The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE:

Corner of Queen and Richmond Streets,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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JAMES McISAAC, Manager,
Charlottetown.

Calendar for December, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 3rd day, 6h. 33.1 m, a. m., E.
First Quarter, 10th day, 3h. 33 m, a. m., N.W.
Full Moon, 18th day, 6h. 23.4 m, a. m., W.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 1h. 57.4 m, a. m., E.

D M	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h. m.	h. m.	mo'n	after'n	after'n
1	Sat	7 28	4 10	4 46	3 33	9 18
2	Sun	29	9	5 41	4 38	10 5
3	Mon	30	8	7 23	5 33	10 51
4	Tues	32	8	8 27	6 35	11 39
5	Wed	33	8	9 42	7 46	morn
6	Thur	34	8	10 56	7 53	0 24
7	Fri	35	8	11 18	9 1	1 10
8	Sat	36	8	11 55	10 12	1 58
9	Sun	37	8	aft 25	11 19	2 46
10	Mon	38	8	0 50	morn	3 40
11	Tues	39	8	1 15	0 24	4 39
12	Wed	40	8	1 39	1 26	6 1
13	Thur	41	8	2 0	2 22	7 7
14	Fri	42	8	2 22	3 13	7 57
15	Sat	43	8	2 46	4 03	8 46
16	Sun	44	8	3 9	4 55	9 31
17	Mon	45	8	50	5 55	9 65
18	Tues	46	10	4 49	7 34	10 34
19	Wed	46	10	5 29	8 37	11 10
20	Thur	47	10	6 23	9 17	11 46
21	Fri	47	11	7 20	10 3	aft. 25
22	Sat	48	12	8 30	10 49	1 0
23	Sun	48	13	9 37	11 13	1 40
24	Mon	48	14	10 43	11 49	2 22
25	Tues	48	14	11 55	aft 9	3 14
26	Wed	48	15	mo'n	0 35	4 19
27	Thur	48	16	1 17	1 1	5 30
28	Fri	48	16	2 20	1 30	6 38
29	Sat	48	16	3 26	2 1	8 0
30	Sun	48	17	4 53	2 41	9 17
31	Mon	7 48	4 14	17 6 16	3 27	9 51

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $29,371,960.79

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent.
Corner Queen and Water Streets,
Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1888. 1y

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building Great George Street, Charlottetown.

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W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.
jan. 17, 1884

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W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.
Jan. 2 1885.

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B. BALDERSTON has a full supply of the purest and best

CONFECTIONERY.

Manufactured on the premises every day. Customers can rely on their Candies being fresh and pure.

We want every country dealer to call on us and see if he cannot save money by getting his Confectionery from us.

Choice Fruits in their Season.

Best GROCERIES at Low Prices.

Colgate's Soaps & Perfumery.

B. BALDERSTON.
Charlottetown, July 27, 1887.

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DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEETS, SYRUP AND CANDY VERMIFUGE. MOST PLEASANT CATHARTIC.

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Commissioner of Deeds, Wills, &c.

☞ MONEY TO LOAN.

Charlottetown, November 21, 1888—Cmos

1888.

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—BY THE—

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THE staunch and Commodious Steamships CARROLL and WORCESTER, having been thoroughly refurnished and put into first class condition in every particular, will, during the season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with

THE CARROLL, ON SATURDAY, 5th MAY.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Excellent Passenger Accomodation! Low Rates!

FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished cabin, $5.50; Stateroom Berth, $8.50.

Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING,
Managing Director and Treasurer,
Long Wharf, Boston.
Ch'town, May 9, 1888

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their action all who use them are delighted. Vials at 25 cents for 5 for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

BURDOCK PILLS

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

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OFFICE, CAMERON BLOCK

(Head of Stairway),

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

☞ Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

Nov. 21, 1888—1y

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER. TRY IT

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

FOUND.

ON TUESDAY, 13th inst., there came to the residence of the undersigned a BLACK PIG, with a couple of White spots, about one year and a-half old. The owner can have the same by proving ownership and paying expenses

JOHN QUINN,
South Wilmot Steam Mills, Lot 31.
Nov. 21, 1888—2i pd

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Fall & Winter Goods

CHEAP AT

PERKINS & STERNS.

Before you buy just come in and see our

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

CHEAP MILLINERY, CHEAP JACKETS.

A big display of Wool Goods,
A big display of Cotton Goods,
A big display of Linen Goods,
A big display of Silk Goods,

Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs & Mats.

Large Stock of Fancy Goods and Toys.

Cloths, Tweeds and Gents' Furnishings. Carpet Warp in all colors.

PERKINS & STERNS.

October 31, 1888.

JOHN NEWSON.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE, the greatest assortment of all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

The Cheapest Place in Charlottetown,

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Mirrors, Picture Moulding, Chonagnen Widdow Blinds (the newest styles), Handsome Window Furniture, Poles, Cornices, Rings, Rollers, Holders, Bands, Chains—EVERYTHING. Woven Wire Mattrasses, all kinds of Mattrasses and Beds.

PICTURES FRAMED CHEAP.

Everything Cheap, Best Quality.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1888—6m

There are 165 Cities

IN the World that contain over a Hundred Thousand Inhabitants, and there are a hundred and one little ailments brought on by an overworked constitution, which might be prevented by the timely use of

PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

It is in diseases of this origin that it has achieved, and is achieving, such marvelous results. Rev. R. T. Brine, Pugwash, N. S., says: "Being fully convinced that sufferers from exhaustion, brain weakness or rheumatic attacks will gain speedy relief from the use of Puttner's Emulsion, I feel it a duty to make known to such the remediable effect upon my system." Dr. H. J. Forsyth, St. Peter's, C. B., says "Judging from the results obtained from Puttner's Emulsion in the course of my practice, I cordially recommend it to possess all the virtues ascribed to it as a medicine."

Young and growing children thrive on Puttner's Emulsion. For sale by all Dealers at 50 cents.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Sept. 26, 1888. Chemists, Halifax, N. S.

The Busiest Place in P. E. Island

MARK WRIGHT & CO'S

Furniture Factory.

If you doubt it, call and see. You will then understand why it is that we sell many lines of our own manufacture

VERY MUCH CHEAPER

Than anyone in the trade.

We are prepared for a rush in repairing and re-upholstering spring, and will give our patrons quick despatch and good value.

We invite inspection of our immense stock in Show Rooms.

Mark Wright & Co

Charlottetown, March 28, 18

Art and Religion.

We are only too glad to be able to reproduce in our columns the following flattering and just comments of an Irish contemporary, the Mayo *Examiner*, of Castlebar:

The *Catholic Quarterly Review* is confessedly the ablest and most interesting religious journal published in America. It has the rare honor of being supported by the first talent in that country and in Europe. In a recent issue of this distinguished magazine appears, among other learned essays, a singularly able article, "Art and Religion," by Peter L. Foy, of St. Louis.

A few days ago we had the honor of being invited by a learned and esteemed friend to read this article, and are, indeed, happy to have to confess that we have been charmed with the feast. We can safely say that any person who can read at all may read this article with delight and profit; while to the scholar who knows enough about the subject, and of history in general, to grasp the full meaning of the writer, it is no exaggeration to say that it is full of rare merit—a very masterpiece of composition and genius. The happy, though short quotations that are so sparingly and yet so judiciously interspersed, not only serve to illustrate and adorn the subject, but also to show, what indeed they were never intended to show, the wide course of polite literature in which the gifted and accomplished author has indulged.

His essay is, indeed, a valuable production. It gives us, though more or less implicitly, a full and precise account of the rise, the development, the perfection, and then, alas! the decay of the Fine Arts. These, we all know, rose out of religion. There seems to be a natural connection between the two, and in reference to this relation Michael Angelo, as we are told in the essay, once said, "that to represent Our Lord it is not only necessary for the artist to be a man of genius, but also holy, so that he may be inspired by the Holy Ghost." If we remember right the main object of the essay is to show that not only misrepresentation of Our Lord, but all works of design in general, are, in a more or less degree created, developed, and led to their perfection by consciousness of the supernatural, that Religion and Art not only go hand in hand, but are inseparable, and that the Fine Arts owe more to religion than the world has hitherto been persuaded to believe. A learned and logical discussion of this dark and difficult, but, in his hands, lightforced him to this conclusion, surprising, no doubt, to many, and rather provoking to all those who look upon the Catholic Church as hostile to scientific and refining progress, that, "till struck by the blight of the Reformation, Christian art was inspired, patronized, and was gradually being led to higher and higher perfection by that divine institution, and that the sole cause of its progressive decline and degradation since the days of Luther "is not evolution or dearth of genius, or want of technical skill, but Protestantism."

The religion of Jesus began to cultivate Art even in the Catacombs. "And when," to use Mr. Foy's own clear, vigorous and harmonious diction, "our holy religion emerged from her hidden sanctuaries into the light of day in the time of Constantine, her handmaid, Art, accompanied her, and shared her prosperity, and proclaimed her triumph in many a noble monument. New basilicas arose which were majestic structures of large dimensions. The inner walls and arches soon began to glow with pictorial compositions in glass mosaics of the same purport as the catacomb paintings and sculpture. Soon their vast interiors exhibited a panorama of sacred history, voluminous unfolding of the successful scenes, events and characters of the wondrous drama of the doom and destiny of the human race from creation down. Without this epic splendor, this radiant symbolism, this imperial robe of manyshining colors, the Church were an unfinished and unfurnished house—the spouse of Christ were without her wedding garment."

It delights, but does not at all surprise us, that this highly-gifted and accomplished scholar, that can write so learnedly and so well upon such abstruse subjects, and express his thoughts in such solid, yet poetic diction, and wields the pen amongst her foremost champions in the New World to defend the rights of the Catholic Church, commands the esteem of all, and is the personal friend of many of the Bishops and Archbishops of America. Yet, this distinguished Catholic, so deservedly admired and esteemed, is an Irishman by birth, and what is more, a native of the Archdiocese of Tuam. It was to be expected that at such hands Ireland would receive fair play, and accordingly, in speaking of the great efforts she made with regard to Religion and Art during what is commonly called the Dark Ages, but which was, in truth, the noonday sun of Ireland's greatest glory, we find him fondly writing of her thus:—"Apropos of Ireland, it is impossible to speak of miniature painting without dwelling for a moment on the work of Irish artists in that line, and in decorative penmanship as exhibited in grotesque, arabesques, borders, majuscule and uncials. The Irish artists and scribes, often the same persons, and in addition, workers in gold, silver, bronze, glass and copper, held the foremost place in all branches of the illuminating art, and taught it to the Scots, Anglo-Saxons, Franks, Germans, Switzers, Northern Italians, and, in short, all Christian Europe. The Irish monks were the principal missioners of the time to the heathen, and practised art, as well as preached the Gospel. It was then that Ireland won the peerless title of the Isle of Saints, and her sanctity flowered in art, as well as in missionary enterprise and miracle. The development on the æsthetic side was naturally commensurate with the development on the religious side."

It is generally allowed that Lord Macaulay has worked a new era in English style. As an essayist he certainly writes clearly and well. Yet, it is not too much praise to say that the essay now before us can fairly bear comparison with any he wrote. The specimens already given ought to suffice as proof of this, but if more be required we will just quote from the page before us, where, for happy allusion, for logical sequence, for clear ideas and energy and harmony of expression, we think Macaulay himself is fairly left behind. Our essayist is passing from what he said of the Dark Ages and of Ireland to the mediæval cycle, which he happily calls the heroic age, and of which he thus writes: "It was an age of peace, not of war. Chivalry appeared, accompanied by the Muses, like another sun risen on midnoon. Woman was idealized and reverenced, partly in honor of her native charms, and partly in remembrance of the Virgin Mother of God. Her beauty was celebrated by the harp of the minstrel, and by the sword and lance of the knight. Tournaments, jousts, and courts of love were the pastimes of Kings and Queens, Lords and Ladies. On the serious side the manifestations were infinitely more wonderful. Apparently the heart of man never beat so high; never was his imagination so creative. There was an outpouring of the divine afflatus unprecedented since the days of the Apostles. Miracles ceased to be wonders; saints and saintly warriors were as thick as stars in the sky, and their achievements seemed like meteors in the August night. Poetic inspiration was also at the flood, and poets and trouveres, troubadours and bards, of high and low degree, trod the dewy lawn, and wandered from bower to hall, singing as they went, and knights-errant, bent on righting wrongs, rode through the land, and lo! the land itself was Arcadia, and the age after all was not the heroic but the golden age."

This is English. This is positively fine composition; yet the extracts are not the best we could cull. We have taken them partly by chance, and partly to suit local purposes. We have quoted them only in mutilated form; but if we had space to give them even in full, they would lose infinitely by being read out of the context in which they occur. We have said enough to induce all who can to read this article, and after they have read it, we make no doubt that they, like [illegible] down the book full of literary joy, and full of long hope that it may not be the last essay they may read from the learned and gifted pen of the distinguished Castlebar man.—*Catholic Standard.*

The Sentence of Jesus.

A correspondent of notes and queries of extracts from the *Kolnische Zeitung* what is called "a correct transcript of the sentence of death pronounced against Jesus Christ." The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world, namely, that of death against the Saviour, with the remarks that the journal *Le Droit* has collected, the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian. Until now we are not aware that it has ever been made public in the German papers. The sentence is word for word as follows:

"Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, intendant of the province of lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross. In the seventeenth year of the emperor Tiberius, and on the 25th of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiphas, Pontius Pilate, intendant of the province of lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of the prætors, sentences Jesus Christ of Nazareth to death on a cross between two robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonials of the people prove: 1. Jesus is a misleader. 2. He has excited the people to sedition. 3. He is an enemy to the laws. 4. He calls Himself the Son of God. 5. He calls Himself falsely the King of Israel. 6. He went into the Temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands. Orders: The first centurion, Quintus Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution, forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus. The witnesses who have signed the execution against Jesus, are: 1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee; 2. John Zorobabel; 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet. Jesus is to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Tournes.

The sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words: "A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1280, in the city of Aquill (Aquilla?) in the Kingdom of Naples, by a search made for the discovery of Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the commissaries of art in the French army of Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Southern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been kept in the chapel of Cascarta. The Carthusians obtained it by their petitions that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgment of the sacrifices which they made for the French translation was made literally members of the commission of arts. Denon had a facsimile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard on the sale of his cabinet for 2,890 francs. There seems to be no historical doubt as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those of the Gospels.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Parnell Commission resumed its sitting on the 20th Nov.

Attorney-General Webster, counsel for the *Times*, complained of the difficulty experienced in bringing forward witnesses from the County Kerry. He called the judges' attention to an article in the Kerry *Sentinel* (Edward Harrington's paper), which stated the judges composing the Parnell commission were showing signs of measles now, although at the opening of the enquiry they had appeared to be spotless. The judges were the creatures of a conspiracy entered into by the government and the *Times*, and were manifestly unable to veil their prejudice. The Attorney-General appealed to the court to take action in the matter, as such publications tended to defeat justice, and amounted to the grossest contempt.

Mr. Reid, on behalf of Mr. Harrington, complained that no notice of a charge of this character had been given them, and it was absolutely impossible to make an answer at present. He asked that the matter be adjourned until to-morrow.

Presiding Justice Hannen and the Attorney-General both agreed to this.

The examination of witnesses was then resumed.

Witnesses from Kerry were examined, all of whom attributed the outrages in that county to the instigation of the league. A laborer named Williams testified that he had been fired at by the captain of the moonlighters, and said a placard had been posted in various places offering $500 to anyone who would shoot him and his employer, who had taken an evicted farm.

On cross-examination none of the witnesses succeeded in connecting the league with any of the outrages they referred to.

Sir Charles Russell then read an article from the Kerry *Sentinel* denouncing the outrages.

Lydia Curtin described the boycotting of her family and the murder of her father.

Counsel for the Parnellites read a circular issued by the league denouncing the treatment of the Curtins.

Reid, in the absence of Russell, appealed to the opposing counsel to bulk the outrages to which they wished to refer, and cease giving such evidence in detail. The inquiry threatened to last long enough to ruin anybody if the present methods were continued.

Henry James declared that the *Times* was equally anxious to limit the time and expenditure.

Justice Hannen said there must be an earnest effort to shorten the work of the commission. He considered there had already been enough details of outrages.

The taking of testimony was resumed on the 21st.

George Curtin gave details of the murder of his father. After the murder the Curtin family were boycotted, and their male servants compelled to leave their service. Curtin testified that he was a member of the league when it was first organized. His father was the Vice-President of a branch. The witness had no reason to believe the league was implicated in crime against his family. Various branches of the league, he said, denounced the murder.

Norah Fitzmaurice deposed that in June, 1887, a letter signed by a man named Dowling, Secretary of a branch of the league, was received by her father, requesting him to attend a meeting. Her father did not go. After this incident the people's demeanor toward her father changed, and he obtained police protection. The witness gave in detail the facts in connection with the shooting of her father while on his way to attend the Listowel Fair in January. Her father had much disagreed respecting a farm on which her father resided, and the people sided with her father.

Counsel for the Parnellites here read an article published in the Kerry *Sentinel*, condemning the murder of Fitzmaurice, and regretting the league had been suppressed, and that the beneficial effects which arose from organization had been lost.

Examination of witnesses from County Kerry was continued at the sitting of the 22nd. Leonard, agent of the estates of the Earl of Kenmare, said the league was as active as ever. He thoroughly disagreed with the statement of Balfour that the league was a thing of the past. In this part of Kerry the fight the league was making was at its hottest. The Plan of Campaign was all-powerful. Formerly a writ could be executed by the Sheriff with the aid of four policemen, but now four hundred soldiers were required. The members of the league met on Sunday after attending mass to arrange the week's programme of rent resistance, and intimations of resistance came from well-to-do people. Until 1881 the tenants had been friendly, but after the league was formed they scoffed at him and the landlord. There were 2,000 tenants on the Kenmare estates, two hundred of whom, though very poor, always tried to pay their rents. Since 1850 the Earl of Kenmare had expended £173,000 in the improvement of the estates. The bill for labor now amounted to $30 weekly, and only such rent was taken from the poor tenants as they could afford. The witness did not seek to collect rent from persons blue with hunger, and the law was never enforced against tenants of that class.

Edward Harrington refused to pay the fine of $500 which the court imposed for contempt. He intends to question the right of the commission to enforce it.

At the sitting of the commission on the 23rd, Inspector of Police Huggins testified concerning outrages at Castle Island, county Kerry. The witness quoted from statistics which showed that from Nov., 1882, to September, 1886, one hundred outrages were committed. He believed farmers' sons incited the outrages in order to evade the payment of rent. He knew of twenty bogus outrages. He did not think all outrages due to secret societies. Some were the result of family quarrels or private malice. He connected the league with moonlighting because prior to the existence of the league Kerry had been peaceful. At every meeting of the league landlords and bailiffs were denounced. As a consequence both these classes became unpopular, and nearly every man murdered belonged to either one class or the other.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

On motion of Smith, government leader in the Commons, Nov. 26th, the rule requiring adjournment at midnight was suspended that the debate on the land purchase bill extending the operation of the Ashbourne Act should proceed until a division was reached.

John Dillon continued the debate.

George Hamilton, Conservative, assailed the Parnellites as opposing the bill because they were conscious it would enable the people to forsake the league yoke.

Gladstone's amendment was rejected by 230 to 246 and the motion to introduce the bill agreed to. The second reading was fixed for Thursday. The Unionists voted solidly with the government and two others abstained from voting. The Gladstonian leaders did not challenge a division on the second reading. Correspondence passed between Gladstone and Smith today in reference to the bill under discussion. Gladstone maintained that Smith's reference to the bill last July was not understood to cover such a large sum as £5,000,000. It is stated an amendment to the bill will be moved in committee to reduce the amount of the grant to £2,000,000.

In the Lords, Salisbury stated that negotiations were still proceeding with France with reference to the blockade of the East African coast. Concessions by France would practically enable the government to stop the slave trade. Goblet's proposal to send war ships for the surveillance of vessels flying the French flag, ended the difficulty.

The debate on the land purchase bill was resumed in the Commons on the 22nd by Parnell. He declared emphatically that he approved of the bill but perceived that it was so designed that under it's present circumstances it would be impossible to put it into effective operation. He always held that the creation of a peasant proprietary was the only means and the Irish party were always ready and eager to assist in settlement of the land question. Their opposition to the bill was due to the knowledge that it would cause a loss to the exchequer without effecting its ostensible object. The government had not taken up the land question with a view to helping the tenants but at the solicitation of the landlords, who, seeing they could not longer maintain their position, wanted to dispose of their property at inflated prices. (Hear, hear.) Congested and rackrented estates would not be touched under the bill and arrears ought to be considered along with the rent reduction, otherwise the land purchase arrangements were futile. The bill would not assist that large permanent settlement that was desirable. The measure showed the entire absence of consideration for national sentiment. This was not merely an agrarian question; it was knit up with national aspirations. If the government meant well to the tenants by the bill he implored them to insert provisions dealing with arrears, the tenants' greatest difficulty. That done he could cordially approve of the measure and the legislature would reap its reward in the conciliation of the people. (Cheers.)

Lord Randolph Churchill said he trusted the government would bring up the arrears question as early as possible. The financial operation of the bill certainly was not good enough. The security for advances was totally insufficient. It would never do to make the state the immediate landlord of the Irish tenantry.

The bill passed the second reading 229 to 224.

In the Commons on the 23rd, on motion to go into committee on the land bill, Mr. Parnell proposed an amendment giving the government power to instruct the land commission to deal with arrears when fixing judicial rents. He urged, in view of the fact that it was agreed on all sides that the arrears question must necessarily be settled, that it ought to be dealt with without delay in conjunction with the question of land purchase. This would place the tenant in a position to contract freely with the landlord, protect the exchequer against loss, and give the Ashbourne act the best possible chance to work with smoothness.

Mr. Smith contended that the course Parnell proposed would place the tenant in a distinctly worse position than before by recognizing arrears as charges that might combine to hang around his neck even after completing his purchase. Now after a contract for purchase had been agreed upon the arrears became *ipso facto* wiped out. Parnell's motion was rejected, 182 to 148.

A Chinese Funeral.

The funeral of General Lee Yu Doo, the Chinese Black Flag leader, who fought against the French in Tonquin, China, took place at New York, Oct. 29. The ceremonies began at 10 o'clock in the morning in an improvised mortuary chapel in the rear of the undertaking establishment at 33 Mott Street. The room was draped with black cloth, and at the further end the body of the deceased General lay in state, enclosed in a handsome casket bearing a silver plate, with the inscription: "Lee Yu Doo. Died Oct. 19, 1888. Aged 56 years." The body was naked to the waist, and upon the breast lay a number of slips of yellow paper, passports to the celestial kingdom. At the foot of the casket was a table spread with Chinese delicacies, and supplied with chopsticks. A second table supported a huge roast pig and two banks of flowers, while an improvised altar had been erected on a third and larger table. The priests were attired in long, white gowns with black sashes, and administered the Chinese communion of oil and rice to the communicants, who advanced in pairs and knelt before the altar. The mourners were clad in different colored costumes, indicating the bands to which they had belonged in China, and carried banners and paper lanterns of peculiar design. After the communion service had ended a new set of officials, clad in gray and wearing red caps, took charge of the ceremonies. At a given signal the native bands struck up a discordant shriek, cymbals clashed, and the chief priest in a high, piercing monotone, offered a prayer, two acolytes keeping up a low minor howl as an accompaniment. Then a number of vari-colored papers were burned before the corpse, the priests making low obeisances before the flames. An old Chinaman, clad in a yellow gown trimmed with black, then advanced and sang a funeral hymn, at the conclusion of which he advanced to the coffin, placed his lips to the glass and uttered three long wails, and then backed away. This ceremony was repeated by a number of other aged Celestials, the mourners in the meantime smoking cigarettes and pouring out wine and rice into little tin troughs on the various tables of the supposed deceased. When the services had lasted four hours, the procession was formed, and at 2 o'clock, the casket being sealed and placed in the hearse, the cortege set out for Evergreen Cemetery, where the interment took place.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

An adjourned meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway shareholders was held in Montreal on Saturday, 24th ult, to consider the lease of the Detroit extension of the Ontario and Quebec Railway. The shares represented and voted (127,800) were unanimous to confirm the lease whereby the road will obtain an entrance into Detroit, and thence to Chicago by building from London to Windsor, and thence by ferry to Detroit. President VanHorne, during the meeting, submitted correspondence with the Grand Trunk Railway concerning a trackage lease between London, Ont., and the Detroit River, from which it appears that the Grand Trunk Railroad was approached on the subject three times with fruitless results. He referred to Sir Henry Tyler's statements concerning the Canadian Pacific Railroad in his speech at the recent half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk as unfair and misleading. He explained the relations of the Canadian Pacific with Michigan Central, and pointed out that the connection with that line was rendered valueless through its control by the New York Central. Mr. VanHorne also pointed out that the Ontario and Quebec system, and the other eastern lines controlled by the Canadian Pacific Company, were practically debarred from participation in the heavy freights and passenger traffic between the Western and New England States, and from much other valuable business, and now that the Eastern connections of the Company were well established, the immediate completion of the Detroit extension seemed to be an absolute necessity. It would at once place the Company in an independent position and tend very largely to attaining power. President Van Horne spoke confidently of the future of the road and looked for an increased surplus this year. This action of the Company means that the C. P. Road has declared war against the Grand Trunk and New York Central, and is determined to get its share of the vast traffic centering in Chicago.

First deaf and dumb man (talking with hands)—What did you give that man money for? You can't hear his music. Second deaf and dumb man—That is the reason I gave it to him.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.