. For more than a year there have been fears of an accident of just such a character.
The foundations of the dam were considered unsafe early last spring, and many increased leakages were reported from time to time. According to people who lived in Johnstown and other towns on the line of the river, ample time was given to Johnstown residents by the railroad officials and by other gentlemen of standing and reputation, in dozens, yes, hundreds of cases. This warning was utterly disregarded, and those who heeded it early in the day were looked upon as cowards, and many jeers were uttered by lips that are now cold among the rank grass beside the river.

Johnstown is in a sort of a hollow between two rivers, and the fined must have swept over the city at the depth of forty feet. Whether incredulity and foolhardiness numbers its flood victims by handreds or by thousands no one yet knows, and it will be many days before the writing upon tombatones and the tracting of "the unknown dead" are ended. There has grown up a bitter feeling among the surviving sufferers against those who owned the lake and dam, and damage suits will be painful bye and bye, The dams in Stony creek above Johnstown broke about noon yesterday and thousands of feet of lumber passed down the stream. The awful culmination of awful night was reasting of a hundred or more persons in midflood on the new railroad bridge at Johnstown, There were crowds of men, women and chilren on the wreck and their screams were soon added to the awful cherus of horrors. They were literally reasted in the flood. Seen after the fire burned itself out others were thrown against the mass. There were some fifty people in sight when the ruins suddenly bursted, broke up and were swept under the bridge into pitch darkness. The latest news from Johnstown is now that but two houses could be seen in the town. It is said that only three houses remain in Cambric City. The first authentic news was from W. N. Hays, of the Pennsylvania Raliroad company, who reached New Florence at 9 o'clock. He says the valley towns are annihilated.

CANADA ALSO SUFFERS.

A Washout on the Grand Trunk Railway. TORONTO, June 2 .- A water spout, which struck the district between Port Hope and Grafton, in townships lying around Cobourg, yesterday, lett behind it dread havoc. A Grand Trunk embankment near Cobourg was with a slimy coze to the depth of seven or washed away. The entire damage in the eight inches. On boards stretched along the district is placed at a half a million dollars. The damage on the Grand Trunk did not it has done. The apology which it offered cause any accident, the cars came around by through Sir R, Webster was mean and halting way of Peterboro and the passengers on the enough; but the tender of 40s. in satisfaction The damage on the Grand Trunk did not line were taken from Cobourg to Port Hope of the injury done to Mr. Parnell is probably

COBOURG, Ont., June 1.—The most terrible the town of Cobourg and the townships of Hamilton, Haldimand and Alnwick early this morning. It had rained steadily and quietly all night, when between 2 and 3 o'clook the sound, of what many people describe as a water apout, was heard coming over the lake from a southwesterly direction. When it struck the town the rain descended in great sheets of falls, and in a few minutes small creeks were converted into mighty torrents. The storm cloud passed away northwesterly, leaving behind it a track of desolation about ten miles wide. Port Hope on the west and Grafton on the east do not appear to have been included in the path of the storm. The worst havec imaginable was created in the valley of the Baltimore creek, which supplies the chief water power in the riding. An hour after the storm had passed one mill dam after another broke away, and the tide swept down to the lake with irresistible fury. As it neared Cobourg it swept away every yard of the dam at Poe's mill brushed aside the dam at the matting factory, washed out the Grand Trunk rallway embankment, north of the woollen factory pond, and broke twe or three large holes through the great dam at the woollen mill. Houses were inundated and gardens destroyed, as the flood awept on to the lake. In the business part of the town nearly all the cellars on King street were filled and in a dozen instances the water was five or six inches abone the shop floors. The loss in damaged goods which these merchants have suffered amounts to a great deal. There are only two or three and was known in Bayaria as "the good Queen bridges left standing in the municipality, and Mary." great deal. There are only two or three the town is pratically cut off from the outside world. Two or three families were resoued from the upper storeys of their houses in boats. It will cost the Grand Trunk Railway company \$50,000 to repair the breach in their embankment. Many farmers are heavy losers as large fields of promising grain were

short of half a million dollars. PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.

carried away to the depth of a foot and a half. The total less to this riding cannot be

The United States Minister's Wife and Daughter go to Court.

London, May 31—The drawing room of Buckingham palace was remarkable for the number of splendid costumes wern. The than five burly men were on their way to the royalties were in mourning, but this served

came to the throne to be presented. A good deal of curiosity was expressed among ladies to see the new American minister's wife and daughter. They both came through the or-deal remarkably well, and indeed all the American presentations came out very strongly, Mrs. Lincoln wore a handsome jupe of black silk, trimmed with black tuile and sm-

limbs of a tree, in the branches of which, an diamond stars fastened on black velvet and hour before, were entangled the bodies of a small diamond ear-rings. She carried a small diamend ear-rings. She carried a bouquet of purple flowers. Miss Lincoln, who was presented by her mother, looked very fresh and pretty in a charming gown of white poult de sele. The front of the cupe was covered with talle, hung with tlay silver pendants that shimmered as she walked, and held in place by a chatelaine of daleies and which were swept by the angry waters to the grasses. The train was also of white poult de Pennsylvania railroad bridge, piled up fully sole. The corsage was trimmed with tulle, infty feet high and were burned to the waters datales and grasses. Her court plumes and grasses. The train was also of white poult de soie. The corsage was trimmed with tulle, lappels were white, Pearls were her sole ornament, and her bouquet consisted of pure white exotics and maiden hair fern. Mrs. Robert McCormick. of Chicago, wife of the second secretary of legation, who was also present by Mrs. Lincoln, wore black, handsomely trimmed with jet, lace and tulle. She wore dia-mond ornaments and carried a white bouquet. Miss Josephine Chamberlain wore an empire dress of white satin covered with white crops liese, with an empire sash and a white satin train lined and trimmed with ruchings of the crepe. She carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations. In the diplomatic circle Mr. Lincoln presented Mr. McCormick, second secretary of legation; Major Post, of the United States army, military attache, and Lieut. Buckingham, of the United States navy, naval attache to the legation.

[Continued from 6th page.]

NEWS OF THE WEEK. TRISH.

Mr. Parnell has been elected a life member of

the National Liberal Club of England. Mr. Carew, M.P., who was released from Kilmainham on Monday, says that while in Kilkenny Prison he was stripped naked, and kept for ten days without his clothes.

Lord Randolph Churchill denies that he was annoyed at the presence of Mr. Parnell at Sir Charles Russell's recent dinner. He says he has met Mr. Parnell privately before, and their relations are most cordial. In the action of ejectment by the Marquis of

Lansdowne against the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin and Rev. Thomas Keegh, P.P., of Luggacurran, a formal verdict was directed for the defendants. Mr. Conybeare, M.P., is very little affected by the sentence of three months' imprisonment

that is hanging over him. His appeal will be heard on July 4. He has just returned to London, after addressing his constituents in Corn wall. Mr Barry Sullivan, the great Irish actor, recovering from the late dangerous illness, which many feared would be his last. He is living in Hove, England, and has a son, John Amorr

Sullivan, who is at present winning laurels on the stage. Journal of United Labor: In the town of Bessbrook, Ireland. where John G. Richardson employs 3,000 people in the manufacture of Irish linen, no liquor has been sold for forty years, and as a result their is neither policeman, prison,

pawnshop nor pauper in the town. Mr. Harrison, the young Englishman who, with Mr. Conybeare, did such noble work for the poor evicted people in Donegal, is a tall, good-looking young man, only twenty years of age, He is exceedingly modest about his efforts, and can be counted as a true friend of

Ireland. A number of Englishmen, including the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Stalbridge, Sir John Lub-bock, Sir Edward Harland, Belfast, and Mr. J. Bullogh, Accrington, are endeavoring to form a compration for planting derelic estates in Ireland. If this plantation scheme succeed, operations will shortly be commenced on the Cool-greany estate in County Wicklow.

Mr f. P. O'Connor, M.P., writes of Charles Russell, the distinguished Irish lawyer: "One of the secrets of the success of this extraordinary advocate is that he has a more than usual allowance of that strong, hard, gritty nature which belongs to the Ulster man, both Catholic and Protestant. He has force of character, which is quite equal to the other abilities with which he is so richly endowed. Sir Charles must earn an income of at least \$75,000 a year."

The Times in the Parnell action has admitted. what it could not deny, the libel, and pays 40 into court as sufficient damages for the injury the most contemptible act of which a great newspaper has ever been guilty .- Liverpoo Catholic Times.

LONDON, May 31 .- Mr. Ried, council for the Parnellites, stated before the Parnell commi sion to-day, that thirty of the lesgue books would be produced before the commission. Mr. would be produced before the commission. Mr. Lockwood, also of counsel for the Parnellites, produced a book, which he alleged was Justin McJarthy's pass book. The book covered the period extending from November, 1880, to 1889. Among its entries was one of a cheque for one hundred pounds paid to Byrne. Mr. McCarthy took the account and informed the count that the took the stand and informed the court that the book had never been in his possession, and he did not know before that it existed.

CATHOLIC.

The monthly reception of His Grace Archbishope Fabre at the Palace on Sunday evening was largely attended.

The Rev. E. Colin, S.J., who spent the last year at Stonyhurat Observatory, has just been appointed Director of the French Government at Antannanarivo. Mgr. Fabre consecrated the church of St.

Therae on Monday. The parish was erected in 1789 and the first mass was celebrated on October 7th of the same year. The new church was built on the site of that destroyed by the

Queen Mary of Bayaria, who died last week, was a Hohenzollern Princess. Born and brought up a Protestant, she was converted and received into the Catho is Church some years ago. She bore with heroic courage more than ordinary afflictions. Her son, King Louis II., the late king, lost his reason and put an end to his own life; her second son, the present king is hope-lessly insane, and a regent governs for him. Queen Mary was devotedly attached to her sons. She was kind and considerate for all around her,

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel conferred orders on five theological students of Othawa Theological Seminary on the 28th ult., as follows: The order of the priesthood on the follows: The order of the priesthood on the Rev. O. Deslauriers. The four minor orders of Rev. C. Deslauriers. The four minor orders of porter, reader, exorcist and acolyte on the Rev. Jas. Quinn, O. M. I., of Salem, Mass. The initiatory order of tonsure was conferred on the Rev. Father Murphy, O. M. I., British Columbia. Rev. Father Laugevine, Director of the Seminary, was assistant. The following clergy took part in the celebration of the solemnity: Rev. Fathers Foley, Dunne and others. At such parts of the services as the rubics permitted organ prejudes were alsyed accompanied by

It is stated that the Vatican authorities are alarmed at the reception King Humbers mes with in Germany.

Mr. Vizatelly, the well known bookseller of London, use been sentenced to three months imprisonment for publishing Zola's novels.

It is stated that the Princes of Murat claim an indemnity from Italy of 51,000,000 lire for the confiscated estates of King Joachim. It is understood they were offered 30,000,000, lire,

AMERICAN.

Washington, May 31.—So far as can be learned, there is no new phase in the Behring sea matter. The president's proclamation appears to have closed the history of the case, and is cannot be learned that there has been any correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain on the the United States and Great Britain on the subject. According to the position taken by the United States Government by congressional declaration, the jurisdiction of the United States over the waters on the Alaskan side of Bahring sea is not admitted to be a subject for arbitration. Uur Government simply asserts its absolute right and admits the existence of no question for negotation.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—It is estimated at the Treasury department that there has been a decrease of \$8,000,000 in the public debt during May, notwithstanding the distursement of nearly \$12,000,000 during the month on account of pensions. The treasure murphs is now stands The treasury surplus is now stated at \$54,000,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—An English syndicate, yesterday, purchased 320,000 acres of yellow pine land, four saw mills, three plaining mills, and thirty six miles of railroad and equipment, situated in Escambia county, florida, and Baldwin county, Alabama, adjoining. The price was \$1,500,000. The sellers were the Muscovia Lumber company, the Michigan Lumber company and the G. W. Robinson company.

New York, June 1.—A London special says the Berry Hill coal mine at Hanley has coved in. The shaft is closed up and a hundred miners are entombed. Vigorous efforts are being made to clear away the debris and rescue the men, who are in danger of suffocation.

PRINT AND PROSPER.

Leave your orders for Printing at THE TRUE WITNESS Office. The Job department has been recently equipped with all the latest styles in new Type, and we are now prepared to execute every description of fine Printing, such as Bill, Letter and Note Headings, Bank Notes, Orafts, Oheques and Receipts, Business, Invitation, Wedding and Show Cards, Catalogues and Circulars, Law Blanks, Programmes and Factume, Bonds and Insurance Supplies.

Country orders promply attended to. J. P. WHELAN & Co.,

761 Craig street,

Montreal

Publishers and Printers,

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.-There is very little new to report in

flour since our last report, save that Quebec and lower ports buyers are getting low down in their reserves, and it is thought will soon te compelled to replenish stocks. They, however, con-tinue to hold off in expectation of lower prices, which may or may not come. Advices from the West report that millers have decided to close down in the Listowell section, which action has been followed by the millers of other sections. It is claimed that thay have been taking stock and find they have not sufficient wheat to carry them into the new crop. In wheat to carry mem into the new cop. In priseness. Sair regard to quotations for straight rollers, it is \$3.50 to \$4.50, claimed that there are certain brands offering at URANGES.—] low prices said to be as good as straight rollers, low prices said to be as good as straight rollers, but the trouble is they will not inspect as sure. Patent, winter, \$5.10 to \$5.50; Patent, spring, \$5.30 to 5.75; Straight roller, \$4.75 to 5.00; Extra, \$4.45 to 4.60; Superfine, \$4.00 to \$8.50 to \$9.00. Ordinary 420's have sold at \$7.50 to \$8. Boxes have been placed at \$3.75 to \$4.15; Out down Superfine, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Oto \$3. Boxes have been placed at \$3.75 to \$5.10 to \$5.60; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.10 to 2.25; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to 2.20.

OATMEAL.—The market is very unsettled, and prices are lower, owing to the large quantities of large graphs.

prices are lower, owing to the large quantities of Western meal offered here. Prices are very difficult to quote, and we give the range in bags at \$1.75 to \$2.00 for ordinary, and at \$1.90 to \$2.15 for granulated. It is said, however, that Western meal has been offered at below these figures. Bran &c.—The market continues very quiet

and quotations are nominal at \$11.50 to \$12.50 for car lots, with higher prices for small quantities Shorts \$18.50 to \$15, and

moullie at \$13 to \$22.

WHEAT.—Manitoba wheat is still offered for sale on this market, but the situation is so com-pletely demonslized that it is difficult to make sales. A lot of No. 2 Manitoba hard has been offered here at \$1.07, without finding a buyer. We mote No. 1 hard \$1.09 to 11.10 and No. 2 81.07 to \$1.08: but these figures are purely nominal. Advicess from Manitoba state that No. 1 hard wheat has been offered by farmers

OATS.—The market is easier and lower and quotations range from 30c to 31c per 32 lbs, the sales of a round lot being made to the Street Railway Company yesterday at 20c, and another lot of 10,000 bushels was offered at 30c with-

BUCKWEEAT.—Prices nominal at about 10 BARLEY. -- Market dull at 50c to 55c for malting and 40 to 45c for feed.

Malt.—Montreal mait lower at 70c to 85c per bushel.

21c is now considered an outside quotation, wi sales reported at 20c to 21c. It is stated that buyers in the Eastern Townships are paying 16c buyers in the Eastern Townships are paying to 17c, a few fancy tubs naving been taken at 17½ to 18c. Quite a few of the best makers however are putting their fresh June goods into cellar, because present prices do not suit them. It is difficult to get over 19c on this market for finest Eastern Townships. In Western butter there is a considerable portion of mixed storepacked arriving which although sweet has to be said at 18c to 18c. Saveral lots of fine unibe sold at 15c to 16c. Several lots of fine uni be sold at 150 to 180. Several lots of the uniform colored Western have been sold at 170. Sales of nice fresh rolls in baskets have been made at 17c, but large packages are difficult to sell, bbla, being quoted at 16c. New Creamery, 20c to 21c; New Eastern Townships 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 17c to 19c; Brockville, 17c to 19c; Western 15c to 18; Rolls, 16c to 17c.

such parts of the services as the rubics permitted organ preludes were played, accompanied by harps and violins.

EUROPEAN.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The Official Mestanger says that at a dinner given in the Peterhof Palace, in honor of Princess Militzs, of hot Palace, in honor of Princess Militzs, of Montenegro, who has been betrethed to the

Grand Duke Peter of Russia, the Czar offered a tonet to the Prince of Montenegre, whom he declared to be one safe, sincers and faithful friend of Russia. The speech has caused a sentiment of the extent that was generally the demand to the extent that was generally the demand the extent that was generally the extent that the exten expected. During the past week 7% to 80 have been paid in some of the best districts in Ontario for grass choose, and owing to the largely in-creased make now in progress, it is thought that in order to move if, still lower figures will have to be accepted.

PROVISIONS.

PORE, LARD, &c.—A fair volume of business has transpired during the week, with sales of Canada short cut in jobbing lots at \$16,50; bus of course lower prices would be accepted for round lots, which are quoted at \$15.75 to \$16.00. Ohicago clear p rk is quoted at \$15.25 to \$15.50 for jobbing lots, and larger quantities at \$15. In lard a moderate movement is reported in pails at from 9a to 9te according to brand. In pails at from 9a to 950 according to brand. In smoked meats there have been sales of sugar sured hams in round lots at 11c, and in smaller quantities at 11c. Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Chiesgo short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.50 to \$14.57; Hams, city cured, per lb, 19c to 19c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 9c to 9c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to 6c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos.—Although the receipts of eggs have been quite liberal during the week, their general good quality has induced a better demand and healther market, the general price being 13c, at which figure the market may be quoted steady, a few single cases having fetched to

BEANS.—The sale of a car load is reported in

BEANS.—The sale of a car load is reported in the country at equal to 95c per hushel, but the quality was said to be inferior. We quote \$1.15 to \$1.60 here as to quantity and quality.

HONEY.—No new honey has as yet been received, although it was reported that a lot had been sold here this week. The only sale we heard of was a lot of 11 caus of extracted at 10½c and we quote 10c to 12a, and honey in comb is

heard of was a lot of 11 caus of axtracted at 10½c and we quote 10c to 12c, and honey in comb is quoted all the way from 10c to 14c, a lot of dark and broken comb being sold at 10c.

MAPLE STRUP, &c.—A lot of seven large kegs of maple syrup was sold at 3½c, and a smaller lot at 4c per lb. Sugar has been placed at 6c to 7c, a lot of small bricks bringing 7½c.

HOPS.—The 29 bales of American hops (in bond, referred to by us last week, is a mixed lot. The new are said to be worth a hout 15c to 17c.

The new are said to be worth about 15c to 17c, duty paid, and the old about 6c to 7c. We quote here as follows : Choice 1888 Canadian 19e to 20c, and medium to good 12e to 16e. Old hops 5c to 9c.

HAY.—The supply of pressed hay is being re

duced, and sales during the week have been made in car lots at \$13 to \$13.25 for No. I, smaller lots bringing higher figures. No. 2 is quoted at \$11 to \$12. Ashes.—The market continues dull, and uneventful prices continuing about \$1 per 100 lbs for first pots, and \$3 55 for seconds.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES. - Representatives for Montreal house are already making arrangements down in Ten nesses for securing the product of some of the earliest orchards. It will therefore not be long before the first shipments of the new crop of ap ples are received.

ples are received.

STRAWBERIES.—A new feature in the market was the arrival of Chicago berries at the beginning of the week which sold down to 10c and 11c per quart by the case. Receipts of New York harries are larger, with sales at 12c to 11c per quart. Great damage is said to have been done Canadian strawberries, but dealers think the injury has been exaggrated.

the injury has been exaggerated,

Bananas.—Receipts have constructed a decided improvement in quality. The sale of a carload was made yesterday at \$1.35, and sales of jobbing lots were reported at \$1.50 for reds and \$2 for yellows.

CHERRIES.—California "black hearts" have

met with fair enquiry with sales at \$3.50 per box. The fruit is very fine and tempting.

APRIOUS.—The first lots of California fruit came to hand this week in very good condition and were picked up readily at \$5 per box PINEAPPLES.—In good supply, and business has been done at from 12th to 30c each as to size

and condition.

LEMONS.—There has been very little change during the past week, the cool weather having stopped the demand from regaining its normal briskness. Sales, however, have been made at

Unanges.-There has been a fair enquiry considering the continuance of the late coo

ONIONS.—The market is quiet and prices are somewhat easier, Bermudas being offered freely

at \$1.50 per crate.

POTATOES, -There is a fair demand at the cheap prices ruling, which has helped to increase consumption. The sale of a carload was made a few days ago at 42c per bag, but the quality was very choice, and we quote car lots at 35c to 42c as to quality and jobbing lots 46c to 60c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.-The market is firmer for both raw and refined augar. Granulated has advanced ic during the week with sales at 8gc, deal era prices being to to to higher. Molasses are also firmer in sympathy with higher prices at the Islands, and we quote Barbadoes in this market 44c to 45c.

Pickled Fish.—There is nothing new in this

No. 1 hard wheats has been observed by lambers at 75c, and No. 2 at 68c to 70c.

Pras,—Receipts during the week 50,000 bushels. There has been some enquiry for export, and quotations range from 70c to 71c per export, and quotations range from 70c to 71c per 66 lbs, sale at the inside figure being reported in its quotations range. line, the only business reported being in dry codish which has been sold in small lots at \$4 to \$13 in barrels.
FIRE OILS -The market is quiet in the ab-

sence of any important demand. It is doubtful if steam refined seal oil could be bought for less than 421c, some holders seking 45c. Cod oil is firm at 38c to 40c for Newfoundland, 35c to 37c for Gaspe, and 33c to 35c for Halifax. Cod liver oil unchanged, being quoted steady at 70c for Newfoundland, and \$1.10 for Norway.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these, stables were

bushel.

SEEDS.—Market unchanged timothy seed at \$2.05 to \$2.15 for Canadian. American \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover \$1/2, to 90 per lb. Flaxseed \$1.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTIER.—The market is quiet with prices still ruling in favor of buyers. For creamery still ruleng an apprinted and approximately and consigned to Galbraich Bros, of Janeaville, Wisconsin; 1 horse consigned to G. Gray, of Aventon, Onbario. Trade at these stables during the way quiet. On band, for sale 32. ing the week was quiet. On hand, for sale, 32 very fine workers and drivers.

> MONTREAL STOOK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these markets for the week ending June 1st, 1889, were as fol-

Oattle. Sheep, Hoge. Calver 2501 66 399 225

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves

2501 66 399 225

Over from last week 310 34

Total for week... 2811 100 399 225

Left on hand..... 600

Total export for week 3021 115

"previous week 3751

Large receipts of Cattle for the week; short supply of Sheep and Hogs. There was a fair trade in export stock, and prices ran about the same as previous week. Butchers opened fair at 4½ for good beeves, but closed dull. Sheep in good demand. Hogs about 5½ cts. We quote the lowing as being fair values:—Export 4½ to 4½c; Butchers good 4c to 4½c; Butchers Med., 3½c to 4c; Butchers Culls 3c to 3½c; Sheep 4½c to 4½c. Hogs 5½ to 5½; Calves \$2 to \$6.

Times are only sow sow with the seam-

COLUMN

Busy ! Busy ! at S. Carsiey's selling silks ali sorte at low prices.

```
RECORD BROKEN
RECORD BROKEN
RECORD BROKEN
RECORD BROKEN
RECORD BROKEN
RECORD BROKEN
```

Notwithstanding the extra keen competition there undoubtedly is this spring in the dry goods business, our sales are largely in excess of any previous year. This in face of such extraordinary means as are being adopted to turn dry goods into money is a proof that our goods and value are right and that the modern way of doing business is not unpopular in the city. ing business is not unpopular in the city.

S. CARSLEY.

| EXTRAORDINARY | MEANS | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--|
| LATRAURDINARY | MEANS | |
| EXTRAORDINARY EXTRAORDINARY | | |
| EXTRAURDINARY | MEANS MEANS | |
| EXTRAURDINARY | MEANS | |
| EXTRAORDINARY | MICANO | |

By extraordinary means of turning dry goods By extraordinary means of turning dry goods into money is meant the keeping of so many stores open to all hours at night; or slave driving as it has justly been called. The selling below cost price, as so many shop-keepers claim to be doing, and a lot of other unreasonable and unjust meshods of conducting business, which have so long been practised in Montreal, but all of which must before long give way to more modern systems. modern systems.

S. CARSLEY.

Post Orders Promptly Forwarded

POSITIVELY THE BEST. 85c

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK Ever Offered in Canada. ITALIAN WATERPROOF SILK

ITALIAN WATERPROOF SILK S CARSLEY.

Post Order Department Gives Thorough Satisfaction.

The above Italian Wareproof Silk is A BLACK SILK which LOOKS better, DRAPES better and WEARS better than any other Silk ever manufactured. It possesses all the pliability of a Faille combined with the deep rich lustres of the most expensive Corded

S. CARSLEY'S.

ITALIAN WEARPROOF to be had in Black and in all the most fashionable colors.

S. CARSLEY'S.

Post Orders Receive Prompt Atlention

ITALIAN WEARPROOF SILK PRICE LIST-Black Italian Wearproof Silk, 85c. yard.

950. # \$1 15 44 \$1.25 **\$**1.50 **\$**1.75 Colored Italian Wearproof Silk, 75c. 85c. 95a.

S. CARSLEY.

81.25

Post Orders Carefully filled.

FANCY DRESS SILK FANCY DRESS SILK

Fancy Pongee Silk, at low prices.
Fancy China Silk, at low prices.
Fancy Summer Silk, at low prices.
Fancy Broche Silk at low prices. Fancy Striped Silk, at low prices. Black Watered Silk, at low prices. Colored Watered Silk, at low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders satisfactorily filled.

"Uncle Gawge, do you think my photographs do me justice? Uncle Gawge (critically)—" Yes, Emeline justice without marcy."—Tut-Bits.

GALATEA SUITS, \$1.05 GALATEA SUITS, \$1.05

The best Washing Suit in the market. S. CARSLEY

Post Orders still increasing.

JERSEY SUITS, \$1.20 JERSEY SUITS, \$1.20

A Good Quality Jersey Suit, cap included (piped in different colors), only \$1.20.
A good Suit for a boy of 10 years.

S. CARSLEY. Post Orders carefully forwarded.

BOYS' TWEED SUITS, \$1.45 BOYS' TWEED SUITS, \$1.45 BOYS' TWEED SUITS, \$1.45 BOYS' TWEED SUITS, \$1.45

BOYS' TWEED SUITS, \$1.45 BOYS' TWEED SUITS, \$1.45 A large assortment of Boys' Tweed Suits. Prices from \$1.45 each. Splendid value. S. CARSLEY.

CORTICELLI

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

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COT-Chapperton's Sewing Cotton is ahead of all other makes, being tree from knots, amooth, finely finished, and the spool all in one length; none other can equal it for hand or machine

sewing, S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN