jects a spectator would at once point him out stature, countenance and bearing to wield the sceptre and wear the crown.

The aged Emperor of Germany, surrounded by his people, who, in the most enthusiastic manner known to human nature, express their devotion and reverence to him, is a spectacle the like of which will not be found often Kaiser William shaking hands and taking a fatherly interest in the students that surround his carriage; then shift the scene to St. Petersburg and look at Czar Alexander and a knot of students with concealed bombs kingdom come on his way to church.

The reason why the two Emperors are so differently regarded by their people is very plain. Germany has passed through the fires of revolution, and her rulers have learned to respect and consult the people. A national spirit has been festered, and the Emperor, by ijentifying himself with his people in the sacred cause of Fatherland, has become associated with the grandest triumphs of Germany. And although the German people are still heavily oppressed by the military system, the form of government partakes so largely of the paternal character that its institutions have become instinct with popular aspirations. The revolutionary spirit of Socialism, which could not be repressed, has been astnicity directed by the master mind of Bismarck in a way to serve existing institutions. Officialism is kept strictly under control, and the result is an Empire worked with the precision of a vast system of machinery.

Hur in Russia the Czir is nothing more

than the centre of a vast bureaucracy, and though his will is nominally law, the channels through which the law is administered are so many, devicus and corrupt that his best intentions are frustrated. Officialism is supreme and firmly knit together in its own interest. Reforms of all kinds are secretly thwarted or openly resisted, and the Czar knows or dreads that should be act without the approval or in defiance of the wishes of those immediately about him, he runs in danger of the same fate that befel several of his predeces

l'ansclavist party, which has long been dominant, has consolidated the policy of Rusia for generations and centuries. This Mr. There is great excitement stitution. Balfour is exactly the man to exe policy has become the animating spirit throughout the county over the exposure of the cute it. Hicks-Batch could talk dancers: he of the Empire. It is ever active, relentless, irresistible. It shows itself in the ever widening borders of Russian territory. It has penetrated the Caucasus, and the Balkans is now moving smid the fastare compelled to unite in self-defence, overthrow the Empire and divide it into several kingdoms or states.

THE SYMPTOM OF DIVORCE.

During the coming session of the Dominion Patliament the country will be scandalised with reports of divorce cases before the Senate. There are an unusual number of applications published in the Canada Gazette. They are as follows:—Susau Ash, Montreal, claims div ecc from W. Marton, en the ground of desertion E. V. Duggan, nee E. V. McKell, Hamilton, from the train leaves for New Glasgow. A stranger entered the bank at 12,30 and said be entered the bank at 12,30 and said be There are an unusual number of applications Jue, Duggor, adultery, desertion, cruelty; Fauny would like to see the cashier, Mr. Curre, Riddell i om Geo. Herchman, M.D., of the same place in the North-West Territorier, de-Currie and the stanger retired to the inside section and adultery : E. A. Tutor from F. L. Hart, of Montreal, cruelty and adultry : I., Noel, forecarly of Sherbrooke, now of Philadel, phia, from R. L. Johnson, of Sherbrooke, adultery and desertion: John Monteith, Villago of Rousseau, from Many Ann Monteith, unow residing in Philadelphia, on the ground of adultery and desertion; W. A. Larell, M.D. Noel, formerly of Sherbrooke, now of Philadel. adultery and describen; W. A. Lavell, M.D.,
Smith's Falls, from Ada Mary Catton. This is
rather a complicated case. A bill is asked for
declaring to at a ceremony and contract of marfainting from the loss of blood and exhaustion riage, solvantized and entered into at the City of the struggle, we compared to his hotel, where of Hami ton, in the County of Wentworth Some hour. I for the hullet was extended from hamilton, on the 29th of September, 1882, be his bedy, lodged in the well. The desperado is tween William Arthur Lavell by and under the using of Arthur Vang. and Ada Mary Caton, then of the Village of Newburg, in the Caton, then of the Village of Newburg, in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Protince of Ontario, residence now unknown, by and under the man of Marie Herbert, was and in Guysboro. He says he fully intended to grace. Even, they are hocked upon (by their and under the man of Marie Herbert, was and in Guysboro. He says he fully intended to grace. Even, they are hocked upon (by their and under the man of Marie Herbert, was and in Guysboro. He says he fully intended to grace. and under the name of Marie Herbert, was and is null and void on the ground that the said marriage was solumnized and entered into by that the murder would not be discovered, escape and under talse names, or in the alternative for on the tram which left the station a few minutes and under false names, or in the alternative, for a bill of divorce from his wife Ada Mary Lavell. rec Caton, formerly of the Village of Newburg in the County of Lennox and Adding on, Unfario, residence now unknown, on the grounds

of desertion, bigamy and adultery. In all these cases we find that adultery is the cause of the demand for divorce. Desertion is alleged in every instance; cruelty in all but one. One, the last mentioned, is a complication, as far as we are permitted to judge without prejudice, of folly and something worse.

Now, what does all this mean? It means that the social condition of large classes of the Canadian recole is deplorably unseething river of sin flowing by their doors and instinct takes place to morrow and elecader their feet. Many mothers fould April 2nd.

المراكدين المراكدي

as was said of his grandfather Nicholas, that tell how their lives have been darkened THE NEW TORY IRISH SECKETARY. were he standing amongst his million; of sub- by the recollection of some coar one who perished, or is perisbing, in that eiver of Actoron. as the Czar, so well had nature fitted him in And these suits for diverce—they are but surface indications of what is going on in humbreds of thousands of cases, never even mentioned or perhaps anspected.

But a people who are false and immoral in one respect soon drift into dark r ways. How can a man who is the father of a femily expect be solls his own virtue for a few mi-en-bie dolrecorded in history. Call up the picture of lars and votes for a politicion who hands him ghe money? He knows that his family must know, or, at least suspect, that he has been false to a most sacred trust. They are accustomed to look up to him and take their cue to conduct from what they see him leaving his palace by a back entrance in a do. And when they see him yield close carriage strongly guarded by troopers his manhood for a me censity consideration their morel fibre becomes instantly frayed; to that party was so vacillating that go astray. He had always been good and careful in their rearing. But he forgets that he was

> So is it throughout the whole social and political system. A people who ale willing to be ru'ed by a man like Sir John M. edonald must not complain when vice is rampant and the marriage tie is I gluly set aside. Mankind is so things and vicious in others. We have the au-hority of the Fathers for the saying that he who breaks one commandment pable virtue, as the politicans in power do, virtue? Tile Almighty does not now rain down i fire and brimst-ne on the devoted cities, but He sends a more terrible fice surging through the blood of a recreant people, and it destroys than had the visitation come, as of old, in showers of wrath from heaven.

A TRUE BILL FOUND

AGAINST HON, JOHN COSTIGAN FOR PERSONAL BRIBERY BY THE VICTORIA GRAND JURY-RE WILL BE TRIED WITH RIS CHIEF CANVASSER

June. A true bill was also found ago ust Mr. Costigan's chief carries er, Victory Albert, for bridery. On Albert's application his trial was brings the whole system of Russian government.

It must, however, be remembered that the large terms and this disqualited to rest of \$200 was unade the must, and this disquality and not by his archiver, be remembered that the large that the standard to two hundred. His deposit of \$200 was unade the property and this deposit of \$200 was unade the property and the large transfer and the color was refused. The standard to two hundred, this deposit of \$200 was unade the property and the sevent and this are the property and the sevent and the se by himself and not by his agent, and this, nocording to the ruling of the Tery returning officer in Queen's county, should give the cent to

RETURNS TO THE ATTACK.

A REPETITION OF THE STORIES WHICH LORD

LANSDOWNE CONTRADICTS. NEW York, March 23 .- The Times' London nesses of Afghanistan. The Czw is the correspondent cables: "Meanwhile, though related is remaining notably quiet, I bear that feeling is growing dangerously violent, much a creature of it as one of his scouts on with a likelihood that if any more such the frontier of China. In the growth of events as the shedy deed at Youghal occur, younger, Gerald William, being a first-class coercion will be needed it dead earnest before man at Cambridge; and he is a fellow Russian power lies an awful menace to European liberty and civilization. Benaparte warned the nations of this northern terror at the beginning of the century, and time has proved his warning true. It matters little her many farms, and in good years would have a big farms, and in good years would have a big farms, and in good years would have a big farms, and in their holdings, all of which her many farms are nearly below to the Tory leader; and Gerald was proved his warning true. It matters little her many farms, and in good years would have a big farms, and in good years would have a big interest the Nibilists may assessing the nearly farms. One of the Nibilists may assessing the vertices. how many Czars the Nihilists may assession would be sacrified by eviction. One of was made President of the Local Governmente—Czars are usually disposed of in that them, named Dunne, was a magistrate, and the mont Board, by list uncle, on the pledge of way-the Russian policy will be followed government has just dismissed him from the with the same restless energy till the nations tenants. If the evictions take place they will tenants. If the evictions take place they will not tenants. The eviction of the same restless energy till the nations tenants. If the evictions take place they will not be without treir effect here, as it is ver, clear that the fault for a failure to reach a settlement is due wholly to an obstinate absentee landlors.

A DARING ROBBER

ENTERS A NOVA SCOTIA BANK AND ALMOST MOR-TALLY WOUNDS THE CASHIER.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 27.-An attempted ank r. boery and murder at Antigonish yesterroom, when the latter closed the door and covered the cashier with two revolvers. Before he had time to the Unite grappled about 23 years of age, a native of Guysbors', Nova Scalin, who went to the Statessome years ago. He was concerned in the lurglary of a kill Currie, help himself to the money, and, closing the outer door of the bank after him, so discovered he hoped to occupe in the excitement. There was about \$40,000 in the bank that he would have secured. Cashier Cornie is 26 years of age and as nof Rev. Dr. Corrie, professor of Oriental language in the Presbyterian Theological cellege and one of the ret Hebrew scholars in Canada.—Gazette. later, and if the murder had been pramatically

EAST BRUCE ELECTION.

TRESWATER, March 25.-A large and repre sontative Reform convention was held in For-mosa to-day to select a candidate in the Reform interest in the coming election in East Bruce or the House of Commons. Mr. R. Truax, of Walkerton, was nominated y the usanimous vote of the delegater. In a sarring and happy sound. Every man knows that immorality is spech Mr. Trunx accepted the mountaion, rampant. Most women are aware of a black, agething view of in floring her things in the indicate of the indi

1 for 21 150

Arthur James Balfour and His Antecedents.

(Cable Correspondence of the N.Y. Sun.)

When the Frenchman described man as 'an animal of three elements, soul, body, and Ce." are distilled into the last a description of at ideal which is now being developed in British politics, of which the new Chief virtuous conduct in wife, son or daughter, when Secretary for Ireland is an example. It is pity that we have no precise equivalent, in English, for that French word bete. There is in it, to the Frenchman, a mixture decocted from beast, brute, stupid, villain, and fool. The inference, as applied to the "Fourth Party" whence Arthur James Balfour comes into office, is (apparently) severe; but, is it inexact? The Party" consisted of four men. Lord Rivdolph Churchill was the first. Arthur James Bulfour was the fourth. He levalty even waiting round a corner to blow him into after a while it becomes attenuated and he of the wags of Parnell's set called him "the wakes up some fine day to the fict of rain and honorary member of the Fourth Party. digrace. He won'ers how his children could The "Fourth Party" was born of impatience for office. Its tactics were sensation. Principles it had none. It came before the country with Bradlaugh and his oath buff onery. judged by the little ones and his conduct passed Its members had a solitary mode of Pullasentence of death upon the innocence of their mentary action. It was that which Nelson the country except to appose every measure described, at Palermo, to an ambitious but, for her benefit by the Liberals. Balfour too highly trained officer :-" Don't mint manuavres; go at 'em !"

The "Fourth Party "simply "went at stasms. They were always attacking some oody or something. They resolved to conconstituted that it cannot be virtuous in some | quira place in public consideration, by vicmace. What they espoused on to-day they denounced on the morrow. What they advocated in speeches they voted against on "divisions." Their association was debecomes guilty of all. When men laugh at signed to be transient. They had nothing in common except eagerness for selfcan we expert that there should be private advancement. The members of this group were wont to fight furiously among themselves whenever anyone seemed likely to claim too much of his associates. Thus, although for weeks the four might talk, vote and conspira together, on many exthem more toriby and with greater tortures citing occasions they were eventually found in mutual autagorism; and Lord Rando'ph Churchill more than once co the House with his estire upon Attnur James Balfour. The resolution of the unprincipled Disraeli to forward himself in ray party, upon any vehicle, for any proposed object, without respect for consistency or conscience, these four adopted upon the co-sperative plan. Except in this EDMUNSTON, N.B., March 26.—The grand jury of Victor a County have found a time bill of indictment against Hon. John Costigan, Minister of In and Revenue, Before this Parliament is ended it is one of the country down with magnificant per of the country down with magnificant for personal bribery, and a summens was pected that Churchell will have a chance success. But, if eminent men and estim-ordered to issue against him for trial at the to change his phrase and denounce able women are again thrust, untried, next court, which will be held on the 28th his whilem kellow-brigand as the into the fails and indefinitely held there. whilem] killow-brigand as the apostle of the bloody. For Balfour, eynic and speering, languid and fastidious as For Balfour, he superficially appears, has iron in his am bition, and he will resort to any desperate method to fasten the confidence of the anti-trish elements of "The United Kingdom' upon him. He goes in meek as For-ster. He will unglove a tiger's claw as soon as he gets a chance to clutch something with it; it will be the realization of the Parthian threat of Bicks-Beach, that the Irish members will receive builets and eteel if they continue to defy orders from the Castle, suppressing public meetings, in a country presumed to be governed by the Connever used any. Bulfour does not talk them; but, if he believes that bullets and steel will make him a successor for Beaconsfield. Ireland will pass un er a reign of coercion compared with which the past, since '9S, will have been a mild regime. Balfour comes of Scotch Paritan stock. On

the father's side they are gritty Scotch, not very far back. The two sons in Parliament were distinguished University men, the vounter, Gerald William, being dage ment Board, by lis uncle, on the pledge of altegiance to the adminstration. Arthur tax some reputation in literature. While not an avowed Athiest, he is at least an Aguestic of the radical type. He brings, therefore, into Irish politics a novel quali-fication. All his predocessors of note have been men of strong religious bias, except Morley, who, although a Retionalist, believes in respecting dogmatic convictions in others. Beliour will damn religion without reserve upleas the pompous propriety of Salisbury has put his nephow's strongest intell ciul tendenby under a check rein. Balfour would like to see a strictly secular Government. He detests religious ritual and despises ecclusiastical rule. He is a direiple of Herbert Spencer, in his theo y of the evolution of ceremonial, and a mocker after Voltaire's own heart. He would yoke the Protestant and Catholic Archbishers of from St. John, thought the Government had Doblin together and drop them into the Liffey; not that he has any rival religious notions or rites to set up. He abjures revelation, thinks Buddha and Carist are poetic myths of the same kind, and of common origin: and he treats religion-historically only-just as he does not and philosophy. He taken to there things as Disraeli took to novel-writing, half as a recreation, half as a political business. He has a larger stock of anti-religious sentiment than Digraeli and : and it is scarcely within the limits of his temperament that he should beable to assume that outward decorum in treating religious matters which Trevelyan and Hicks-Brach practised with snavity. Salisbury knows that Ballour's ambition for perzonal success in public life is his one rulingpassion, or he would never trust him with so langerous an opportunity to discredit the Ministry.

Dublin Castle has been the grave of Engpolitical opponents) as failures in it. Nos is it surprising that able and konest men should be reluctant to take office in Inland, under the present relations between Ireland and the Crown -relations, indeed, which have existed since the passage of the "Act of Union." Failure, of one kind or the other is inevitable. The Viceroy or the other is inevitable. and Chief Secretary who please the people of Ireland must do so at the expense of displeasing English public opinion. If they satisfy that, the people of Ireland will rande their lives unbearable. It is simply a ques tion of serving two masters. Three-fourthe of the people, over whom they are executive, dotest their presence, hate their functions. and are bound to thwart their purposes They cannot govern Ireland by the ord new law; and, if they try coercion, their own lives are in daily peril.

Balfour has entered upon his duties some what jauntily, and has not yet felt the sting of the laith caricature, nor the whip of Irish

with a cartcon, which must have made his blood run cold. He is a descentant of the in-blood run cold. He is a descentant of the in-blood run cold. He is a descentant of the in-order were swept aside like straws. Then the distribution of food began. The strong with a carteon, which must have made his The force of the mass of people was so great people than is Benedict Arnold by the Americaus. Theartist mounted the skeleton of Castle. reagh-grinning and ghastly-upon a horse. and surrounded him with a very good imita. tion of the retinue of Lord Londonderry. A subtler device to inflame the populace against him could not have been conceived. Lord Londonderry has never recovered from the association of ideas. Lady London derry-a handrome, but not very refined, English woman-has sought, with shallow and odious patronage, to attract public sympathy; but her want of tact, if not of taste, has made her an object of ridicule. The Viceregal carriage is driven over the avenues of the Phoenix Park, with the most gaudy estentation; but it is never free from its correge of mounted police (and detectives in citiz ne' clothes), although Lord Londonderry has pretended that he has no fear of the accidental fate of the unfortunate Cavendish, or of the doom doubtless designed for Forster. If the Libiral Viceroys and Chief Secre-

taries have been unable to pacify Ireland,

it is simply absurd to expect the Tories to

do it. The Liberals are entitled to the

credit of seeking to improve the laws for Ireland. The Torics have done nothing for while supporting, in the House, the icclusion of Ireland in the Reduction of the Franchise-publicly expressed the hope 'em." Its quartet held together only by that the Lords would throw out the bill. Even his whimseys have been anti-Irish. He goes to disport his personal ambition under a Coercion Act to which a majority of the Tory Ministers are now pledged. He carries there neither sympathy with the people nor principles opposed to their rollifical aspira-He will seek, merely, to "distinguish himself." He will "go at 'em." You may rely on witnessing antica which will make Ireland furious, and the rest of the world ashamed. Liberalism in the Gladstonian ranks represents now the soul in British politics. Toryism represents the body. Balfour represents, in Ircland, the bete. It remains to be seen whether its most fantastic quality will be brutality, stupidity, or villainy. The attitude of Tery ism in Ireland is as rigid as paralysis. But, within that rigidity, there is a malice of spirit and a fierceness of will which is recolved to do devilish work. If the Coercion Bill passes, there is no power on earth to prevent sporadic insurrection. It will break out in spots, and simultaneously. It will not be organized. It will lack success. But, if eminent men and estiminto the jails and indefinitely held there, for political reasons, Balfour will not have a merry time. Balzac described S. arron as merrily cutting capers in a paralytic frame. Basfour may strive to emulate the French jester. To: yiem supplies him with the paralytic frame. But it is more likely that he jester to reign his office before he him self reaches the condition of Searron, who could not be moved without screaming, nor sleep without optum. He will profably self reaches the condition of Scarron, who could not be moved without screaming, nor eleep without opium. He will probably ecroam, in a month or two, to be removed.

A DOOMED UPPER CHAMBER.

THE NEW BRUSSWICK COUNCIL TO BE AUDLISHED.

Sr. Joux, N B., March 23.-Premier Blair has responded to the snub which his proposition for a conference received from the Legis lative Council by introducing a bill for alou tion pure and simple. The bill as presented was drawn up hastily, so Mr. Blair explained, and it is proposed to add a clause providing for comp mating to those councillers who were appointed previous to July 1, 1867. Imaging one well as in her faith and worship.

To these it was proposed to allow \$200 a whose words is fined in order to committee her year, the present indemnity being \$300. Mr Bluir explains this discrimination by saying to them specially Professors Dodd and Larne that the o'd councillors took their seats under and Mr. Tully for their kindness in assisting the impression that they would hold their places for life, whereas those appointed since the union knew that the question of abolition was before the people as an open question. The Premier spoke with strong feeling against the action of the council in refusing the courtesy of a conference, and unsparingly denounced former supporters of his own, ap rointed to the upper chamber by himself, who voted with the majority. He declared that these men, before their appointment, when in the nopular branch were strongly in favor of abolition, and asserted that they would never have had their appointment had it been known that they were ready to renonnes their opinions. The bill provides that

the abolition will take place in 1890. The measure passed the house unanimously with an amendment increasing the compensation to \$300 a year for life. Dr. Atkinson, the young member who previously called the council a political deadhouse, made a speech in which he said the council would compare with the English House of Lords about as African bushmen with enlightened Anglo Saxoos. Mr. Stockton, the representative power to dismiss any councillor by the same right as they had the power to appoint, and threatened that if the council persisted this method would be adopted, or else that a large number of new councillors opposed to abolition would be appointed and pack the chamber. Ex-Promier Hanington, leader of the Opposition, supported the Government bill.

The conneillors whom Mr. Blair denounced arc Messrs. White and Barbarie. Those gen themen say that they gave no pledges to Mr. Elair previous to their appointment. They were appointed at a time when votes were needed in the Upper Chamber for another purpose. The council being opposed to a certain Government bill, it was found necesgary to make the appointments in order to give the Government a majority. In the hurry of the moment Mr. Blair asked no questions further than these connected with the peculiar piece of legislation then before

the House. Perhaps if compensation were allowed to all the council might pass the bill, though a strong minority would conscientiously oppose it still. The compensation clauses, only applying to appointees before the Union, will not help much, for there are only two members of so old standing, and two others took their scats at the time of the Union. The compensation clause will probably not carture more than two of them, while the later appointees, now in favor of unconditional abolition, will object to the discrimination.

FIGHTING FOR FOOD.

New York, March 27 .- Five handred and nin teen of the Italian passengers of the wrecked steamer Scotia ar ived at Castle Garten this evening. The some that followed beggared description. They rushed into the rounda pell mel, shrieking and howling for food like ravenous wolver. They crowded around the lunch tables, climbing over each other and tramplin ton the helpless women and children. Pandemonium reigned supreme for fully an hour. It is customary to register one by one all immigrants pefore they scorn. When Lord Londonderry made his enter the retunda but the red tape was broken official entry. United Ireland greeted him in this occasion by Super ntendent Jackson.

distribution of food began. The strong men crowed to the front with uplifted arms and eves staring from their sockets, crying in Italian, "Bread! bread!" The sugging and eves staring from their sockets, crying in Italian, "Bread! bread!" The sugging mob was atterly uncontrolable, Women and children were trampled en, crowded and pushed away. The officers of the garden aided the distribution by throwing the loaves over the heads of the nearest to the outskirts of the crowd. Every time a loaf was thrown into the crowd twenty or more scrambled, and, in some crowd, twenty or more scrambled, and, in some cases, fought to get it. That dry bread was a luxury was evident from the way the starving prople gorged themselves. In a short time all the food was gone, except some bologus sausage The women and children were cared for and milk and beer added to their portions. Outside the railing were 642 passengers from the Erru ia, 852 from the Waesland and 660 from the La Bretagne, Nearly 3,000 people in all were in the rotunda. The babel of tongues was fruitful, as the immigrants were of all nationalities.
The officials handled them well, keeping the Italians separate. The gates outside the garden were best ged with friends and relative of the Scotia's passengers and some affecting scenes were witnessed. The total number of passengers on the Scotia was 832, all of whom are now in the city. The complaints of the unfortunate immigrants were most unfavorable to the company, and particularly to the capt in o the Scotin. Two of them asserted that the cartain was drunk most of the time after the vessel left Italian shores. Others say they did not see him until the stormy weather came, and that they were half starved all through the voyage.

CONCERT.

The choir of the R. C. Church, assisted by Professors Large and Podd and Mr. Tally, lat-of the famous 90th Royal Irish Rifles, gave a grand sacred concert in St. Gregory's Church Picton, o. Monday evening last. The church was tastefully ornamented and beautified for the occasion, and presented a very striking appear ance. Long before the time for the cone at to begin the seats in the church were taxed to the ntmost capacity, and so large was the crone that benches were placed in the aisle to seat the people. The citte of the Projestant popula ion people we in in large numbers, who there dies play their ponerosity by parentiting the enter-thinments on all occasion. The court of all aid of beautifying our new remetery, but it per classed and blessed by His Liraship Gishop Cleary. The large attendance last evening in dicates the high respect and kindly feeling with which our esteemed pastor is deservedly regarded by the ge eral public. The entertainment was, in the estimation of those present, one of the best ever given in Pieron, and shows the class of St. Gregory, and the gentlemen assisting, are possessed of talent of high order. Mrs. Cameron. under whose management the concert was condueted so successfully, deserves the theaks of the congregation for her painstal age cher-Father Brennau delicard a very miscrevity lecture on Saco I Music and its relation to the worship of God and the important para it has always found in the services of the clands, and paid a high tribute to the great St. Gregory ; he who it was changed Ambresian chant to Gregorian, which is sung in the church down to

adore God with supreme honor we shaply pay a relative honor to the Blessed Virgin, which is different in kind from the supreme honor we give to God alone. We ask her L pray to God for us; of God we ask grace and mercy; of the saints we ask their intercession. He also explained why the services of the charch were conducted in Latin. She is not a national church; she is the church of all nations. She uses a tongue that is common to all scholars, which was once the imperial tongue; in that tongue she civilized the Roman world, and when it fell asunder and was split by divers reationalities and tongues the Clarch still held on to her own tongue, these reasining uncharged in her largers as all the second tongues as a second tongues the second tongues the second tongues to the second tongues the second tongues the second tongues the second tongues to the second tongues the second ton unalt rable creed, and before closing he wished Bloomy out ook for Ireland. I have been opthis evening, and remarked it showed a brotherly love, and was also gratified to see so many of his Protestant friends present, as they have always patronized his relly anything gotten up for the benefit of the church since he came to Picton, and hoped the same good feeling would always exist, if we wish to be a prosperous people and build up this fair Canada of ours. How, and mind up this rair Canada of ours. How, I say, are we to do it? Is it by setting creed ugainst creed and raising religious strife? No, but to live friendly together as good and loyal citizens should. Mrs. Thos. Barke, Professors Larue and Dodd and Mr. Tully gave well rendered instrumental solos in excellent style.

Miss Redmond's solo, "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," was a gent of soug. Tired, solo by Miss Carroll, was excented in a fine voice with down."

Except Sheriff Boxe, who relead an impress selections of the commissioner's system. great taste and expression. Mr. Jos. Redmond, sr., sang the solo, "Contemplation of Heaven," sr., sang the solo, "Contemplation of Heaven, which was rendered in his excellent voice. The more he sings the awaster his voice seems to sound. Mr. Joseph Redmond, Jr., sang the solo, "Ave Maria," which was rendered in a very masterly manner and was well received Cameron appeared to great advantage in a solo and choose with the choir, and in the solo, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," This last effect was a most beautiful and artistic rendering of the moble hymn; the rendition of the various pieces by the chair were very fine. Miss Ward's alto, Mrs. Himman's soprano, and Mr. T. and J. Burke's bass voices, all appeared to good advan-tage. The solo and chorus, "Memorare," by Mrs. Cameron and the choir, was another great

then explained in what position the saints are regarded by the Catholic Cherch. Whilst we

treat and a fitting termination for so brilliant a WAR TALK

concert. --- Cam.

CREATES A PRELING OF DISTRUST ON THE GRUMAN BOURSES-RUSSIA PREPARING EOR ACTION IN AUGUAND FAN.

Bentan, March 26 .- On the Bourse the feeling of distrust as to the maintenance of peace con-tinues. Business today was in a state of

absolute stagnation.
The term of the Emperor's agreement expired last week. Though the official relations between the Government at Berlin and St. Petersburg are good, the most recent overtue made to the Ozar for a removal of the alliance met with an absolute refusal.

RUSSIA TRUES TO INCITE A RESELLION.

New York, March 23 .- The Stars London

special says: The Chilzels, witing, as a ported, by the advice of native officers in the Ha sian army, are raising a recelcion in Charge on General Roberts has gone to Musjid, the advanced British position of the north-west frontier, to organize Bratish forces and defences. News is received from India, not yet confirmed, that the received from India, not yet confirmed, that the Ameer of Afghanistan has suddenly been stricken down with illness, supposed to be fever, the result of incersant exertions, ex-posure and worry. The situation in Afghan-istan is said to be growing critical. Partisans have for some time been quar-relling over the success rishir. At British headquarters it is con id red all important the t the question of a successor should soon be desirted in question of a successor should soon be desired in favor of a prince ple feed to an English alliance and hostife to Ru-sia. The trimonh of the Rus ian party at Cabul would probably lead to almost immediate hostilities between England and Afghamatan, the latter supported by Russia with men and arms. Unofficial 33.

The trimonh of the building of the probably lead assume a brownish tinge. To the ordinary observer there seems no difference in the building of the latter supported by Russia with men and arms. Unofficial 33.

vices received at the lunion Office to day state that the Government have a dourt devidence of a native chief that the Russim Governor of Turkestan is bribing the head men of the tribes throughout the north of Afghanistan. work is done through native officers of Turkestan, who have entered the Russian service. The chief report is that the Governor has

secured a number of notables, and that these are organizing an extensive plot for a simultaneous rising in Afghanistan and the Punjaub. RUSSIA'S TORFEDO FLEET OBDEERD READY.

Sr. Perkassuac, March 26.—Righty-seven torpedo vessels belonging to the Russian-Baltia fleet have been ordered placed in a stage of constant readiness for service.

BOOK NOTICES.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR APRIL Opens with an exquisite steel-plate flustra-tion representing "The Flight Into Hgypt." New feshions and bonnets for Easter walettes will obense the laries. "The Manaverer Money. b Flar et Prescott Spofford, is o moleted in this number. It is a weird and faccinating scory. A new serial, "Relle Frazer's Gielle od, scory. A new serial, "Relle Frazer's Girlhe od," is commenced, and primises well. It is written by an English authores of note. "Two ways of Telling a Story," by Prok Clarence M. Boute le, is good, as his stories always are John A. Peters, Emily Lennox, bund Ludekens. George Birdseye, and many others add sketc estand noons. George Birdseys, and many others add sketc's and poems. Jeeny June gives interesting glimpses of New York society news. Handsome designs for work, and fashion notes, etc., completes a number that is even more attractive than its prodessors for 1886. Godey shows no falline off, but a steady improvement. Published by W. E. Striker, 1224 Arch street, Ph Ladelphia, Pa. Price \$2,00 per year; apartment copy 15 cents. men copy 15 cents.

The Magazine of American History for April The Magazine of American History for April op as with the critical, racy contribution of Dr. benjamin E. Martin, the well-known magazin ist, on "The Pararition Period of the American Press," which period the let il gent reader and dust be told was about the beginning of this century. The beging effors were then largely European eights, who plotted in the apportancy a new land of free speech afforded, and there characters and methods are sketched with reade discremination in this honest, rearching, dispassionate study. The paper is elegantly Elustrated. It is followed by the vigorous and well-told story of "Governor Spotswood's Horseshoe Campaign, "Governor Spoiswood's Horseshoe Campaign, 1716, as related to the Romanne et Cathey," by 1716, as related to the Remande et Cathey," by Edward Tingle, an account of Early Virginia Explo ation that is as fascinating to read as it is it eful to understand. The there chapter of this superb magazine is a tenf tribute by the editor to "Themy Went Ecceler," whose the crayon portrait is the appropriate fronti-piece to the number. The several majors that follow are singularly tright, readable and instruction. Evadoric of Contras militage of Them. tive. Frederic G Stather writes of "The First Constitution of the State of New York," a timely and tefershow paper; Judge William A. Wood presents in "The Heatherly War" a curi-us picture of one significant fecture of eachy Western life; Charles H. Peck to thinness his third and uncluding paper on "slolm Van Baren; A Study in Dygone Politics" where in the stirring events of the consideration to 1858 are stily irented: T. J. Chapmon, A.M., writes of "The Fall of Port Duquesne" in a clover and pleasing style—Charles Refleck, the coleb at all author, gives some entertaining and ustable facts con-cerning. The Making of History in Ahaka," and Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., con-tributes a paper of tour hiey interest to all renders, entitled, "A Hereof the Far North," The minor departments are equally full and between the cases of this hands and propa-har period cal. Subscription price, \$5.00 a year, in a savee. Published at 30 hafayetta Place, N.Y. City.

THAT COERCION BILL.

OPENIONS OF PROMINENT NEW YORKERS AS TO .. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE,

NEW YORK, March 26,-Judge Browne, of the City Court, who was temporary chairman of the Parte il Pri ament by Fund Committee, has issued a cell for a meeting to be held on storclay, probably at the Hollman House, for the purpose of considering the site ation in Ira-band. To a reporter the Judge said:-"We must strength in the hands of Gladetone and Parnell in every possible way. I had a consultation to day with our chairman, Mr. Kelly, and we concluded to edd a meeting at once." Governor Green of New Jer ey, in addition to ex-Covernors Abbest and Bedle, will be

among the list of speakers.

"There is no us in diagnoing the fact," said W. B take Cockern, "that and as strong pres sure be exerted from this country there is to ed for views to violent measures on the anet of the exasperated people of my maire country, but if the blood laisty programms of Befour he purshed, then I say without hisitation the frish people will be justified in the sight of heaven and the world in resorting to any measures,

however desperate. Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, of the Beard of Education, who was the original secretary of the Parnell Parliamentary Fund Committee. at the Hoffman House, and who raised more to mey for the cause than any other momber, said:—"We are not surprised at occoron. It is a change of task-masters, but the method is

Ex-Sheriff Bowe, who raised an immense collection in the Twenty-bard district for the Parnell Parliamentary Fund, observed :- "It seems to me we will regain have to put our shoulders to the wheel. The sory of evictions shoulders to the wheel. The sory of exictions in Ireland used sickening that we will have to edouble our efforts for the relief of the sufferers.

Why the Irish question should not be rettled in our generation seems to me the great problem, said Mr. John O'Brien, exchairman of the Democratic State Committee. "I donot believe in transmitting to posterity a burden that we an take on our own shoulders."

"What do you suggest?" " Mass meetings in every State of the Union to protest agains. England's new programme of boutship in Trebo d. The main question, after al, is how long the troubles of poor incland are to vex the entre civilized world. I have strong in a general upraing in protess through out this constry against a continuance of op-

pression in Ircland." Chief Justive McAdam, of the City Court, erarked :- " I am heart and soul with any movement to check the progress of coercion in Ireland. It is a paradox in this age." Counsellor Joseph P. Fallon, the war horse of the County Democracy in the Twen y-third dis-trict, remarked:—"We collected \$700 for the Parcell Fund in our district. We will converu

Parcell Fund in our district. We will convert the hundreds into thousands if the Coercion wif should pass." meetings be called promptly," said Mr. E. W. Farrell, one of the largest contributors to the Parnell Fund. "It seems to me that the British Coverement has now staked its last in

the policy of coercion."

Ex-Commissioner Flynn, of the Board of Education, said with emphasis, "If the new

Contributed in England. The British Democracy wills on afterward assert its power."

Ber. Charles Charripin, S.J., of St. Leuis, thinks the use of bromide zaper in photography will drive crayon portraits out of the market. He says: "I talte a negative of the size of a thumbnail, and then cularge it, as is done in the magic lantern. It may be reproduced as a positive in any cize. One reproduced as a positive in any size. advantage is that such a picture is permanent, while the ordinar y photograph fades in

Beef, Iron and Wine As propared by M. H. Brisswitt, o Now Cork Montreal, is yeary highly recommunicated for all oursons of hota series a m of all ages. Dentitated the designable grace of the series of the serie