St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883. NO. 43.

McCafferty & Daly.

Great Bargains in

PRINTED COTTONS!

3 CASES

MERICAN PRINTS

At 6 Cents per yard.

Warranted Fast Colors and well worth 8 Cents.

McCAFFERTY & DALY,

Corner King and Germain Streets.

Centennial Prices!

JOSEPH FINLEY,

Importer and Jobber in Dry Goods and Groceries,

OFFERS AT 34 and 36 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN:

1,000 pcs ENGLISH PRINTS, 4 1-2 to 14 cents per yard;
1,000 lbs Print Patchwork, 12 to 20 cents per lb.;
500 pcs White Cotton, 32 inch, at 6 cents per yard;
100 pcs Dress Goods (Aberdeen Stuffs), at 9 cents;
400 doz Linen Towels, 18x36, at $1 per dozen;
55 pcs American Cottonade, at 16 cents per yard;
A general assortment of Staple Goods kept in Stock.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

200 kegs BAKING SODA, at 2½ cts per lb.; 200 hf-chests TEA 17c, 25c, 32c.;
40 cases Colemans' Starch, at 9½ cents; No common Tea kept in Stock.
260 boxes and caddies McDonald's Tobaccos,
Pure Cream Tartar, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Pickles, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pails, Brooms, Matches, etc.

My object is to keep things moving, and to accomplish this, I warrant every article at bottom rates.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in

Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,

or Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.

T. L. COUGHLAN,

JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14 KING STREET,

☞ In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,

DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,

DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.

January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

STEWART & WHITE'S

Furniture Warerooms,

93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

In Chamber Furniture

We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.

Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.

Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.

IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.

Of the other grades of furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.

STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to

H. CHUBB & CO.,

General Agents, St. John, N. B.,

Or to any of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
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WILLIAM DI BERLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SILVESWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

ST. JACOBS OIL,

Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
Golden Elixir,
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
Pierce's Pellets,
Kendall's Spavin Cure,
Englishman's Cough Mixture,
Puttner's Emulsion,
Puttner's Syrup,
Thomas' Oil,
Sanford's Essence Ginger,
Sanford's Catarrh Cure,
Parson's Pills,
Putman's Corn Extractor,
Canadian Hair Dye,
Burdock Blood Bitters,
Graham's Pain Eradicator,
Fellows' Compound Syrup,
Fellows' Leemings' Essence,
Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters,
Dicks' Blood Purifier,
Kidneywort,
Wheeler's Elixir Calisaya,
Cingalese Hair Renewer,
Teaberry,
Warner's Safe Kidney Cure,
Warner's Safe Pills,
Pinkham's Compound,
Pinkham's Sanaline Wash,
Pinkham's Pills.

FOR SALE BY

T. B. BARKER & SONS

35 and 37 KING STREET.

Refined Sugars.

Receiving to-day:

1 car Bright Refined Sugars, late low prices;

40 Bbls. Granulated SUGAR,

GEO. MORRISON, Jr.

Tea, Pickles, Rock Candy

Wines, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Received ex S. S. Cedar Grove, and recent arrivals and in store:

50 HALF-CHESTS CONGOU TEA, from fine to finest:
40 caddies CONGOU TEA;
5 hf-chests Oolong Tea;
10 " Souchong TEA;
10 cases MIXED PICKLES;
10 " Coleman's STARCH;
10 " SALAD OIL;
10 " Wax Candles (1 lb. packets);
1 bush Soft-shell ALMONDS;
2 cases Coleman's MUSTARD, in ½lb., ¼lb. and 4lb tins;
2 cases Nixey's BLACK LEAD;
5 qr-casks Choice Old PORT WINE;
5 " Choice SHERRY WINE;
5 casks Jamieson's Dublin WHISKY;
200 cases Irish and Scotch WHISKY; Pale and Dark BRANDY, and Holland Gin, quarts and pints.
20 bbls Guinness' PORTER, quarts and pints;
20 " Bass' ALE, quarts and pints;
20 " Silver Skin ONIONS;
20 boxes Factory CHEESE.
For sale low by

JOHN O'GORMAN,

8 and 10 Dock Street.

Branch Store 67 Dock street.

Sugar. Sugar.

Landing to-day from the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery:

1 Carload SUGAR, in

STANDARD GRANULATED,
EXTRA BRIGHT YELLOW.
PARIS LUMPS.

Wholesale and Retail, by

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,

55 Charlotte Street.

Lard and Factory Cheese.

190 Boxes Good Yellow Factory Cheese;
250 TUBS XX LARD,

GEO MORRISON, JR.

FURLONG'S IRISH MALT WHISKEY

The above Celebrated

Dublin Malt Whiskey

Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.

IT HAS BEEN STORED

FIVE YEARS

in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,

PERFECTLY PURE

and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.

THOMAS FURLONG,

Direct Importer, St. John, N. B.

No Patent No Pay.

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Obtained for Inventors, in the United States, Canada and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our 'Guide for obtaining Patents,' which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. We refer to the German American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims, to the officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

ADDRESS: Louis Bagger & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Attorney at Law, Le Droit Building WASHINGTON, D. C. fe22

PATENTS

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No Fees in advance, nor until a Patent is allowed. *No fees for making Preliminary Examinations.*

Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Infringement Suits in the different States, and all litigation appertaining to Patents or Inventions.

Send Stamp for Pamphlet of Sixty Pages.

nov15

ROYAL Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Assets over - - $26,000,000

J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE

Agents,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Liverpool and London AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Assets, 31st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
Investments in Canada, 878,703.26
Income for the Year 7,944,755.47

General Agency for the Maritime Provinces.

No. 118 Prince William stree

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

july29

Brandies, Whiskies, Wines Champagnes, Clarets, Foreign Liqueurs, &c., &c., &c.,

HENNESSYS' BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy:
Vine Growers Brandy:
Encore Whisky:
Trenihich Highland Whisky:
Talisker (Skye) Whisky:
Oban "Small Still" Whisky:
Dublin Old Still Whiskies:
Kinnahan's L. L. Whiskey:
Aitkin Edinburgh Ale;
Wennekes's Schiedam Geneva:
JAMAICA RUM;
FOREIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Curacao, Vermouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;
Sherries,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zeer de Fronters;
PORTS,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
Champagnes,—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fils, Petrot: Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Greno and Heidsieck;
Burgundies,—Shipped by DeBeuverand, DePoligny;
Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A Jordon.

JAMES DUFFY,

Wine Merchant,

PORTLAND BRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

nov30

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Received during last week:

41 PACKAGES DYE STUFFS;
44 PACKAGES SHELF HARDWARE;
20 Pkgs. English Hardware, containing:

Wrapping Twine; Files; Shoe Thread; Spades; Cattle Ties; Nixey's Stove Lead; Padlocks; Rat Traps, and a variety of Small Goods.

216 Pckgs. Brandrum's WHITE LEAD

To arrive ex "Herbert Beach":

172 Casks and Barrels WHITING;

New Goods received daily.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE

Prince William Street.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co Portland, Maine. mar13

STEPHENS & FIGCURES.

Landing and to arrive:

55 BAGS WALNUTS and FILBERTS;
80 bags RICE,
5 barrels GROUND GINGER,
3 bales CLOVES,
5 bags PIMENTO,
2 bags SAGO,
250 half-chests TEA,
50 boxes CHEESE.

For sale at our usual low rates.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES,
Wholesale Grocers,
Dock Street.

je16

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, indeed sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die in a few hours. Fortunately, one of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRADDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Freeman Job Printing Office,

54 GERMAIN STREET,

St. John, N. B.

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES
—AND—
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

executed on the most reasonable terms

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

P. TOLE, Proprietor.

N-O-T-I-C-E.

Don't Forget the Great

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—AND—

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

—AT THE—

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

202 Union Street.

☞ Remember this is not a sale of odds and ends, but a Special Offering of our Entire Stock, all New and Stylish Goods at Rockbottom Prices.

All goods marked in plain figures; we have but one price and charge all alike.

J. CULLINAN & SON.

Parasols!

—AND—

UMBRELLAS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING

All the Novelties of the Season

—IN—

Plain and Fancy Parasols.

UMBRELLAS!

—IN—

Silk, Lavantine, Dagmar, Alpaca and Gingham.

SUN UMBRELLAS

—AND—

RAIN UMBRELLAS.

☞ All the Novelties in Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

PRAYER BOOKS!

A Complete Assortment, of PRAYER BOOKS just received. Great care having been taken in ordering, we can, therefore, recommend their durability and finish.

T. O'BRIEN & CO.,

53 King Street.

SCOTCH CAPS.

Just Received from Glasgow:

TWO CASES

Alma Caps.

C. & E. EVERETT,

11 King Street.

Christy's London Stiff Hats.

SPRING STYLES!

Just opening, ex "S. S. Texas":

Five Hundred and Twenty Dozen

of the above celebrated make of Hats.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. & E. Everett,

11 KING STREET.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, June 23, 1883

The Pope and the Irish Question.

The following is a full account of the reported interview of the New York *Herald's* correspondent with Cardinal Simeoni, a short extract from which we published last week:—

This evening I had a private audience with Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, at his residence in the Propaganda Palace. The Cardinal, who during the day had an interview with the Pope, received me with even more than his wonted affability, and favored me with a long interview, in the course of which the Irish question was considered from every possible Catholic point of view.

THE STATEMENT.

In answer to categorical questions, which I need not quote, the Cardinal, who had first obtained the approval of the Pope for doing so, made the following statement:

"To begin with the letter to the Irish bishops had no political aim or purpose. Into political questions the Holy Father has himself said, and the *Osservatore Romano* has since repeated, he cannot and does not enter.

DISCIPLINE.

"The letter was disciplinary, and written in the interests of morality and discipline only. It could matter nothing, or very little, to the Holy Father whether Mr. Parnell received a testimonial of ten thousand or a hundred thousand or a million lire. Mr. Parnell was personally not in the mind of the Holy Father or the Propaganda when the letter was issued; but behind Mr. Parnell and sheltered under the prestige of his name are many agitators, Irish and American, whose conduct is immoral and revolutionary, tending to sow dissension between nations and to create a breach between priests and people.

WHAT THE POPE SAYS.

"This very morning," continued Cardinal Simeoni, "the Holy Father said to me: The Irish have always been led by the priests, and it is to be hoped that the priests and the people will always be united in Ireland."

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

"Moreover," continued the Cardinal, "the Holy Father said to me, and appeared gratified by the fact, 'The agitation in Ireland is surely subsiding. The letter of the Propaganda is being implicitly obeyed, both by the bishops and the people. I should willingly see a cessation of angry discussion with all who suffer as the Irish suffer.'

A PATRIOTIC CAUSE.

"The Holy Father warmly expressed his best wishes for Ireland and said to me:—"I feel now and shall ever continue to feel the deepest sympathy with the Irish people, and especially with the Irish tenants [the Cardinal, speaking to your correspondent in French, used the word 'fermiers'], and so long as the Irish or any nationality take moral means, such as the law permits, of advancing their patriotic cause I should never for a moment think it necessary to interfere.'"

A FATHERLY WARNING.

The Cardinal continued: "The propaganda's letter was not even intended as a rebuke or reproach to the bishops. It was simply issued as a fatherly warning, showing them into what pitfalls they might be led by some who, under cover of a testimonial subscription, seemed to be fostering possibly murder, but certainly unlawful agitation, and interfering with individual liberty. Yes, interfering with liberty, for, as I lately remarked in conversation with Archbishop Croke—whom we have not rebuked in the letter of the Propaganda any more than the rest of the bishops—'You said, Monsignore, in a recent address something to this effect: "Give to this fund, and by the measure of your liberality shall your patriotism be judged." By acting in this way undue pressure is brought to bear upon individuals.

PRIESTS IN POLITICS.

"The discussion created by the letter of the Propaganda," continued the Cardinal, "did not forbid agitation at public meetings nor forbid the priests from attending and voting at meetings so long as they made no violent speeches, but used their influence to calm the angry passions which rage at such gatherings. They are not forbidden by the Propaganda, nor does the Holy Father forbid them, to attend meetings. The question is far broader, higher and simpler than has been stated. With persons and politics the Holy Father has nothing to do. But it was his duty to show the way of true morality to those who were in danger of foresking it. The letter of the Propaganda applies to all Catholics irrespective of nationality. It may be studied by Americans, Australians and Irish with equal profit.

NO FOREIGN PRESSURE.

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

MR. ERRINGTON.

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

The Cardinal replied: "You may infer that assuredly. If Mr. Errington or any person has asserted such a thing he has mistated the case. But for the indiscretion of the person who had the letter made public through the *Times*, it would have remained private."

"You did not, then," I asked, "authorize Mr. Errington to publish it?"

The Cardinal replied: "Certainly not."

AMERICAN ARCHBISHOPS.

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

THE QUIRINAL.

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

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

London *Truth*:—I see that the Queen has conferred the Royal Red Cross decoration upon all the Royal Princesses with the exception of the Marchioness of Lorne. Remembering the kindly interest Princess Louise always takes in questions of charity, I think that the omission of her name from the list of recipients is to be regretted. If the distribution of the Order had been confined to those who had actually taken an active part in nursing, I could have understood the Princess not receiving it; but this is not the case, as each of her sisters is to wear the decoration.

Cardinal Manning on the Decline of Christianity in Recent Years.

In a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the archdiocese of Westminster, for Trinity Sunday, Cardinal Manning dwells on what he points out as the decline of Christianity in recent years. He says: "No civil order in the world ever sank so low as the Christian world is sinking now, and will be sunk if the name of God be erased from public laws. You have lately asked of those who make our laws that none should legislate for us except those who believe that there is a divine lawgiver, whose law is supreme. But it seems as if we were being carried down a stream against which we can not prevail and from which there is no escape; as if in a little while the public life and laws of the world will be no longer Catholic nor Christian, nor based upon belief in God. Other foundation for men or for morals there is none. There are many who see where we are rushing downwards, and desire it; and many who see it with horror, but with folded hands do nothing about it; and many more who see nothing are being carried away powerlessly. [illegible] God in the world. For the first time since the world began it is openly rejecting God. The old world so profusely believed in the Divine, that God was everywhere and in all things. To them even the world was God, and all things supernatural. Now God is nowhere and exists no longer; and the world is dead. Necessity is laid upon us, from the least to the greatest, everywhere and in every way, to bear witness for God, 'in whom we live and move and are.' In this there can be no neutrality. To be silent among the seditious is to abet treason. The law of the land still justly punishes offenders against God and His moral law; not indeed for its offences against Him, but for its damage to society; and there is a clamor that such laws should be abolished. If men libel their neighbors they may be heavily punished. If they only libel God or our Divine Redeemer we are told that no man should judge them. The Catholic flock in England is few in number; but we have only one heart and one voice in condemning those outrages on all that is divine. We are not few only, but poor; nevertheless rich in faith, not by our merits, but by the sovereign grace of God, being poor we are mixed among the people where a belief in God, however clouded, still remains. The men of culture and the philosophers of this world claim their independence of intellect and their independent morality. But the people have not yet forsaken God, nor has God forsaken them. We are debtors, then, not only to our brethren in the faith, but to all men, that we bear witness for God, for His laws and for His rights; by a faithful fulfilment of all duties of religion; by the sanctification of our households; and by laboring in word and deed, by alms and by personal service, to sustain the belief in God and in His kingdom, which has made our forefathers and ourselves what we are. Our churches also are few, but they are well worn by the thousands who, Sunday by Sunday, in the Holy Mass, adore the Word made flesh and the ever blessed Trinity. Year by year we ask you to help us in founding new missions or parishes; and our need of this help continually grows more urgent."

NEW EXCISE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TOBACCO TRADE.—The Toronto *World* says:—

The dealers in Tobacco are considerably exercised over the regulations just issued by the Minister of Inland Revenue governing the tobacco trade, and a preliminary meeting has already been held to urge their modification. They ought to go into operation on July 1, but if the Minister is wise he will reconsider them before that date for they are both a nuisance and a burden without effecting any real good. And they are especially burdensome on the poorest off in the trade, namely the small retail dealers.

Among the objectionable clauses is one providing that no tobacco can be sold except from the original package. A poor dealer will not be able to buy a pound or six pounds or even half a caddy; for he must sell from the original package, and half a caddy even with half the cancelled stamp on it would not count for such. Those versed in the trade say that two-thirds of the storekeepers in Toronto who sell tobacco are not able to buy a whole caddy, and will thus be deprived of a portion of their business.

Another absurd provision is regarding cutters. The regulations provide that nobody except a licensed manufacturer of tobaccco shall have in his possession a plug cutting machine for pipe purposes, with the single exception of retail dealers, who must first make a written declaration to the excise officer that it shall only be used for cutting tax-paid tobacco, and that they shall only keep a certain number of pounds so cut on hand at one time. And then comes a clause which commands all other persons who have cutters to inform the excise officers of the fact, so that he may come and seal them up so that they cannot be used without breaking the seal and the law as well. A tavern-keeper who, heretofore, has kept a cutter on his counter or even a private citizen who has done his own cutting must call in the excise officer and have his machine sealed up with the seal under a severe penalty.

A man on buying a package of "put up" tabacco must destroy the stamp and the tinfoil, and under no pretext whatever must he fill the foil again with the weed.

A still more foolish regulation is that every employee of a tobacco or cigar factory must be registered with the excise collector, from the stemmer who earns $1.50 per week up to the finisher who earns ten times that amount.

All packages must be put up just so, the stamps must be put on with a certain kind of paste (the receipt for which forms a part of the regulations) and when on they must be varnished with a certain kind of shellac.

Rev. Dr. Carr, who has recently been appointed bishop of the united dioceses of Galway, Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, is a native of the archdiocese of Tuam, where he was for several years on the mission previous to his return as dean and professor to Maynooth college, of which institution he has been for some years past the vice-president. He is in the prime of life, of gracious bearing, high ecclesiastical attainments, universally popular and a man of considerable breadth of view, who promises to prove a notable accession to the Irish hierarchy.

The four figures required to complete the O'Connell monument in Dublin have been placed in position. They are of colossal proportions, in bronze, and represent angels in sitting positions, the wings measuring about eight feet. One has an Irish wolfdog attendant on her, another holds in her hands a hatchet enclosed in a bundle of fasces, representative of old Roman law; the third has on her knees an open book, and the fourth carries a sword.

SWEEPING REFORMS.—Mr. Gladstone's attempts at remedial legislation for Ireland recalls an old joke: "Say, what are you about, Pat—sweeping out the room?" "No, begorra," said Pat, "I'm sweeping out the dirt, and leaving the room." Now, if future legislators will sweep away a few of Ireland's grievances instead of exerting themselves to sweep away Ireland herself, they will advance a step in the right direction.—Dublin *Diamond*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, June 14.—The trial of Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Whitehead, Curtin, Wilson and Ausburgh, charged with treason felony, was continued this morning.

J. Clark, Q. C., for Whitehead; Mr. Rowlands for Curtin, and Mr. Mathinson on behalf of Bernard Gallagher, made made strong pleas for their clients. The latter counsel admitted Bernard had a general knowledge of the hostile designs of the dynamiters, but said it must be remembered he was a resident of Brooklyn and could not be judged by the same standard as an Englishman was. It was a matter of common knowledge that plots existed in America for the manufacture of dynamite for use against England almost with the connivance of the American Government. Clark and Rowlands protested against this language and declared that there was no proof that such was the case. Justice Brett declared that the counsel had no right to make such remarks. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge also rebuked Mathinson for his remark. He said: "I think it only due to our friends [illegible] your statement." Mathinson said he would gladly accede to the ruling of the court. The case for the defence was then closed, and Sir Farren Herschell, Solicitor General, replied on the part of the prosecution. Upon his conclusion Lord Chief Justice Coleridge began his charge to the jury, which retired at the close. They shortly returned with a verdict of guilty against Dr. Gallagher, Wilson, Whitehead and Curtin, and not guilty in the cases of Ausburgh and Bernard Gallagher. The four men found guilty were then sentenced to life-long penal servitude.

LONDON, June 17.—A terrible calamity, involving the death of one hundred and seventy-eight children, occurred in the Town of Sunderland in the County of Durham, last evening. From details thus far received, it appears that an entertainment had been given in Victoria Hall, by a conjurer, which was attended almost altogether by children, several thousand being in attendance. The accident occurred at the close of the performance. The body of the hall had been entirely cleared of its occupants, when some 1200 little ones came rushing down stairs from the gallery. At the top of the first flight of stairs was a door which opened only about twenty inches, permitting but one child to pass through at a time. At this point, while the mass of children were pushing forward, one fell and was unable to rise, owing to the others crowding on. The result was that a great number were pushed down, trampled upon and suffocated. The scene was terrible and no effort could stop the mad rush of the affrighted children. They came on pell mell and soon 178 of them were knocked down and suffocated by others tramping upon them. The greater number of the bodies which were badly mangled from the trampling laid 7 or 8 deep. Many of the victims, and others who were not killed, had the clothing torn from their bodies, and this together with the bleeding of the unfortunates shows the terrible nature of the struggle. The ages of the 178 children known to have been killed, ranged from 4 to 14 years. The work of getting out the bodies of the victims was begun immediately. They were laid out in the hall and the parents of those killed were admitted for the purpose of identifying the bodies of their children. Heart-rendering scenes transpired while the work of identification was in progress.

A later report said that the scene inside Victoria Hall during the identification of the bodies baffles description, and was painful in the extreme. The faces of the dead children, in almost every case, were swollen from the suffocating, from which many died. Their lips were parched and noses bleeding. Parents rushing wildly about would fall upon the bodies of their dead children, wailing and weeping, clasp their unconscious forms in their arms and vainly endeavoring to note some sign of life. Many poor mothers swooned away at the sight of the dead, while others became wild and almost violent in their hysterical grief. The act of removing the dead from the Hall, to-day, was an occasion for the renewal of lamentation and confusion. Many parents rushed through the police cordon appointed for the preservation of order and there was a scene of great confusion. The passage way was very close, so that a short time after the catastrophe a horrible sickening stench came from the pile of corpses at the main outlet of the hall.

Latest reports to-night figure up 188 dead, and there are the gravest fears that the number will reach 200. The eagerness of the children to depart from the hall was caused by a desire to receive the prizes that had been promised them. Graham throws the blame of the calamity upon a man connected with the entertainment, who, it appears, fastened the door half open in order that the prizes could be given to the children one at a time while they were leaving the hall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—When the Star Route jury came in to-day, the foreman stated that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and a painful silence fell upon the court room, only to be broken by wild shouts of applause when the foreman stated that the verdict was "not guilty." Immediately the decorum of the court of justice was forgotten, and cheers resounded from all quarters of the crowded room. Mrs. S. W. Dorsey sprang to her feet clapping her hands, while tears streamed down her cheeks, and there were many ladies in court who were silently weeping. Brady and Dorsey were cheered as they left the court house. The foreman stated five ballots were taken by the jury. The first ballot was upon the question of the existence of conspiracy and the ballot resulted in a vote three for and nine against conspiracy. This vote remained unchanged until this morning when acquittal was agreed upon. [The jury in this celebrated case retired on Tuesday afternoon. On the previous trial the jury disagreed. The two trials have cost the Government half a million dollars. A curious feature of the case is the position of Rerdell. He has confessed himself guilty, and gave evidence against his confederates. Now the jury declare him innocent.]

CASTLEBAR, IRE., June 14.—The prisoners charged with complicity in the murder conspiracy in the County Mayo have been committed for trial.

Sir George Bowyer, D. C. L., whose death was announced on the 7th inst., was the eldest son of the late Sir George Bowyer, of Radley, Berkshire, England. He was born in 1811, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Berkshire. In 1850 he became a convert to the Catholic faith. When Pius IX. distributed England into Catholic dioceses in the autumn of 1850, Sir Geo. Bowyer, who had been created an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford shortly before his secession from the church of England, came forward as the authorized defender of the act and published a pamphlet on the question. In 1849 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Reading, but in 1852 he was elected M. P. for the borough of Dundalk, Ireland, which constituency he represented until the general election of 1868, when he was defeated. At the general election of 1874 he was returned in the Catholic and Home Rule interest for Wexford county; he was, however, more of a religious representative than a political agitator, and did not always give satisfaction to his Irish colleagues. He was not a member of the present Parliament. He was a Knight of Malta and Grand Cross of several foreign orders.

PROVINCIAL ITEMS.

DROWNED.—Isidore Theriault was drowned at Madawaska on a recent Sunday.

The Citizens of Fredericton will celebrate Dominion Day with great *eclat*.

THE Roman Catholics of Truro, N. S., presented His Grace Archbishop O'Brien with an address on the occasion of a recent visit to that town.

MR. R. A. LAWLOR, of Newcastle, barrister, has been appointed Collector of Inland Revenue at Chatham in the place of the late Mr. Griffin.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Daniel Butler, aged 30, died suddenly while at work, in Charlottetown. Bleeding at the lungs caused his death.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Telegraph* says that the frame of the new R. C. Church (Grand Falls) is being hauled to the site, and is supplied by a Mr. W. Graham.

[illegible] Johnstone bridge, Miramichi, some time ago, was recently found some distance below the bridge.

HOTEL BURNED.—The American House at St. Andrews was destroyed by fire a few days ago. A bar keeper of the hotel named Hugh Waddel has been arrested charged with setting it on fire.

THE Grand Jury at Summerside, P. E. I., have brought in a true bill against Roderick Howell, charged with the wilful murder of Thos. Wallace. Howell's trial was to commence on Monday last. He, it will be remembered, killed his neighbor in a paltry dispute.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Caraquet Railway held a meeting at Bathurst, recently, and elected Directors. An assessment of five per cent on the stock was ordered. It was resolved that as soon as the services of a competent engineer could be had, a location survey should be made.

A MEETING of the Directors of the Miramichi Valley Railway Company was held in the secretary's office, Newcastle, on Wednesday 13th inst. It was decided to commence the construction of the road as soon as possible, and the proper steps are to be at once taken to secure the subsidy of $3,000 a mile from the Provincial Government.

ACCIDENTS.—W. Russel, barrister, of Fredericton, had one of his feet badly hurt by a heavy stone falling upon it. It was found necessary to amputate one of the toes.

Joseph H. McMonagle, aged 11, an employee of the Moncton Lock Factory, got his left hand caught in the belting of a machine and his arm was broken just above the wrist.

FESTIVITIES AT ST. LOUIS, KENT CO.—A grand pilgrimage and picnic is to take place at St. Louis the first days in July.

The pilgrimage to the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes is to take place on the 3rd, and the picnic on the 4th.

The first day Mass is to be celebrated at 10 o'clock—dinner—entertainment at the Convent at 1 o'clock—procession at 4 o'clock—supper—illumination of the Grotto.

On the second day will take place the picnic, specially organized in aid of the liquidation of the Diocesan debt.

THE LARGEST BARN in the Maritime Provinces is being put up by Mr. Chas. Fawcett, of Sackville. The Amherst *Gazette* says: "The barn, which is a side hill one, is 112x50 feet, with 21 feet posts, and will contain a cellar 8 feet high, with cemented floor under the whole. The cellar will contain the manure and be used for the storage of roots. The main floor will contain large rooms for grain and other feed, agricultural implements, and room for 90 oxen. Cut feed and roots will be carried along before the cattle by a hand rail-car, and water will be supplied to the cattle in the barn. The feed boxes will be movable, so as to be easily cleaned. The building is to be thoroughly ventilated. An adjoining building will contain a steam engine to supply the power for pumping water, threshing, crushing and cutting feed. It will cost $2,500, and be completed by fall."

The beautiful chapel of the Sacred Heart Academy in London, Ontario, was the scene of impressive ceremonies on the 1st inst. In honor of the opening of the month of the Sacred Heart, all the ladies of the order renewed their vows at the early mass. At 8 o'clock took place the solemn profession of Miss Mary Fitzgerald. On this occasion mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Monsignore Bruyere, who also delivered a touching and impressive discourse on the excellence of the religious life as well as its serious obligations.

Father Bechet, a missionary priest in China, was lately beheaded by the natives, and Cardinal Jacobini has written a letter to M. Challemel Lecour, the French minister of state, demanding that the French government shall protect the lives at least of Catholic missionaries in Tonquin, whatever its war measures may be. The letter was suggested by the decapitation by the natives of Father Bechet. The cardinal points out the danger to the real interests of the Catholic church, and of religion in general, of carrying on a warlike policy in a country which was in peaceful condition, and showed no inclination to be off