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CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

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.

Whoever has read Father Charlevoix'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.

The beauty and charm of Longfellow's poem 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.

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 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.

Of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24th) our Lord said: "Amongst those that are born of women, there is not a greater prophet than John the Baptist."

The total ascertained Catholic population of the Dominion is 1,042,248, being considerably more than a third of the entire population.

connection with this subject it should be observed that the number of ecclesiastical seminaries is 17. One of them, the Grand Seminary at Montreal, 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 FEASTS OF JUNE.

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 feasts where the love of that Heart is shown in the sublimest manner.

On Whit Sunday (June 9th), the seventieth day (Greek Pentecost) after His Resurrection, Christ sent down on His disciples the Holy Ghost, our Paraclete or Comforter.

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 Apostles, "teach ye all nations, baptizing 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 26th) was established in honor of the Blessed Sacrament according to a revelation made by our Lord to St. Juliana of Mont Cornillon.

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The twelve-year-old St. Vitus and his nurse Crescentine and her husband Modestus (June 15th), the twin brothers Marcus and Marcellian (June 18th), and St. Alban (June 22nd) England's martyr, were all victims of the Emperor Diocletian; while the military officers St. John and Paul (June 26th) were beheaded under Julian the Apostate.

St. Ferdinand III, of Spain (June 8th) is famous alike for his piety and his magnificent feats of arms against the Moors. A like religious and military glory attaches to St. Ladislaus I. (June 27).

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

WOMEN SAINTS.

Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus or Mariana de Paredey Flores (2d) was a Spanish American and is surmised the Lily of Quito; at her death a fragrant white lily burst up and bloomed in a vase containing her blood.

PROMOTERS OF PATRONS.

St. Clotilde, Queen of France (June 3rd) converted her husband, King Clovis, to Christianity and was thus the instrument in spreading and strengthening the Faith in the whole kingdom.

BISHOP RYAN

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

Communications against the perpetrators of the heinous murder of Dr. Cronin of Chicago come in thick and fast. Right Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo, was visited by a News reporter last evening at his superb new Episcopal palace on Delaware avenue above Ulica street and was found not disinclined to give his views as to the enormous crime.

The Bishop said: "If this be the act of a man or a set of men, belonging to secret societies, particularly if I would say that it is the most outrageous act that anyone can conceive of and that it is the most shocking and scandalous act that has been committed in this country within my knowledge, I only hope that the law will be brought to bear and that the perpetrators wherever they may be, may be brought to the light and strictest of justice."

"In this century and in this country," said the Bishop, "there has been no parallel to this cowardly deed, save the Phoenix Park atrocity 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 opinions and to publish them."

"This occurrence seems to me and is calculated to reflect in the minds of the general public on the Irish element in this country. The propriety 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 country, no secret business is allowed under any circumstances. Such members have been expelled from the ranks of the Church and their names blotted out from the records of the Church."

Rev. Mother Theresa, superior of Longue Pointe asylum, sailed today for Europe by the steamship Sardinian, accompanied by Drs. Bourque and Barolet, house surgeons. They go to attend the convention of alienists, to be held in Paris, and will afterwards visit the principal lunatic asylums in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany.

Leaving for Europe.

Archbishop Walsh of Dublin says there are not probably twenty estates in Ireland where any serious trouble exists.

SWEPT BY FLOODS.

Terrible loss of Life through the Bursting of a Reservoir.

Thousands of Bodies washed Down the River.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—A sudden freshet is reported in the North Fork river, east of Johnstown, in the Allegheny 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 hours.

Later—The flood at Johnstown has resulted in an awful catastrophe. It is said the reservoir 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 occupants were swept away and scores, probably hundreds, of people were drowned.

A still later despatch says:—The latest reliable information received from Johnstown came 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 Pittsburgh. 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, about 1,600 men being usually employed. The population is about 8,000.

A special from Greensburg says a report has reached here that the greater portion of Johnstown has been flooded, and hundreds of lives have been lost. Houses are floating about, and the people who are free, are panic-stricken and are fleeing to the mountains. At a point near New Florence sixty-five persons have been seen floating down the river on drifts of the houses in Johnstown can be seen. The Conemaugh and the New Florence bridges have been washed away, and all the buildings along the Conemaugh between New Florence and Johnstown have been carried away. The railroad towers have been abandoned by the operators.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—Another special from Greensburg says, Johnstown is completely submerged and the loss of life is incalculable. Houses are going down the river by the dozen, and people can be seen clinging to the roofs. At Cookstown, a village of several hundred inhabitants, the houses are almost entirely covered, and a great many dwellings at Blairsville are submerged. Scarcely a dwelling in the vicinity of Sang Hollow can be seen.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Despatches received 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 Altoona. 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 Erie railroad is almost as bad as on the middle and Pittsburgh divisions of the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The tracks west of Johnstown are at some points entirely carried away and the roadbed gone. The river for some distance above the bridge is filled with buildings and drift forty feet high, 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, announcing the breaking of the dam near 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 tipples" and telegraph tower at South Fork station, and also a portion of a freight train. The operator in the tower escaped, but several train hands are reported to have been drowned.

WHAT A BOY CAN THROUGH.

A despatch from Braddock says:—The telegraph wires being down absolutely for six or seven miles below the immediate scene of the disaster, and being in 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 Pittsburg end 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 swept 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 breast of the new stone railroad bridge at Johnstown, that it captured 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, wreckage, 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 o'clock the alarm was sent to Johnstown that there was danger from the dam. The railroad officials were notified, and in a very short time began to carry people from the town to places of safety.

VIRGINIA ALSO SUFFERING.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—The heavy rains have caused washouts on all the railroads centering here, except the Richmond and Petersburg. People in the lower part of the city are moving to higher ground. There is a great flood in the James river, which has risen 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 drawn out. No trains have arrived on the Lehigh Valley railroad since noon on account of a bridge west of here being swept away. Advances 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 fled to the hills. The West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh railroad is under water between here and Cumberland. Md. Two bridges have been swept away. The loss to that road will be \$250,000.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 31.—A great land-slide is reported at Lilly's station. The water is said to be ten feet deep on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks.

LYONS, Pa., May 31.—The Juniata river has overflowed its banks here and flooded the entire southern portion of the city. All the railroads centering here are greatly damaged. The water was never known to be so high here before. At Curvasville one man was drowned and at Clearfield two young ladies were drowned in trying to escape from the flooded districts. The Susquehanna river has overflowed at Clearfield and the entire place is under water and all means of escape cut off. Many people have taken refuge in the court house and opera house.

THE LATEST DETAILS.

Belmont, N.Y., June 2.—The rainstorm in this section has resulted in the greatest flood ever known here. The west half of the upper bridge that crosses the river in this village was swept away at 9.30 a.m. Thirty people were standing on it, all of whom escaped but two, William S. Allen and Chaucey S. Stearns, aged 65 and 75 years respectively, who were drowned. The damage in Allegheny 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 accounts sent out of the Johnstown disaster are far below the wildest estimates placed upon the extent of the calamity and instead of 2,000 or 3,000 it is probable the death list will reach 8,000, and many say 10,000. It is now known that two passenger trains, two sections of the day express on the Pennsylvania railroad, were thrown into the maddened torrent and the passengers drowned. The trains were held at Johnstown from 11 a.m. and were lying on a siding between the Johnstown and Conemaugh stations. The awful torrent came down the divide between the mountains, a distance of nine miles, and with a fall of 300 feet in that distance, sweeping away the villages of South Fork, Mineral Point, Woodvale 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. The plain in which yesterday was Johnstown, is now desolate. The great Gauley steel works at 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 resistless force that the heavy trains, locomotives, Pullmans and all were overturned, and swept down the torrent and lodged against the great stone viaduct with forty-one locomotives from the Johnstown round house. The heavy machinery and ponderous frame work of the Gauley mill, the accumulated debris of more than a thousand houses, furniture, bridges, lumber, drift and human beings. The low arches of the stone viaduct checked the maddened water, 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.

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 Philippe De Salieres, a converted trappist monk, who, some time ago, was endeavoring to convert French Canadian Catholics 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 Salieres, dated Oka, in which he states that he had been deceived, and had taught errors. He begs the rev. Father to pardon him and says the remainder of his life will be spent in doing penance for his anti-Christian sermons. The Salvation army people do not know what to think of this, and refuse to speak on the subject.

Mr. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet, has received a princely gift from the Pope, in the shape of a costly silver chalice and cross. The chalice, which is of a beautiful design, was presented to His Holiness on the occasion of his jubilee by the Catholics of Grenada, Spain.

THE TRUE JESUIT

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

The following is a brief extract from an eloquent and interesting discourse delivered in St. Francis Xavier Church, New York, by Rev. 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 Jesus, 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 banishment of the Society to which Father Thiry belonged. It is proper to do so now because in a neighboring 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 henceforth come within this jurisdiction, and if any person shall cause or espouse 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 on May 26, 1647. This United States Senator 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 these 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 infidelity and materialism, a conspiracy of Bourbon Kings and their Prime Ministers was formed against the Jesuits because they were the ablest champions of Christianity and of the liberty of the Church. They were driven out of Portugal by Pombal because they defended the rights and liberties of the 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 excited the 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 despotism or for subservience 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.

THESE 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 wrote a work in defense of that right the Jesuit Suarez related him in a work remarkable for its attack on despotism. It is notorious that they were driven out of France by the most illustrious of Bourbon monarchs, Louis XV., whose orgies would disgrace a Hellogabian or a Domitian. The intrigues of a Parisian harlot, the King's mistress, Madame de Pompadour, and Choiseul, 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 Iscariot or Julian the Apostate Catholics as to give the name to Pombal, Aranda, Choiseul, or the Jansenistic leaders of the French Parliament.

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

HOW THEN CAN ANY TRUE AMERICAN who loves liberty have an argument against the Jesuits upon the fact of their banishment from European countries when that banishment has been the work of despotic Kings and infidel politicians who hated them for the liberties and the Christianity which they loved? (Continued on fifth page.)

The Papal Bull announcing the appointment of Rev. Thomas Healy to the see of Natchez has been received in that diocese. Bishop Healy is a native of Ireland.

RESEDA:

Or, Sorrows and Joys.

Second Part.

CHAPTER XV. Continued. "Who knew what her answer might now be?" said Madeline to herself, as she watched him and listened to him.

A great part of Monday was spent by Madeline in talking about; she wandered through the forsaken White House, and went down to the abbey, looked again at the work in whose hollow she had made a Shrine for Our Lady, where she had prayed her childish prayers, and had first heard the thrilling voice of the fair-haired boy, then a poor unhappy boy. She went to see Yan the fisherman, and visited Annan who was now living in a cabin so near the sea that the sound of the waves formed an accompaniment to the hum of the spinning-wheel.

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

Extract from Mignonette's first letter to Teresa. PARIS, 10th November. So passed my three days at Kerprat, dear Teresa. We took the train at Rennes, and after a journey of nine hours reached Paris.

I rather dread a visit from some of my Kerprat friends: I do not know that he is sure to behave well; 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 me to Mr. Duchoens as I owed him a visit of thanks. He was out, but Mrs. Duchoens, who is a gentle, charming person, received me most warmly.

Accordingly, with the double object of withstanding the melancholy caused by your absence, and of catching for some hours in the day from Jacquot's conversation and the making of gasol, I am about to devote myself to intellectual pursuits which are almost new to me.

Good-bye, dearest Teresa; give my respectful compliments to Lady Burton and remember me to Mary; and for yourself, believe that your Mignonette cannot live without you.

Dearest Teresa, So Lady Burton's illusion has vanished, but after all that had happened 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 the great city at my disposal. My good genius is Mr. Duchoens, 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, and I should hardly know where to begin and I shall see you soon. But if you like to have an idea of one of the days of wonder which Mr. Duchoens 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 Rossini's Semiramide.

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 penon 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 see it. He objected, and then he said, laughing, "Well, then! I will go and make love to her."

Alan manages a boat perfectly, he can ride any horse, and can swim a dog, moreover he is much lighter in figure than he used to be, but I can hardly fancy him in a dress coat, and taking part in a country dance. I cannot but fear that he may be taking a false step.

Mrs. Fellowes has made arrangements for the course of lessons I mentioned, she has put down my name as Miss Gering, hoping that it may pass for an English one.

Yesterday I saw an old acquaintance; as it was Sunday we went to St. Sulpice; and the afternoon, Versper was just over, and a procession in honor 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 pale face; I felt as if I had seen him before. As he passed we he sang, and the pure, clear notes of his voice made me start. How could I have forgotten that I was in the Seminary Church? This pious, gentle-looking priest was none other than Job, the shepherd-boy of former days, whom I used to take, who confided his vocation to me, and used to sing to me in the fields at Kerprat.

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 am supposed to be thoroughly English, and English which is kept up by the name which my hostess has bestowed upon me. Madame Villeblanche pronounced it in so perfectly an English manner that I hardly realize that she is speaking to me and that the name is that of my grandfather.

Good-bye, my dearest Teresa; let me hear from you often, and do not delay your journey a day longer than is necessary; your Mignonette is longing to see you.

P. S.—I have seen Madame Villeblanche again; she is charming, I am delighted with her, and I mean to be her most industrious pupil.

THIRD LETTER. I thank you most truly, dear Teresa, for all you have done. The interest of the family of Her Majesty's Consul at New York may be of great value, and I trust our perseverance may at last be rewarded by tidings of my parents. I am not sorry that the former consul is gone, he seemed quite wearied by his incessant applications.

I have come to give you to-day with regard to the subject of our efforts. Mr. Duchoens has advised me as to the steps to be taken 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 Consul in America. As our annual letters have always remained unanswered, it seems certain that my parents must have left their original abode, if indeed they ever returned there after their visit to France. Should their absence be due to a more terrible cause, which I cannot believe to be, the inquiries 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 New World. If they started again on their homeward journey to France, what can have become of them? It is a terrible question. Mr. Duchoens's friend will first ascertain the name of the ship which brought them to Havre and in which they returned to America, and will then endeavor 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 gentleman seems very intelligent and has experienced in business of this kind. He has made it clear to me that notwithstanding all our good wishes and could only have proved successful if the British Consul at New York had taken the matter up very early, 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; I have been imagining the joy with which I should welcome a letter from my mother, the mother who has been silent so long. Has she died of grief? Or is she still living and mourning for me? Oh, this suspense is cruel, dear Teresa, 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 smiled me a little for not having let them know. Mrs. Fellowes 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. She 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 detracts 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 life?" 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 this time? She is certainly one of the 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, dear 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 pretive, 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 separated from you; when you are here, Paris, this great noisy Paris, which I love so little, will be a place of delight to me.

YOUR VERY LOVING MADELINE. George is delighted. Alan was quite the lion of the county ball. He has heard all about it from Louis. I will copy out the account from his letter for you. You care for my old 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 exorcise his energy a little to bring his intelligence quite up to the mark, and who had shown such generous and tender-hearted 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 must let Louis speak, his letter will amuse you.

which as far as I can see, my dear George, may completely change the state of affairs affecting Alan's heart. "His unaccountable appearance used to shock Miss Bertha, and really it was but natural that it should. Alan, ill-dressed, with discolored hair, and as silent as a fish, was not the man to win a lady accustomed to society. You were right in thinking that a transformation might lead to happy results, and I am carrying out your wish. Very anxious of course I am, I think Miss Bertha is naturally attractive, but she has the defect of being older than I am, and in any case, I am not the man to stand in the way of a friend. So I will say no more of my sacrifice.

"As I told you, I took care to get an invitation sent to the Oldcastle through the charming wife of my child, and then I went to shake Alan up. The visit paid to Oldcastle by Mr. and Mrs. Vanlorin seems to me to mean something. It is plain that they do not wish to keep up any estrangement. I at last succeeded in persuading Alan to accept the invitation, but it was no easy matter. He is not a Cretan 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 went on to my tailor, and hoped that he would come and show himself to me before going to the ball. And it was well he did, for Miss Hermine, who looks after his wardrobe, has the idea of the changes that have taken place in masculine attire. At eight o'clock he presented himself for inspection; he had his hair cut, and his beard trimmed, his coat, waistcoat, and trousers were faultless, but he had a stand-up collar, starched at Oldcastle, and a pair of low cut shoes, which had been sent by a shoemaker who wished to get rid of his ancient stock-in-trade; and his necktie was quite out of fashion. In a few moments all was set right. The shoemaker was summoned to appear before us, received a severe censure, and produced better shoes, I changed the collar and necktie, and gave a slight touch to his hair; for a man who goes straight from his hairdresser to a drawing-room always looks just like one of the gentlemen in a tailor's advertisement. When the changes had been made, I said to him, "All right, now let us set off. He made difficulties, he wanted to come with me, and I refused. I asked him to make his appearance alone, and I hoped that Miss Bertha would consider that, if it is to be put on the appearance 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, and 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. Everything depended on his entrance; if he did not grow shy on first coming into the room, I felt sure that all would go well. At last he 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. Dufrenoy. Mrs. Vanlorin and Miss Bertha were close to her and must have been astonished at the ease of his bearing. I do not say that his manner was exactly according to conventional rules, but it was dignified and perfectly well-bred. Everyone looked at him as if he were an unknown creature, and I was greatly amused.

"I came forward shyly and found myself as if by chance close to Mrs. Vanlorin. "You hardly expected to see this native of Kerprat here to-night," I remarked to Miss Bertha. "No," she said, frankly; "is it really Mr. Oldcastle?" "There he is, you can see that it is himself."

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 setting off his appearance to the utmost advantage. He looked better than ever amongst the short fat figures, the sloping shoulders, puffy 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 Bertha. "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 over here. The strange, gloomy, and heavy 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 with her. He commanded her more 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, slight and graceful. By my desire he asked other ladies to dance, and he made quite a sensation amongst them. "In a very short time everyone knew his name. "What has brought this son of the forest 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 reach Miss Bertha's ear. "Son of the forest! It is not amiable, what think you? Some handsome ladies took it up and continued to use it throughout the evening. Alan has gained a great victory, but what has he done merely in barren glory? I think not. I mean to enlist mother in his cause and 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 chosen stock-broking as my profession? I feel 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 stop of Madame Villeblanche. She has won my heart completely—do not be jealous, I know you cannot be, for no other will ever take your place in my affections. Your are a sister, more even than I am, with my feelings for Madame Villeblanche gives them something of a sisterly character. I am glad to hear that you are well. Yes, Teresa, I must tell you that this lady reminds me of my mother. Her voice has a strange power over me, her eyes fascinate

me; I do not know if my mother had her powerful intellect, but am sure that she had 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 will see 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 strange 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 sorrowful. I am admitted into her own room, but the happy moments I spend there with her are few and far between, for she has her claims on her husband, an artist, and almost around her; and much of her time is devoted to study in which her active nature finds its rest.

Dearest Teresa, I must leave you now, I never knew how much I loved you until we were separated. YOUR MIGNONETTE. (To be Continued.)

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE. An Air-Ship. Mr. P. P. Bailey, of Montgomery, Ala., has just completed an air ship which he declares will navigate the air with perfect safety. Mr. Bailey is confident he has discovered the great secret of aerial navigation, and has been in correspondence 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 aid in making experimental trips. It is impossible to describe his balloon, but it is square-shaped, with numerous wires, 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. Bailey was born in Ireland, but has been in this country since his early boyhood 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 45 years of age, and has a very pretty wife and four children.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

—AT THE TIME OF THE—

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception and beauty of execution, is to be seen at the COLUMBIAN, corner St. Catherine and St. Urban streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 11 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

union that there were so many neglected children. They should detect the idea of a mixed marriage, for the teaching of the church showed that they were abominable. 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 prepared and put on its guard all would be well. But the heart becomes engaged and it is a difficult thing to act with judgment. At the present time many Catholics who were sent to non-Catholic 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.

Irish Nature. Ireland is a land of mists and mystic shadows; of cloud-wraiths on the purple mountains; of weird allusions in the lonely hills and first skies of deepest gloom alternating with gorgeous sunset splendors. All this fantastic caprice of an ever-varying atmosphere stirs the imagination and makes the Irish people strangely sensitive to spiritual influences. They are haunted by weird and dream-dreams, and are haunted at all times by an ever-present sense of the supernatural. One can see by the form of the Irish head—a slender oval, prominent at the brow and high in the region of veneration, so different from the globular Teutonic head—that the people are enthusiasts, religious, fanatical, with the instincts of poetry, music, oratory, and superstition far stronger in them than the logical and reasoning faculties. They are made for worshippers, poets, artists, musicians orators; to move the world by passion, not by logic. Skepticism will never take root in Ireland; infidelity is impossible to the people. To believe fanatically, trust implicitly, hope infinitely and perhaps to revenge implacably—these are the unchangeable and indelible characteristics of Irish nature, of Celtic nature, we may say; for it has been the same throughout all history and all ages.—Lady Wilde.

Twenty-Five Years a Priest. Vicar-General Gonthier Married by the Catholics of Ottawa. Last Sunday the Catholics of Ottawa celebrated the 25th anniversary of the ordination of Very Rev. Vicar-General Gonthier. It was made the occasion of a grand and impressive 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 noticed 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 Piantini, who has just returned from Europe, and by Rev. Father Bouillon. Very Rev. Vicar-General Gonthier presided, and among other clergymen present were Very Father Fayard, Superior of the College of Ottawa; Rev. Father Charlebois, Superior of St. Theresa College; Rev. Father Campan, Rev. Father McGovern, Rev. Father Langevin, Rev. Father Nolin, and several other priests. A very able and interesting sermon in French was preached by Rev. Father Gonthier of the Dominion Fathers of St. Jean Baptiste Church. The music throughout was of a high order. After mass the congregation and the choir escorted Very-General Gonthier to the altar rails, inside which stood the Irish and French representatives of the parish. He 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. 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 Very-General Gonthier 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 French. The Vicar-General made hearty and deeply felt replies to both addresses. Referring to the Irish, he said he often had occasion to meet them and always found them ready to join with the French as one man in glorifying God and doing honor to their clergy. 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 clergy. The history of the Irish people in Ireland as well as in Canada was extremely thankful to both the Irish and the French for the demonstration. Ex-Mayor McDougall, J. Larkin, D. McDonald, John Lyons, P. Brackin, John O'Reilly, J. Warnock, H. F. Sims, Ald. Darocher, and several other prominent French-Canadians 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. Gladstone'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 monster Home Rule gathering in Buckinghamshire, in which occurs the following beautiful tribute to the "Grand Old Man":

"The future of England lies in your hands; it is for you to exchange inequality, and oppression, and slavery, for confidence, and brotherhood, and freedom. And though men, ye, 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 policy 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. Gladstone (loud cheers) 40 years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Oxford. He had just been elected member for the University, and represented in its highest form, as we all felt, the refinement, the culture, the wisdom, and the strong religious feeling which was then characteristic of the University. I stood by his side in contrast after contest between gentlemen progressive and bigoted reactionists. All the University bestowed upon him the highest honor in its gift—the honor which it had once bestowed upon his great master, Peel—foreseeing that he was 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 venom at him; but he walks unconcerned 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 of the 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

servants who are in demand. The fame of Irish Catholic servant girls for honesty and virtue was well described by Archbishop MacBride 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 lustre is still undimmed, and that they are sought for is manifest from the fact that Father Callaghan of Castle Garden, N.Y., very recently received a letter from Iowa 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 Catholic 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 impossible for me to secure any more."

A Tory Cry 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 Dicy 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. Even if Mr. Gladstone should die, or, as Mr. Dicy sarcastically expresses it, "be translated to those assemer spheres which, in the opinion of his admirers, he so eminently calculated to adorn." Home Rule would still be a part of the Radical platform. The contention is that the Liberal-Unionists are simply frittering away Anti-Home-Rule strength and all the time losing their own influence in politics besides. "The Liberal-Unionist party," says the writer, "has proved a failure," and he refers, among other things, to the losses at the by-elections for proof. It is worse than useless for it to continue 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 numbers on a disastrous coalition, though some votes may be lost at the start, the attention 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 since they joined hands with the Irish agitators, that another Unionist has thrown up the sponge."

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

WELCOME IN HIS OLD AGE TO LORENZE SEIBERT. Lorenze Seibert at 813 Summit st. is one of the two persons who drew one-twentieth of the ticket No. 10,420 in the March drawing of the Louisiana 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. Seibert 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' slits 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 the costly bouquet, and been seen by everyone who knew, she was in a most amiable mood. "Dear Charles," she said softly, "you have been very kind to-night. Is there anything (sitting closer) that I can do for you before you go?" "Yes, Madam," was his eager reply, as he looked at her rose lips, "you can't but will lend me 10 cents to pay my car-fare home."

A dentist sought to make an excellent farmer. He has made a study of roots.

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Country.....\$1.00
City.....1.50
If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country)
and \$2 (City) will be charged.

All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY,JUNE 5, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, June 5th, St. Bonifacio.
THURSDAY, June 6, St. Norbert.
FRIDAY, June 7, St. Paul, Archbishop.
SATURDAY, June 8, St. Prime and Felicien.
SUNDAY, June 9, Pentecost.
MONDAY, June 10, St. Margaret.
TUESDAY, June 11, St. Barnabe.
WEDNESDAY, June 12, St. John a 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 paper.

THE TRUE WITNESS was originally instituted principally as an organ of English-speaking 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 endeavor in so doing to grant praise where it may be deserved, or criticize adversely where such criticism may seem called for, and fairly 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 affords 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 themselves 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 "Conscript 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 contemporary 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 himself to Sir Charles Russell down to the humblest individual in the ranks, will be guilty of a gross error which they will bitterly 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 in the past, may safely be trusted to do the right thing in the future. We feel that the management of the case in all its details may be safely left in the hands of the party in the old land. Our duty here is to second them in whatever course they may adopt and to confine our own movements to their pecuniary aid and sympathy that we may be able to extend to them in carrying their policy through.

A Warning.

At the recent demonstration in honor of the Hon. L. O. Taillon, 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 may be accounted for on other grounds apart from his acknowledged eloquence or the fact that he was lauding Sir John Macdonald. This fact should not be overlooked by those whom it most concerns. Mr. Curran, whilst proposing the toast of the "old chieftain," dexterously, and with the tact of a politician watching the signs of the times, struck a chord that gave a hearty response. It was very ingenious to tack on to the claim of a policy of conciliation for the Conservatives the assertion that in the higher sphere of Canadian politics Sir John Macdonald had sought out and chosen such representatives of race and creed as Sir George E. Cartier

and d'Aray McGee; that the party in local politics had followed the same course by selecting such prominent men as the Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Lynch and Flynn, and thereupon pointing out that in the present Liberal Cabinet the Irish Catholics were without representation. Many who might not feel disposed to fully admit the claims the speaker made for his own party, could not but admit the fact of the absence of recognition of Irishmen by the Mercier Government. The orator further rubbed it in by reminding his hearers that the Irish had been represented for a few months, but that the holder of the portfolio had suddenly 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. Mercier is too clever a man to suppose that those who all along, under the régime of his adversaries, have enjoyed representation commensurate with their numbers and influence, will tamely submit to be ignored without resenting such treatment in a very emphatic manner. The Irish 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 ostracism of their fellow-countrymen, applause which re-echoed 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 25th ult. a concert was held in the Vic's 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. Bille 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 full in our columns.

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 fruitless 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 Catholics 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 esteem 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 anniversary. On the 24th of last month a deputation of the Ladies' English Home Rule Union arrived at Faloaragh 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 the day, the anniversary of her birth, upon which they congratulate Her Majesty, should be signalized by the eviction from their wretched homes of 150 women and children, the poorest of Her Majesty's subjects. The ladies appealed to the Queen to interpose to prevent further evictions, the character of which was a disgrace to humanity and a shame to Great Britain. The Rev. Canon Wilberforce, also, on the same occasion, takes occasion to remark: "During the last fifty years, the reign 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 lies hid an aggregate of agony indescribable: Died of famine, 1,225,000; evicted by landlords, 3,688,000; 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 otherwise than regret that its recurrence should be marked by such occurrences.

The Samoan Treaty.

Dispatches received from Berlin indicate that a treaty in regard to the Government of Samoa had been arrived at by the American, English and German commissioners. A synopsis of the articles of the treaty, as cabled, shows that the American Commissioners have secured with one exception, all that the State department at Washington have been contending for. The only particular in which the American representatives do not appear to have secured, what they were disposed to insist upon was with regard to the indemnity

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 amount was reduced to a mere nominal sum. According to the treaty, the Samoans are to govern themselves in all their local concerns, and King Malietoa, who was substantially dethroned by German influence, is to be re-instated. In treating with foreign affairs there is to be an advisory council, composed of representatives of the United 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, also that the Government should be directed by the nation that had for the time being the preponderance of interests in Samoa, 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 several 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 to have over the Premier nominated 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 proposed to establish to settle the titles of foreigners, claiming to own real estate in Samoa. It was to be composed of the three foreigners and the German was to preside. Then there was to be an appeal from that court to one composed of a judge nominated by the Samoan Government, which would be dominated by the German Premier, and the Consul or a prominent countryman of the litigant.

Prohibition vs. High License.

In the States the advocate of prohibition are again hard at work and on the 15th inst the State of Pennsylvania will vote upon a constitutional prohibition amendment. Pennsylvania 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 a 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 enhancing the prosperity of those communities which are fortunate enough to enjoy its advantages.

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

"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 grogeries and reduces the number of saloons, and of saloons and billiard 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 law, and often the law officers' connivance 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 places 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. It regards the drunkard 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 of good reputation, men who stand before the community moral and upright, and owners of property. The license should be accompanied with strict legislation, and the violation of laws 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 liquor on Sundays, and 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, nor is he in condition to worship. Drunkenness, while always sinful, is an aggravated crime when committed on Sunday. It is scandalous, and leads to the violation of other laws. More crime 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 liquor on that day, unless the police are brought to enforce the laws. The indifference shown to Sunday 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 unenvyable reputation which Lord Lansdowne has achieved for his brutal treatment of the Irish tenants who toll hard and daily to increase his accumulating wealth,

has followed him to the wilds of India, where he is now detected and feared as greatly as the most ferocious 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 clerical tenants and for a once 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 tenements, which for years they have cultured and improved, seems to be a most criminal offence in the eyes of the new Governor General of India. If we are to judge of the recent proceedings of the malodorous evictor of Luggacouran. His Lordship 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 Luggacouran on which the Catholic church is built, and the cause of the action was that twenty huts had been erected on the holding for tenants who had been evicted by Lord Lansdowne. The jury brought in a formal verdict for the defendants on technical grounds. We do not know whether Lord Lansdowne intends to renew the proceedings against the Bishop and Father Kehoe, 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.

Minnesota, Minnesota, has determined to stamp out drunkenness in that enterprising 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 intoxicating liquors shall be deemed guilty of the crime of drunkenness, and upon conviction shall be punished as follows: For the first offence, a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40, or by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than forty days; for 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 juries in England and Wales in 145 cases in 1880, and 152 in 1886. In Ireland, 16 in 1880, and 24 in 1886, and in Scotland the number of similar cases reported by the Procurator Fiscal was 28 in 1880, and 17 in 1886.

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

The continuation of the rent agitation in Ireland in having a salutary effect, if Mr. James Radpath's calculations are correct. He estimates that it has caused a reduction of rents in Ireland of at least \$25,000,000.

DEATH OF MGR. LANGEVIN.

The Vicar General of the Rimouski Diocese Passes Away After a Prolonged Illness.

FATHER POINT, Que., June 2.—Rev. Edmond Langevin, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Rimouski, brother of Bishop Langevin, minister of public works, died at the Bishop'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 talents 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 best means for the advancement of the country. His demise will be sincerely regretted.

[Mgr. Langevin was born at Quebec on the 8th 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 position in Rimouski. He was author of a life of Bishop Laval, published in 1874, and of a volume of Notes Historiques sur le Capture 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 postponement of the Chicago convention took place in 1886 upon Mr. Parnell's advice, owing to the difficulty of spacing suitable representatives.

Russia and the Vatican.

LONDON, June 3.—It is stated that the Vatican 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 alliance.

Richmond's New Bishop.

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

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 of good citizenship, and he will do honor to the position to which he has been elevated. A brief sketch of Mr. Murphy's career will be read with pleasure, and we cannot do better than borrow the subject 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 was descended from the Wicklow clan of the O'Bryens. Born in 1818, at the early age of six years he emigrated to Canada with his 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, for many of which they are indebted to Mr. Murphy, look up with unfeigned admiration 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 institution, now, in no small measure through his activity and energy, the most extensive in the Dominion. As may readily be supposed,



HON. SENATOR MURPHY.

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 Irish 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 Rosset church, now amongst the things of the past, but around which clustered many hallowed memories of our older inhabitants. Into the temperance cause Mr. Murphy threw himself with his whole soul, seconding the efforts of Father Phelan. In 1841 he was elected secretary of the association, and so continued until 1852, 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 cause. Long years of active work did not cause him to abandon his efforts, which may be termed, the cherished 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-size 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 wherever his lot may be cast. Mr. Murphy is a striking 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, ere narrow-minded political tricksters had succeeded in dividing them into two hostile camps, Mr. Murphy became a member of the original St. Patrick's society under the presidency of the late Benjamin Holmes. In those days and in later such men as William Workman, Sir Francis Hincks, and many other distinguished Irish Protestant gentlemen, who joined hand in hand with the Catholic brethren, and the Irish people of Montreal were so united and their influence felt throughout the land. Mr. Murphy was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the well-being of his fellow-countrymen, through the medium of the national organization. In 1860 he was elected president of the St. Patrick's society a position he filled with credit to himself and benefit to that body. About this time he was gazetted captain in the Montreal militia, 4th Battalion, he was also named to the commission of the peace, and in 1881 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 a 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-elected, 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 Marguillier 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 municipal and parliamentary honors, which he has always declined. Nevertheless he 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 blood shed on the field of battle in 1837 and

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 endeavored to believe the true interests of Canada at heart. Enjoyment of the blessings of constitutional freedom of Canada has made Mr. Murphy's sympathetic heart yearn for similar advantages to his native land. From the year 1841 to 1847 he was one of the most ardent repeaters 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 one more grand struggle for constitutional freedom by the magic eloquence of the illustrious Isaac Butt and his colleagues, 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 his generous contributions, amounting to hundreds of pounds, towards the progress of the movement that has since accomplished such noble results; whilst existence 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 posterity; but Mr. Murphy has still other claims to public gratitude. As far back as twenty-five years ago, through his exertions, the "early closing movement" was carried into effect, whereby the clerks in the hardware trade secured the afternoon of Saturday for their recreation and mental improvement, a boon that has since been widely extended for the benefit of clerks in other branches of business. He is a vice-president of the Natural History society of this city, and also of the Neomissis 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 commercial education for our youth, and his energies were centered to effect that object. To give an impetus to the movement he generously founded the "Edward Murphy" prize of the annual value of \$100, in perpetuity, for the encouragement of commercial 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 Microscope 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 he 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, untiring 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 career 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 toiler 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 of all origins and creeds as a loyal and devoted son of Canada, and one who has never been afraid or ashamed 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 chevalier 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 university.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER SEIZED.

The Mattie Winslip Caught White Fish Within the Limits.

NORTH SYDNEY, May 31.—The cruiser Vigilant, Captain Knowlton, having sailed from Iqalouit on the evening of 29th, May toward North Cape, arrived off Cape North about 4 a.m. Rounding the cape she sighted a schooner, and ranging under her lee found her to be the Mattie Winslip, of Gloucester, C. W. Ericson, master, and being not more than two miles distant from the Cape. Before the cutter reached the schooner she had sent out two dories with trawls baited, ready to set. The captain of the schooner, seeing it was a cutter bearing down on him, called his dories back and began to weigh anchor. Captain Knowlton then boarded the schooner and Captain Ericson admitted that he was not more than two miles off Cape North and it was his intention to fish. Captain Knowlton then sent his first officer and five men to take charge of the schooner and bring her to Sydney, taking five of the Winslip crew on board the cutter. The schooner was brought in this morning and given in charge of the Customs officials. Everything was done without irritation. A despatch to Consul-General Phelan from the consular agent at Sydney says the captain or the seized 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 positively that he was not fishing inside the limit. Consul-General Phelan will leave to-morrow morning for 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 conviction 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 fishermen in North Sydney harbor are reported to be very much excited over the seizure.

OTTAWA, May 31.—Information was received at the Marine and Fisheries Department to-day of the seizure by Captain Knowlton of the Canadian cruiser Vigilante, of the American schooner Mattie Winslip, while fishing two miles north of Cape North, C. B. The Winslip had no license under the *modus vivendi*, and could not legally fish within the three mile limit, and no further details respecting the seizure have been received here.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

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

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

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

Perria, who fired a blank cartridge at President Carnot on the eve of the opening of the exhibition, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment.

The betrothal of Princess Militska, second daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, to the Grand Duke Peter of Russia, son of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and cousin of the Czar, is announced.

LONDON, May 28.—Reports from the Congo state say that the local tribal wars are ceasing. The service of the river steamers has been greatly developed and the Aruwimi district is now under the direct influence of the Congo state government.

VIENNA, May 28.—A conflagration in the town of Podence, Galicia, has destroyed 600 houses, a church and a synagogue, and caused the death of many lives. Twelve corpses have been extracted from the ruins.

BERGAMO, May 28.—During the rioting at Belgarda 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. Garasbania would have been sacked but for the opportune arrival of troops. In the struggle three soldiers were wounded and almost identical wounds were inflicted on a large number of men 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 rioters are using dynamite to demolish the houses of obnoxious deputies.

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 Strasbourg in company with the Emperor William, the Arcus Zeitung warns the French to mind their own business, nor dare to interfere with Germany's doings in her own provinces.

LONDON, May 29.—Four hundred solicitors 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 Harrogate 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 session, unless events not foreseen now, demand his presence.

VIENNA, May 30.—The little town of Rudelsdorf, on the river Saale in Germany, was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday by the discovery of the bodies of two beautiful girls who had drowned themselves in the river just below. They both belong to prominent families in the place. One, Ida Brand, 18 years of age, being the daughter of the Burgomaster. The other, Miss Kerschitz, aged 25, a student at the Wehlich seminary. The two young ladies were intimate friends, and both having recently been disappointed in love determined to die together.

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

LONDON, May 30.—The news in to-day's papers of the despatch of a British war ship to Behring sea seemed to create a little sensation. No leading paper comments upon it. However, questions were asked in the House of Commons to-night. Sir George Baden-Powell urged the Government to propose some modus vivendi whereby, without prejudice to the claims of the various parties sealing may be fairly conducted this season and steps be immediately taken to arrange a lasting settlement. Sir James Ferguson replied that the Government was awaiting despatches from the British minister at Washington who was fully conversant with the question. Mr. Gourley asked whether it was true British war ships had been despatched to Behring sea to protect British sealers from capture by United States cruisers. Sir James Ferguson replied in the negative.

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 there.

King Matsafa, the ruler by right of Samoa, who nobly with his people, helped to save the German ship, was slain slaughtering his race, is a devout Catholic.

Very Rev. Father Dinahoh, 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 Catholic University last week.

The Right Rev. Bishop Kitzler, 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 Pottawatomie County, Kans., have petitioned the Right Rev. Bishop Fiske to 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 heretofore 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 presided with a beautifully engrossed address, in solemn form, by the congregation.

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

Rev. Father Hesnan, Vicar-General, of 23 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 be the Rev. Fr. Winkler, and the German delegate, the well-known German and French Catholic leaders respectively, and other prominent Catholics, will attend.

The congregation of the Index has been condemned by a special decree the brochure "Roma,

Italy is la realta della cosa." This is the doctrine which was given "Prelate," and which advised the Pope to accept the Italian usurpation 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 accumulated during the interregnum towards the building fund of the new church. The site or limits have not yet been decided upon.

On Monday 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 Christ. This is the first time that this has been performed since King Max Louis refused to 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 Benedictines there, on which they propose to erect a \$200,000 retreat. The retreat is to be in 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 Peoria 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, Memphis, and Rev. William Walsh, rector of St. Peter and Paul Church, Chattanooga. The number of priests there of Irish parents, however, is very large. The Macs and the Ohs flourish still away down in Old Tennessee.

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, and will recover. There were 150 orphans under her charge—they all escaped uninjured. Loss \$50,000. The orphanage will be rebuilt without delay.

All the Catholic Congresses which assembled in various parts of Europe within the last fortnight have passed strong resolutions asserting the necessity of the perfect freedom and independence of the Holy See. On this point priests and laymen, prelates and monks speak the same language and almost identical resolutions were forwarded to the Vatican from Vienna, Madrid, Oporto and Monte Video.

At Youngstown, O., leading Catholic divines and educators have formed the Catholic Educational Union, the aim of the organization being to give those who find it difficult to pursue their studies after leaving school opportunity to follow a course of reading which combines secular and religious literature, 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 today by a report of the death of the Pope. The rumor reached the houses of Parliament and caused much excitement among the Senators and Deputies. On enquiry it was learned that there was no truth in the report. His Holiness is enjoying good health and attends daily to his duties.

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 gendarmes shall keep within the grounds of the Vatican and those on furlough have been ordered to return immediately.

Five Italian men are studying for the Priesthood in Rome.

QUEBEC, May 29.—Mathilde Fournier, a nun of the Jesus Marie convent, Levis, died suddenly while at her prayers yesterday.

Cardinal Tauchereau 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 discontinued, as it is destructive of large quantities of trees and timber, and as it is difficult and expensive to procure such decorations in the older parishes. He also prohibits fireworks, cannonades and fuellades in his honor as another cause of useless expense, declaring the best mark of respect his people can pay him on such occasions is their diligent attendance at the offices of the church.

IRISH.

Mr. George Bower, of Ballinasloe, solicitor, a prominent Nationalist, died recently of an aneurism.

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 three men, who stripped and brutally beat and kicked him on the high road.

While in a state of somnambulism Dr. R. B. Davidson, Rademon House, near Crossgown, 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 Danvers, Co. Down, 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 85 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 Salford fame.

Mr. Dixon Hartland, the English Tory M. P. has offered an apology to the Rev. Father Coveney, O. O., Dunmaway, 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 journals in which the calumny was printed. Of course Father Coveney is not satisfied with such a flimsy explanation, and will give Mr. Dixon Hartland an opportunity of withdrawing in the near future any language uttered upon an English Unionist platform, for the purpose of damaging and discrediting the Irish cause.

At the last Yearling Petty Sessions, General Dillon, J. P., being the only presiding magistrate, four persons named Daniel Ring, John Connors, Edward O'Brien, and N. Oakley, were summoned by the police for lighting tar barrels in the public streets on the previous Saturday night. On that night a rumor got afloat in the town that Mr. William O'Brien, J. P., had been unconditionally released from the 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 the children under 15 years of age, and the defendants to seven days' imprisonment in default of the payment of the fines which he imposed on them.

At the Cork Police Office, Jack Hickey, a well-known Dublin pugilist, was charged with causing the death of a jarvey named Justin Mahony, on the 7th. It was given in evidence that Mahony, having been taken the prisoner to the police station, was 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 said he had nothing to say except that he acted in self-defence, and meant to do no harm. He was returned to the jail being accompanied in person by a security of £100 and two £50 sureties.

LONDON, May 28.—The Parnell commission will adjourn until June 15. The imprisoned members of Parliament, O'Connell and John O'Connor, will come to London to testify.

Mr. Reid, counsel for Mr. Parnell, produced before the commission to-day the league book, DONNY, May 28.—The Irish Times (Conservative) says a Government commission of experts, which will have no connection with politics, 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 26th ult. to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Among the guests were Mr. Parnell, Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns, the Earl of Aberdeen, Frederick Harrison, Burne Jones and a number of prominent Gladstonians.

The Marquis of Londonderry will retire from the Viceroyship on August 5. Eight tenants on the Logganacree estate were evicted on the 25th ult. Many English and American visitors witnessed the eviction.

LONDON, May 29.—The Earl of Zetland has accepted of Ireland, and 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 Marquis of Waterford, called on Lord Salisbury to-day and presented the petition adopted by the meeting asking for the abolition of the viceroyalty of Ireland and the transfer of the viceroyalty to the Secretary of State. Lord Salisbury promised to give the matter his earliest consideration.

LONDON, May 30.—Wm. O'Brien refused to testify before the Commission 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 Parnell libel suits to-day made application to the court for the postponement of proceedings in the case until after the decision of the Parnell 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.

Hayman Walf, 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-General.

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. Admiral Kimberly has reported to the Navy department under date of Auckland, May 27, "Samoa natives disbanding. Peace prevails."

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. Heighly, a packer, created a sensation by admitting that there was an agreement between the packers which provided that a portion of the packing houses should remain closed and should receive a certain amount from those which were working during the time they remained closed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 28.—Two freights collided near Ball station on the Housatonic railroad to-day. Both trains were wrecked. 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.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Nobody to-day at the State and Navy department expressed alarm at the news that the British North Pacific squadron had been ordered to Behring sea. Commodore Walker and none of our own war vessels had been ordered to look after the squadron, 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.

BRENNAM, Tex., May 29.—Mrs. Randolph Brandt became suddenly insane yesterday and seized 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 at large.

EMPIRIA, Kan., May 29.—A cyclone passed over Emporia, 32 miles west, yesterday. Capt. Brown and doctor were killed, and his wife and son seriously 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 steamers arrived yesterday with Chinese and Japanese news. Great fires occurred in Japan on May 2nd. At Yokohama thousands of houses were destroyed. The fire originated in the residence quarter, about 10 o'clock at night and burned for sixteen hours. Many lives were lost. The Emperor subscribed over 1,000 pounds out of his own purse for the relief of the sufferers. Ten thousand people were rendered homeless.

On Oshin Island an eruption took place on April 15 and destroyed more than half the houses on the island. A peculiar noise has broken out in Nikadogoro, the victims dying five hours after being attacked. A series of earthquakes was followed by the opening of the ground a thousand feet long by three wide.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The revenue cutter Kosh, with one or more Gatling guns, leaves San Francisco to-day for Behring sea, in anticipation of trouble with the ill-fated sealers. It was feared that the cutter would be used for the purpose of increasing her armament as much as possible.

TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—It is now understood that all liquor licenses in New Jersey have been 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 business.

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. O. H. Withams to-day committed suicide at his home here by shooting. The captain was very wealthy, and 35 years of age.

Decorations day was generally and appropriately 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 ORLEANS, La., May 30.—Settlers for miles around Nordan, Keyapah county, are driving into the 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 30.—A cyclone swept through a portion of this valley to-day. At Falling Waters, John W. Oriswell'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 throughout the city caused the river to inundate that town, drowning many persons and cattle, and washing away many houses and destroying crops.

DANVILLE, Va., May 30.—J. G. Penn's 200 feet tall stone tobacco factory was blown down this afternoon. Robert Pruitt, Wm. Young, G. B. Jones, Buck Hooper and D. N. Collie were killed. Henry Oakes will die, and six 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. Malietoa is to be reinstated as king and the status quo 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 United States, with an English representative in person, security of £100 and two £50 sureties.

LONDON, May 28.—The Parnell commission will adjourn until June 15. The imprisoned members of Parliament, O'Connell and John O'Connor, will come to London to testify.

M. V. Lubon's Specific No. 8. A POSITIVE CURE. A PAINLESS CURE. This the Patent Age of New Invention. FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES. DISEASES OF MAN I. CURES YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED & OLD MEN.

The absolute autonomy of Samoa is guaranteed with native pre-eminence in all departments of the Government, and a tariff schedule is included in the treaty. Each of the three powers is allowed the use of a coaling station with all the privileges therein except sovereignty.

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 Fleisich in this county in August, 1884.

PORTER, who is the owner of the Greco stable, was arrested at Cleburne, Ky., yesterday. Weyer, Allen and Kocher are prominent members of the Galveston County Farmers' Alliance. Fleisich was a young German. He was lynched for assaulting Janeman's wife.

CANADIAN.

A Kansas farmer is now visiting southwestern Manitoba to secure farms for fifty 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.

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

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 cast.

An Order-in-Council has been passed reducing the Canadian ports on the great lakes to 50 cents for any vessels of any tonnage.

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 snuff when imported for tanning and dyeing purposes in a state not further manufactured than crushed or ground, shall be admitted free of duty.

Lightning struck a barn on the farm of Geo. Scott, Esq., near Tripson, 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.

At the Dominion fisheries department it is learned that the receipts from the United States fishermen for licenses granted under the modus 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 printing bureau at Ottawa have received a circular letter informing them of their present position. The commission will not meet again until the services of those notified to that effect will be required after that date.

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 Ontario, Manitoba, taking evidence at various points. The commission will not meet again until the appropriation for the current fiscal year is exhausted.

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 capitalized at 5 per cent, and an assessment of 1/2 of 1 per cent will be levied upon such value. The new tax will be \$15 instead of about \$14.50.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 30.—Prince Dhuless Singh, who returned from England by the Scotia last night brought out four ponies with him.

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 be paid \$390 per annum until the 1st of July next when J. U. Gregory, agent of marine and fisheries, will assume command in addition to his present duties.

A deputation consisting of the Mayor and town council of Peterboro waited upon Mr. Mowat in Toronto on Thursday, and asked that the Government give back \$2,000 which is moiety of the high license revenue for the year in that municipality. Only Brockville 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 kicking.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

President Fitzgerald's Invitation to Parnell.

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 sent the following letter to Mr. Parnell:

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

Dear Sir—I am without reply to my former 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 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 current of national sentiment and impress our American friends with the fact that the Irish question is a burning question and one that affects 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 States with any foreign power. The importance of the Irish question is brought out more prominently by the holding of the Irish-American Convention, and as a reflex action must impress the better class of English public men with the necessity of a just settlement of the Irish claims, as a first step towards establishing the cordiality of feeling that ought to exist between

the two great powers speaking a 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 beneficial result, and in all circumstances of purpose I beg of you to give an 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 race, with one object and one sentiment, not of seeking vengeance 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 indication of that feeling I enclose 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.

Yours faithfully, JOHN FITZGERALD.

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 hurricane 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 landlides have occurred, and a hundred lives have been lost.

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 and Circulars, Law Blanks, Programmes and Factures, Bonds and Insurance Supplies.

Country orders promptly attended to.

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

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 advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

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

Write for the new pamphlet, "Free Homes in a New State," and other particulars to J. M. HOOKINS, V. O. RUSSELL, Canadian Pass. Agt., Trav. Pass. Agt., Toronto, Ont. London, Ont.

F. I. WHITNEY, Genl. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., 416 St. Paul, Minn.

INFORMATION WANTED

of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkenny, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known address 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 JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.

WANTED.

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

WANTED,

By the Catholic School Commissioners of Buckingham, P. Q., two Catholic male Teachers with Model School Diplomas, 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 Stratford (Dist.) for the Scholastic year commencing July 1st. For particulars apply to the undersigned. WM. HASSAN, Sec. Treas.

ADVERTISERS average over \$40 a week with my ad. grand New Paper Undergarment. Ladies only. Address, Mrs. H. B. Little, Chicago, Ill. 43 4

IRISHMEN IN CHILL.

The high positions they have attained through their intelligence and bravery.

Israel Kohn, at present of Santa Fe, N. M., but who for many years was a resident of Valparaiso, Chile, where he was largely interested in mines, arrived in St. Louis recently on a visit to friends.

For nearly 20 years, from 1863 to 1882, I lived on the western coast of South America, making my home at Valparaiso during most of that time, but traveling over the entire country in pursuit of my business.

Talk about New York being governed by the Irish! No city in the world is so much under the influence of the Irish as Valparaiso, and that city governs Chile, and, in consequence of the victories gained by that country, Peru also.

After the Civil War in the United States a large number of Chilian Irish Brigade made their way to Chile and organized its army on the model of that of the Southern Confederacy.

For years they were engaged in a sort of guerrilla warfare with the Patagonians, which resembled greatly that waged against the Indians in the United States.

The Chilean 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.

These men were almost defied by the natives, and ever since the Peruvian war have held complete control of Chile, which, under the form of a republic is to-day really an Irish empire, the only one in the world.

THE POPE DECLARES

He Will Never Abandon His 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 tittle of the ancient rights of the great civil as well as spiritual preeminence to the inheritance of which it pleased Almighty God to call him.

The occasion which has called forth from the pen of the Sovereign Pontiff the remarkable pronouncement was, briefly stated, as follows: Sometime since the good Bishop of Brescia deemed it his duty to condemn in no measured terms the publication within his diocese of a pamphlet, the writer of which thought it right to advocate the acceptance by the Pope of the present situation at Rome, and the conclusion of an arrangement between the Vatican and the Government of King Humbert, which would recognize the validity of the act of revolutionary usurpation which has deprived the Holy See of its temporal possessions.

utterances referred to, but supports them with words of his own plainly addressed to all the faithful.

The Pontiff rebukes the innocent audacity of those who arrogate to themselves liberty not only to criticize the actions of the divinely appointed ruler of the Church, but to point out to him a line of policy and a conduct of their own choosing; and His Holiness declares that "it is intolerable the numbers of the deepest interest, and most intimately connected with the power of the Supreme Pontiff and with the free exercise of his Apostolic office, should be referred to the judgment of an individual, and should be balanced by a man who possesses no authority."

Long before now has the Sovereign Pontiff declared that he will make no pact with the Revolution, and now, anew, he reaffirms his determination. He declares futile the efforts of those 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."

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 be no halting down of the banner of the Cross and Keys before the forces of atheism and irreligion. The authority of the Pontiff has been overturned, "not through the will of the people, but rather through the boldness of sects," and it belongs to the children of light to band themselves against those of darkness, to take their place beneath the eternal standards, of Right, of Truth, and of Justice, to confront with vigor, and undimmed, 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.

"HIDDEN GEM."

An Artistic Rendition of Cardinal Wiseman's Great Drama.

The Gaelic 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 8 o'clock the curtain rose on a scene in Rome, of the Aventine Hill, in the reign of Augustus, and some stage settings at once attracted the eyes of the spectator. All of the scenery was done in this play by the Hazelton Bros., and reflects great credit on the ability of these gentlemen. The costumes, which were made by Miss Donohue, were rich and attractive, and were the admiration of all.

Mr. J. J. Hazelton in the role of Euphemiaus, a Roman patriot, 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 Euphemiaus, was well taken in the person of Mr. J. A. Sullivan. He plays the part of a submissive and humiliated young man very well.

The remainder of the cast 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 Gaelic Catholic Union deserves great credit for the pains taken in preparing this high class drama and providing such a rare treat for the citizens. This play is entirely different from anything previously undertaken by the same people, and demonstrates that they have the talent to furnish something above the ordinary. —Gaelic Herald May 29.

Tale-Bearers.

There are plenty of evil-tongued people to be found everywhere nowadays, who by their tale-bearing cause dissension and enmity between the dearest friends, and the devil might well say to them what he once said to an old hag who created the bitterest hatred between a husband and wife that had formerly loved each other dearly: "You are far worse and more mischievous than I and all my companions in hell." What terrible curses are uttered in the Holy Scriptures against these wicked people! "The whisperer and the double-tongued is accursed; for he hath troubled many that were in peace." Not without reason, then, does St. Gregory order them amongst the children of Balaam; for if it is true that "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God," there is no doubt that they who disturb peace are the children of the devil. "Six things there are which the Lord hateth, which he cannot bear to see in the world," as the wise man says in the Book of Proverbs, "and the seventh His soul detesteth," and utterly abhors. And what is that? "Him that soweth discord among his brethren;" that is, commentators tell us, a tale-bearer who creates strife and enmity among others. It would not be better for one of these characters to dumb thump to make such a wicked use of his tongue? —Father Hanolt, S. J.

Advertisement for a free trial of a product, featuring an image of a person and text: 'FREE' and 'THE BEST DOG...'.

DOMESTIC READING.

The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat one's self.—Bailly. A still and quiet conscience 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 me.—Charles Kingsley.

The reflections on a day well spent furnish us with joy more pleasing than ten thousand triumphs.—Thomas A. Kempis. Science is but a mere heap of facts, not a 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 will not suffer it to pass away in unnecessary pain.—Seneca. A man has no more right to say an unkind 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 during her prayers she was called away by her husband or any domestic duty, she would rise from her knees at once. It happened that one day, in reading the Office of the Blessed Virgin, she was four times interrupted just as she was beginning a particular verse of a psalm. On returning the fifth time, she found the verses written upon the page in letters of gold.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.—Don't let us get scoured 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 sunshine to anybody. We love the fresh, light-hearted laugh of a child. Why not keep it ourselves 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 ardent and natural enthusiasm of children. Are we any wiser if we have covered up all the impulses and warm feelings of our nature, 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 Neri 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, thought that a saint should show a cat's sufferings, etc., and that no doubt St. Philip wished 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 loving care on any poor animal in distress, and that, in Coleridge's words, "He prayeth best who loveth 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 something which cannot be taken away from you. It is a passport to all countries and climes. Something which can be carried in your head and hands. A demand note which passes current everywhere. The one thing that cannot be learned in an academy or college. A strong crutch upon which to lean. The friend of our youth which will not desert us in old age or affliction. The only language understood by the people of all races and climes. 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 recollect 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, in, and ever will be, your evil genius! It is the temper which labors incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with an evil delusion that your husband deserved your anger, when he really merited your love. If your husband is hasty, your example of patience will oblige as well as teach him. Your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem him; your softness subdue 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 Lefebvre, 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 Sister of Charity, he learned 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 now fifty-seven years of age. If God grants my request, I shall live to be sixty years old, or 21,900 days old, and hence 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 pleasant shade. Being accustomed, as a soldier generally is, 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 he scrupulously marked in every Rosary he 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 bear his petition to help him at the hour of death?

STATISTICS OF SUICIDES.—Attention has been directed of late to the increase of suicides in the gayest of the world's capitals, and attempts have been made 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; Prussia, 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 gaiety and the quantity 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 Scotland, and there, too, piety, fortitude and religious conviction may be determining forces. Italy comes next and England fourth in the scale of increase. Belgium and Sweden have the same figures, though one is a 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 Prussia 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 England States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island 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 offender. With these figures before us, we should be cautious in ascribing the frequency of suicide in Paris, as some religious journals do, to the decline of faith.—E. K.

BEFORE THE COMMISSION.—Healy and Biggar give some interesting evidence. LONDON, May 29.—Maurice Healy, M. P. for Cork, was a witness before the Parnell 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 legitimate 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 supreme council of the Fenian Brotherhood, but had been expelled in 1877 for advocating constitutional action. He declared that the meeting of the Fenians in the spring of 1880, in which he referred to the Anarcho-Hartmann as having imitators in Ireland, had been misunderstood. As a fact he had only warned the supporters of Whigish candidates that the disgust of the people was likely to result in the use of dynamite. In a subsequent speech at Castlebar he 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 because no confidence was placed in the administration of law, and he had held that the league ought to defend prisoners where crimes were the outcome of bad law. He and Patrick Egan were the trustees of the funds of the league. He could not associate either Egan or Sheridan with outrages. Mr. Biggar said he contributed nothing to the Fenian funds. His object in joining the brotherhood was to obtain its assistance in Parliamentary elections.

SIR HENRY JAMES.—Sir Henry James said he never took part in the work of the league's treasurer. He never drew 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 dealings 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 Hansen 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 book in Mr. Soames' possession. 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 destroyed. He had not the slightest notion of what had become of the missing documents.

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 President of the United States, said that every man and woman and child of liberty would rather the company of William O'Brien in Tallinn than that of the Viceroy in Dublin castle. Mr. O'Connor 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 Hansen ordered that enquiries be made about these books. Mr. O'Connor repeated 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 Phoenix Park murders caused among the Parnellites. George Lewis, Mr. Parnell's solicitor, examined 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 Hansen—"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.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

Interesting facts on Agriculture worth knowing.

Systems of Gladders.—We are asked for the symptoms of gladders, in horses. Here they are, as given by that eminent veterinarian, Dr. Laws: Lungour, dry, starting coat, red, weeping eyes, impaired appetite, accelerated pulse and breathless, 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 nodular like a mass of peas and beans, and are occasionally firmly adherent to the skin, the tongue or the jaw bone. The lymphatics of the face often rise as fine cords. An occasional cough is heard and occlusion 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, fetid and so abundant and tenacious as to threaten or accomplish asphyxiation, and the animal perishes in great distress.—Rural World.

Keeping Eggs.—I saw in your paper an article on the value of eggs through the summer months, saying 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 economically as when they are worth from twenty-five to forty cents per dozen.

I put down 100 dozen fresh eggs, picked up every day two years ago, packing them in coarse burlap sacks, 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 from fresh eggs if they have not been packed more than eight months.

I shall begin packing this year as soon as the 1st 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.—Mirror.

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

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

Potatoes 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 rows with shallow furrow. Cut and drop your potatoes, and then put plenty of straw on them. With a turning plow break up the middles. This does not even entirely the straw, but leave it in the condition until after a good rain, and then pull up and even the straw while wet. By the time the potatoes sprout above the ground, there will be potatoes formed as large as marbles. Any kind of grass or oat straw will do.—Times Union.

Practical Hints.—Geese will clear off the purslane 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 sulphur and the same quantity each of flowers of sulphur and soap, in one and three-quarters pints of water. 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 cabbage, squashes, cucumbers and other plants with leaves of the common elder bush the insects kept away. He reports that a neighbor kept the cucumber from being eaten 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 galls upon his animals where the following preventive was adopted, which was simply to rub the collars inside every few days, with a little niter-foot oil, and the moment any dirt was found sticking like wax to wash it off with warm soap and then oil. A yoke from oxen, or collar from a horse, should not be removed when brought into the stable 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 soil, most of the liquid is soaked up and saved, while that from cattle is lost, or saved only in expensive tanks or cemented cisterns. 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 agricultural 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 days after birth it is not necessary of itself evidence that the foal must die. If a colt does not stand soon after birth it is well to

raise it 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 woolen cloth, wet with quite warm water, every spot of which may contain about a tablespoonful of alcohol, then rubbed dry, the operation being completed by brisk, but not harsh hand-rubbing. The colt 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 be 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 in his Gums.—Gas (who hasn't proposed yet)—"I say, Clara, wasn't Lieutenant Bombshell rather attentive last night?" Clara (scentily)—"Oh, well, he's a soldier, you know, and never shrinks from an engagement."



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 remember.

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 cure of such cases, I had it right along for twenty-five years. My parents brought me to physicians, but their treatment did not benefit me materially. I tried everything I heard of with no effect whatever. My disease continuing as bad as ever, I would have no idea when I was going to have an attack, but would fall over unconscious, and in quarters where I was, and after it was over I would start up suddenly.

I heard of your wonderful success in treating this disease in 1858, and I wrote to you at that time. I began taking your Nerve-Tonic in that year, and the effect of it was immediately noticeable. I began to improve rapidly, the paroxysms becoming less and less frequent, 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.

Having that great many years ago, for many years, so that you may continue your good work, I remain yours truly, JOHN FLYNN, 57 Atlantic Ave.

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Port 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.

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We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements 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 full faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

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MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 13, 1899. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20. Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5. Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$600,000 100,000 2 PRIZES OF 200,000 100,000 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 100,000 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 100,000 2 PRIZES OF 25,000 100,000 5 PRIZES OF 10,000 100,000 10 PRIZES OF 5,000 100,000 20 PRIZES OF 2,500 100,000 100 PRIZES OF 500 100,000 500 PRIZES OF 100 100,000

APPROXIMATION TABLE. 100 Prizes of \$1,000 each \$100,000 100 Prizes of 500 80,000 100 Prizes of 100 40,000 100 Prizes of 50 20,000 1,508 Prizes of \$200 each \$309,800 5,144 Prizes amounting to \$2,169,800

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(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 sick at the sight. As the flames crackled and roared among the dry timber of the floating houses human beings were seen pined between the house roofs, locomotives, iron beams, freight, passenger, Pullman and baggage cars, heavy iron, 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 beholder, and rescued from such a fate was impossible. Strong men turned away with agonized expressions, and women shrieked at the horror of the scene.

The associated press correspondent was the first man to cross to Johnston proper, by means of a basket suspended from a cable, and there the scenes were magnificent in 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 Dewey & Co., tobacconists in Philadelphia, Dr. J. S. Cooper and wife, J. Q. Bloschiff, book seller, William Gilmore, wife and family, James Howard, Neil McAuley and wife, Mr. Drotting 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 streets at the first warning. Some fled to the upper stories, and when the houses were frame they were floated on 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 flee to hillsides, many of the men resting in fancied security, loitered about the mills and were engulfed in an instant. To-day their bodies are strewn along the Conemaugh, Kiskimutis and Allegheny rivers, and are being caught as far down the Ohio 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. Columba's church, a new structure, which had been flooded to the depth of six feet, the water had receded and the floor was covered with a milky ooze to the depth of seven or eight inches. On boards stretched along the top of the pews were thirty bodies, 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 children. At Naveah 108 bodies were laid out in saw mill and additions were being made by wagon loads at a time which were being picked up on the meadows over which the great tide had surged.

PRITTSBURG, June 2.—A man who arrived here from Johnston to-night says 12,000 persons lost their lives by the disaster there. NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—During a storm last evening on Rex Bayou, Desarte parole, a falling tree crushed in the dwelling of Joe Raffie, killing Mrs. Raffie, her daughter and three sons. The eldest son was severely injured. Mr. Raffie, 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 half a million dollars. Mrs. Charles McEdden and Mrs. Carrie Moore, in attempting to cross a stream at Terrypore, were swept from their vehicle and drowned.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 2.—The number of bodies thus far recovered is about 500.

ORRIME 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 rings, and ran off with his prize. The farmers gave chase, some of the Hungarians showed fight, but four were driven into the surging river and to their death. This morning an old railroad, 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 crime. Two miles below here I watched three men going along the banks stealing jewelry from the bodies of dead wives and daughters of men who have been robbed of all they held dear on earth." He no longer finished than five burly men, were on their way to the

some of plunder, one with a coil of rope and another with a revolver. In twenty minutes, it is stated, they overtook two of the thieves, in the act of cutting pieces from the ears and fingers from the hands of two women. The sounders were captured and searched. As their pockets were empty of their ghastly finds, the indignation of the crowd intensified, and when a bloody finger of an infant, encircled with two tiny gold rings was found among the plunder, a cry went up "Lynch them, lynch them." Without a moment's delay ropes were thrown around the robbers' necks, and they were soon dangling to the limbs of a tree, in the branches of which, an hour before, were entangled the bodies of a 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 BURIED A MANY LIVES LOST THEREBY.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 2.—The buildings which were swept by the angry waters to the Pennsylvania railroad bridge, piled up fully fifty feet high and were burned to the waters edge. Before the buildings took fire many people dead and alive were taken from them, and in several instances the unfortunates were so wedged in that it was necessary to chop their legs off to release them. The Catholic church was also destroyed by fire this morning. A number of people were on the roof when the structure took fire and all of them were consumed in the flames. The damage is as yet incalculable, regardless of the great loss of life. The Pennsylvania railroad loss will be enormous. Fully half a mile of the beach between Sang Hollow and Johnston has been washed out and much of the track, rails, ties and all are carried away. The fire at the bridge at Johnston has done great damage. The facing and keystones are damaged. Considerable track is destroyed above Johnston.

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 the incredible inattention than from ignorance 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 Johnston and other towns on the line of the river, ample time was given to Johnston 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 jaws 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 flood must have swept over the city at the depth of forty feet. Whether incredulity and foolhardiness numbers its flood victims by hundreds or by thousands no one yet knows, and it will be many days before the writing upon tombstones and the tracing of the unknown dead is rounded. There has grown a bitter feeling among the surviving sufferers against those who owned the lake and dam, and damage suits will be painful by and by. The dams in Stony creek above Johnston broke about noon yesterday and thousands of feet of lumber passed down the stream. The awful culmination of awful night was roasting of a hundred or more persons in midnoon on the new railroad bridge at Johnston. There were crowds of men, women and children on the wreck and their screams were soon added to the awful chorus of horrors. They were literally roasted in the flood. Soon after the fire burned itself out others were thrown against the mass. There were some fifty people in night when the ruins suddenly burst, broke up and were swept under the bridge into pitch darkness. The latest news from Johnston is now that but two houses could be seen in the town. It is said that only three houses remain in Cambria City. The first authentic news was from W. N. Hays, of the Pennsylvania Railroad 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, left behind it dread havoc. A Grand Trunk embankment near Cobourg was washed away. The entire damage in the district is placed at a half a million dollars. The damage on the Grand Trunk did not cause any accident, the cars came around by way of Peterboro and the passengers on the line were taken from Cobourg to Port Hope by boat.

COBOURG, Ont., June 1.—The most terrible rain cloud that in the memory of the oldest inhabitant ever deluged this district, visited 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'clock the sound of what many people describe as a water spout, 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 havoc 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 Port's mill brushed aside the dam at the matting factory, washed out the Grand Trunk railway embankment, north of the woollen factory pond, and broke two or three large holes through the great dam at the woollen mill. Houses were inundated and gardens destroyed, as the flood swept 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 above the shop floors. The loss in damaged goods which these merchants have suffered amounts to a great deal. There are only two or three bridges left standing in the municipality, and the town is practically cut off from the outside world. Two or three families were rescued from the upper stories 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 carried away to the depth of a foot and a half. The total loss to the riding cannot be short of half a million dollars.

PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.

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 worn. The royalties were in mourning, but this served

only to show up the costumes of those who 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 ordeal remarkably well, and indeed all the American presentations came out very strongly. Mrs. Lincoln wore a handsome jupon of black silk, trimmed with black tulle and embroidered with jet; a long train of black silk hung from the waist. The low cut corsage was of the same material trimmed in the same manner. The court plumes and lappets were black. Mrs. Lincoln wore a corsaire of diamond stars fastened on black velvet and small diamond 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 point de se. A train of the same material cascaded down the stairs, and she carried a bouquet of white tulle, hung with tiny silver beads that shimmered as she walked, and held in place by a chatahaine of daisies and grasses. The train was also of white point de se. The corsage was trimmed with tulle, daisies and grasses. Her court plumes and lappets 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 diamond ornaments and carried a white bouquet. Miss Josephine Chamberlain wore an empire dress of white satin covered with white crepe lisse, with an empire sash and a white satin train lined and trimmed with ruchings of the same. 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.

Grand Duke Peter of Russia, the Czar offered a toast to the Prince of Montenegro, whom he declared to be his true, sincere and faithful friend of Russia. The speech has caused a sensation. It is stated that the Vatican authorities are alarmed at the reception King Humbert met with in Genoa. Mr. Vintzely, the well known bookmaker of London, has 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 £1,000,000 lire for the confiscated estates of King Joachim. It is understood they were offered \$500,000 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 it cannot be learned that there has been any correspondence between the Governments of 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 Alaska coast of Behring sea is not admitted to be subject for arbitration. Our Government simply asserts its absolute right and admits the existence of no question for negotiation.

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LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—An English syndicate yesterday purchased 320,000 acres of yellow pine land, four saw mills, three planing 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 Moscowia 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 ceased. 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.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

[Continued from 6th page.]

IRISH.

Mr. Parnell has been elected a life member of the National Liberal Club of England.

Mr. Carey, M.P. who was released from Kilmainham on Monday, says that while in Kilmainham 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 Killdare and Leighlin and Rev. Thomas Keogh, P.P., of Lugganure, a formal verdict was directed for the defendants.

Mr. Conyngham, 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 Cornwall.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, the great Irish actor, is recovering from the late dangerous illness, which many feared would be his last. He is living in Epsom, England, and has a son, John Barry Sullivan, who is at present winning laurels on the stage.

Journal of United Labor: In the town of Beestrock, 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. Conyngham, did such noble work for the poor evicted people in Donegal, is a ball 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 Strathairne, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Edward Harland, Belfast, and Mr. J. Bullough, Acerrington, are endeavoring to form a corporation for planning derelict estates in Ireland, and this project has been approved, operations will shortly be commenced on the Coolgreany 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 article has admitted, what it could not deny, the libel, and pays 40s into court as sufficient damages for the injury it has done. The apology which it offered through Sir R. Webster was mean and halting enough; but the tender of 40s, in satisfaction of the injury done by Mr. Parnell's presence, is the most contemptible of which a great newspaper has ever been guilty.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

LONDON, May 31.—Mr. Ried, council for the Parnellites, stated before the Parnell commission to-day, that thirty of the league books would be produced before the commission. Mr. Lookwood, also of counsel for the Parnellites, produced a book, which he alleged was Justin McCarthy'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 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 Archbishop Fabre at the Palace on Sunday evening was largely attended.

The Rev. E. Colin, S.J., who spent the last year at Stonyhurst Observatory, has just been appointed Director of the French Government at Antananarivo.

Mgr. Fabre consecrated the church of St. Therese 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 fire of 1855.

Queen Mary of Bavaria, who died last week, was a Hohenzollern-Princess. Born and brought up a Protestant, she was converted and received into the Catholic 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 hopelessly insane, and a recent governor of the province of Bavaria was devotedly attached to her sons. She was kind and considerate for all around her, and was known in Bavaria as "the good Queen Mary."

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel conferred orders on five theological students of Ottawa Theological Seminary on the 28th ult., as follows: The order of the priesthood on the Rev. O. Desautels; the order of minor orders of porter, reader, exorcist and acolyte on the Rev. J. 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 Langevein, Director of the Seminary, was assistant. The following clergy took part in the celebration of the solemnity: Rev. Father Gagnon, and others. The feast of the Holy Spirit was celebrated at the rubrics permitted organ preludes were played, accompanied by harps and violins.

EUROPEAN.

St. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The Official Messenger says that at a dinner given in the Peterhof Palace, in honor of Princess Milica, of Montenegro, who has been betrothed to the

Grand Duke Peter of Russia, the Czar offered a toast to the Prince of Montenegro, whom he declared to be his true, sincere and faithful friend of Russia. The speech has caused a sensation. It is stated that the Vatican authorities are alarmed at the reception King Humbert met with in Genoa. Mr. Vintzely, the well known bookmaker of London, has 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 £1,000,000 lire for the confiscated estates of King Joachim. It is understood they were offered \$500,000 lire.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTEREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHEAT.—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 be compelled to replenish stocks. They, however, continue to hold off in expectation of lower prices, which may be met by a certain number of millers. The wheat report has millers decided to close down in the Listowel section, which action has been followed by the millers of other sections. It is claimed that they have been taking stock and find they have not sufficient wheat to carry them into the new crop. In regard to quotations for straight rollers, it is claimed that there are certain brands offering at prices said to be as good as straight rollers, but the trouble is they will not inspect as sure. Patent, winter, \$8.10 to \$8.50; Patent, spring, \$8.30 to \$8.75; Straight roller, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Extra, \$4.45 to \$4.60; Superfine, \$4.40 to \$4.15; Out down Superfine, \$8.50 to \$8.75; City Strong Bakers, \$8.10 to \$8.50; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.10 to \$2.25; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

OUTRAGE.—The market is very unsettled, and 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.

BAKING.—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 \$19.50, and meal at \$13 to \$22.

WHEAT.—The market is still offered for sale at this market, but the situation is so completely demoralized 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 quote No. 1 hard \$1.09 to \$1.10 and No. 2 \$1.07 to \$1.08; but these figures are purely nominal. Advances from Manitoba state that No. 1 hard wheat has been offered by farmers at \$1.06, and No. 2 at \$1.05.

REAS.—Receipts during the week 50,000 bushels. There has been some enquiry for exports, and quotations range from 70c to 71c per 66 lbs, sale at the inside figure being reported in store.

WHEAT.—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 without being placed.

BOOKWHEAT.—Prices nominal at about 10c per lb.

BAKING.—Market dull at 50c to 55c for malted and 40 to 45c for feed.

MALT.—Montreal malt lower at 70c to 80c per 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 85c, to 9c per lb. Flaxseed \$1.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet with prices still ruling in favor of buyers. For creamery 24c is now considered an outside quotation, with sales reported at 20c to 21c. It is stated that buyers in the Eastern Townships are paying 16c to 17c for a few fancy tubs having been taken at 17c to 18c. Quite a few of the best makers however are putting their fresh June goods into cellophane, 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 western, packed arriving which although fresh has to be sold at 15c to 16c. Several lots of fine uniform colored Western have been sold at 17c. Sales of nice fresh rolls in baskets have been made at 17c, but large packages are difficult to sell, bbls. being quoted at 16c.

New Creamery, 20c to 21c; New Eastern Townships 17c to 18c; Morrisburg, 17c to 18c; Brockville, 17c to 18c; Western 15c to 16c; Rolls, 16c to 17c.

CREAM.—Prices continue to decline under an increasing make and unfavorable advices from England, a further drop of 2c per lb. having taken place in Liverpool during the week, and prices here have receded fully 2c per lb. The exports this week total from 8c to 9c, but are not according to shippers' views are this probable

prices for next week. Notwithstanding the sharp decline in England during the past two weeks, it does not appear to have stimulated the demand to the extent that was generally expected. During the past week 70c to 80c have been paid in some of the best districts in Ontario for cream cheese, and owing to the largely increased make now in process, it is thought that in order to move it, 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; but of course lower prices would be accepted for round lots, which are quoted at \$15.75 to \$16.00. Chicago clear pork is quoted at \$15.25 to \$15.50 for jobbing lots, and larger quantities at \$15. In lard a moderate movement is reported in bulk at from 9c to 9 1/2c according to brand. In smoked meats there have been some of our cured hams in round lots at 11c, and in smaller quantities at 11 1/2c. Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.50 to \$14.75; Canada, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in bulk, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Lard, Canadian, in bulk, 9c to 9 1/2c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 11 1/2c; Shoulders, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5 1/2c to 6c.

EGGS.—Although the receipts of eggs have been quite liberal during the week, their general good quality has induced a better demand and healthier market, the general price being 13c, at which figure the market may be quoted steadily, a few single cases having fetched 3c more.

HONEY.—The sale of a car load is reported in the country at equal to 95c per bushel, but 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 cases of extracted at 10 1/2c and we quote 10c to 12c, but a lot of dark and broken comb, &c. sold at 10c.

MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—A lot of seven large kegs of maple syrup was sold at 3c, and a smaller lot at 4c per lb. Sugar has been placed at 6c to 7c, a lot of small bricks bringing 7c.

HOPS.—The 23 bales of American hops in bond, referred to in our last week, is a mixed lot. The new are said to be worth about 15c to 17c, duty paid, and the old about 6c to 7c. We quote prices here as follows: Choice 1888 Canadian, 15c to 20c, and medium to good 12c to 15c. Old hops 5c to 9c.

HAY.—The supply of pressed hay is being reduced, and sales during the week have been made in cash at \$13.25 for No. 1, smaller lots bringing higher figures. No. 2 is quoted at \$11 to \$12.

ASHES.—The market continues dull, and uneventful prices continuing about \$4 per 100 lbs for first pots, and \$3 5c for seconds.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Representatives for Montreal houses are already making arrangements down in Tennessee 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 apples are received.

STRAWBERRIES.—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 berries are larger, with sales at 12c to 11c per quart. In good supply, and business has been done at from 12 1/2c to 13c 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 business. Sales, however, have been made at \$3.50 to \$4.50.

ORANGES.—There has been a fair enquiry considering the continuance of the late cool spell, and prices have remained steady. Sales of Valencia in large cases have transpired at \$3.50 to \$4.00. Ordinary 420's have sold at \$7.50 to \$9. Boxes have been placed at \$3 75 to \$4.

COGNAC.—The market is quiet but firm at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100.

CABBAGES.—A car of Southern cabbages have just been received which sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per crate.

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 price 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 50c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—The market is firmer for both raw and refined sugar. Granulated has advanced 3c during the week with sales at 8 1/2c, dealers' prices being 3c to 3c higher. Molasses are also firmer in sympathy with higher prices at the Islands, and we quote Barbadoes in this market 44c to 45c.

FISH.—There is nothing new in this line, the only business reported being in dry codfish which has been sold in small lots at \$4 to \$4.25 per quintal. Sea trout is quiet at \$9.50 to \$10, and British Columbia salmon is quoted at \$6.50 for half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in barrels.

FISH OIL.—The market is quiet in the absence of any important demand. It is doubtful if any refined seal oil could be bought for less than 42c, some holders asking 45c. Cod oil is firm at 80c 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.

MONTEREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables were as follows: 164; left over from previous week 49; total for week 213; shipped during week 147; sales for week 5; left for city 29 on hand for sale 32. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G. T. R. ex SS Circe: 29 horses consigned to Galbraith Bros., of Janesville, Wisconsin; 1 horse consigned to G. Gray, of Avenon, Ontario. Trade at these stables during the week was quiet. On hand, for sale, 32 very fine work and drivers.

MONTEREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these markets for the week ending June 1st, 1889, were as follows:—