LITTLE FIELD PREACHERS.

Only the grasses, Blossoming grasses, Loading with incense and beauty the air; Rach little preacher An eloquent teacher Of the good God and his marvellous care.

" If He so clothe us, If He so clothe us,"

Softly they murmer in solum accord,
"Shall not your Father Child of His promises, heir of His word?"

"Do but consider A lily, and bid ner Disclose how she grows, in such beauty arrayed

As Solumon's splendor Never could lead her,— Queenliest blossom that God ever made!"

" If he so dress us, If He so bless us, Lily and grasses in unison sing,
Why should you borrow
Care for the morrow. Ohild of Evernity, heir of the King ?"

Dearest of teachers, Christ's little presche Learning His wisdom I sit at His feet; Never a sorrow Or care I will borrow: No anxious thought for my raiment or meat.

He whose good pleasure Bids me seek treasure Laid up in heaven, regardeth my need ! God for the raven Has food and a haven, Surely His child He will shelter and feed.

# EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

# ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

On the Rights and Duties of Capital and Labor.

At the banquet given at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., on the evening of January 29th. Archbishop Irel and spoke to the toast— "Employers and Employees." We subjoin the Archbishop's words:

Mr. Chairman and Gentleman, -- There is no need, I trust, to explain the presence of a clergyman amid the fastivities of the evening. The suggestion present: itself at once to your minds that the contractors and master mechanics of St. Paul are good, plous Carlitians, and that they have no abjection to making the fact known to the members of the Na-tional Convention. I take pleasure in contion and salvation of wayward cities of the land-Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington and New York. But there are deeper reason, that are rooted in the materal allance between the Caurch and your profession. The Church demands from the hands of builders dwellings for her spirit upon esit; and the noblest works of builders are the manuments erected by them under the sky-reaching inspirations of the Church. The pride of religion and of art is the majustic Cathedral, enshrining the memorial of the Last Supper. Its religious conception was the resolve to do as slight the edifice rose from the earth and spread upward through the air its entrancing lines, the builder exhausting his art on every stone and every beam, made portal and window, arch and turret resonant of the voices and teach-

ings of the heavens.

labors to religion. Confraternities of buildminister and Paris, of Cologne, Bargos and Milan, the despair of our more amoitious and materially more potent but less spiritual and less religious-minded nineteenth century. A priest is among allies and co-workers when he accepts from builders the right hand of fellowship. Nor does religion desist from blessing you when trowel and plane are plied upon edifices destined to more secular purposes, the homes of the people, the asylams of letters, the counting-bouses of commerce. Religion is the breathing of God's love over men, and whatever the efforts tending to the Intellectual and moral elevation of men to their social happiness, to the diffusion among them of the birthrights of God's children, religion amiles upon them, and delights to co-operate with them. The narrow-minded and narrow hearted man, be he in talk the most religious, who fences within the chancel rail priest and priestly influence, or limits them to portions of the human race, or of its labors and aspirations, misunderstands religion and its author. It is well, too, for the world that religion co-mingles with its thoughte and its endeavors. Men are the blooks of granite and sandstons which are to

be worked into the social structure. Religion is the soul and never-falling spring of charity, justice, purity, sacrifice, oardinal virtues which render human society possible. These virtues are begotten of the principle of religion, and are preserved by the graces of religion. The names might exist when religion has deserted man; they would be the names of the ghosts of things long ago consigned to the tomb.

I have not forgotten as much as you are perhaps thinking of the toast to which I have been asked to reply, "Employers and Employees.

These words tell the burning question of the hour, which is upon us in full force, and which the safety of society will not permit us to shirk. Several causes operate in pressing it to a crisis in these times—the diffusion of education, urging the working classes to think for themselves and to seek a betterment of their condition; the general restlessmess and love of revolutions pervading at the present the whole human race, the gigantic strides of industrialism, exciting the liveliest competition and leading to the confounding of men with machines, and I believe I may add, an increasing greed of money, consequent upon the increase of possibilities to become rich. There is an absolute need of religion. It will temper passion, quicken our instincts of charity and justice, and teach all men, employers and employees, capitalists and laborere that all appellations of one another among men are adventitious and accidental wave that of brothers-brothers by the blood flowing in their veins, by the love which the common Father of Men bears to us, by the one salvation which Christ preached to all men. Examined in the light of our brotherhood, the most difficult social problem will be directed

ployse limit the liberty of fellow employee. Mr sympathies go out to the employee—he he is the more helpiess party, and his burden is heavy. But I always stop and protest when employees seek by force to compelful low employees to join them in a strike, or when employees declare that the children of their brothers shall not learn to be as them.

The debate on Mr. McCarthy's Bill was those brothers shall not learn to be as them.

The debate of Commons on Tuesday moreland)—117. their brothers chall not learn to be as themselves-tradesmen, capable by skilled labor to earn an honest and honorable livelihood. Employers are before me, and those I will

lecture the more willingly. It should be easy for the American employer to deal in charit, and just co w.t. his employee. In Europe the social state are almost fixed as the state of gaslegy. Not so in America; the employee of yesterday will he to-morrow the employer, and unless he keeps a level head, the next day he may be back upon the lowest ruose of the lodder. It is not real for him to have the kindest feelings toward those who were, or may be companions in labor or in tabl. The whole spirit the country, its constitution and laws, bring men near to one another in mutual estiom and regard, amounts off the edges of class divisions and removes from the relations of man toman the harsbness which is the fruit of social pride, and of the bill of that some are born troommand and others treeve. It is the mission of America to solve for the whole woll the problems of modern times, and notably that of our til and labor.

There are duties for the employee; there are more serious ones for the employers. Elvvation and power bring responsibilities. A just and generous employer will by his the French language before the people had time ewest manusced ways and his atlant act, to learn English. This would be a cross in mirroring his notil; soul, do more to prevent, justice to the Northwest settlers. He made mirroring his noti; soul, do more to prevent and qualifabor ebuilt one than I girl tive enactments or regimental bayonets. The laborer is disposed to be reasonable, and if he is led to see that he is dealt with in a kind, just way, and that the employer forgets no more the right; and interests of labor than tinee of capit l, he will accept his I t, and be est slied in unrommerative periods with lesser wages and harder jobs. An effort should be made to give to 1 bor correct and full information as to the labor market and the fluctuation of the industrial tide. It is well to appeal to his let lligence. He is a part for in every exterprize, as essential to it as employer and capital, and he has to be treated as such. The time when the masses had but one right—to do the bidding of superiors—is gone by, never to return. They are not machines; they are not slaves; they are free men and tuinking beings.

A fatal error, the result of the teachings of economists of the school of Adam Smith, lies at the bett m of the grievances of labor. It is this, that capital has the right to seemre human labor at the lowest prices to which it can be reduced, either by taking advantage of the stress of circumstances or by forced combinations adverse to its freedom. Man, in his view of things, is a mere piece of wood firming the suggestion, and inviting you to or iron, and the sole question regarding him spread abroad the good news to the edition is, how cheap can be be made? This view of our bretter is inhuman, un-Christian, un-American, will never to any extent obtain in this country. Man is a child of God, sent by his Maker into the common inheritance of the earth's fruits. As the result of personal -milten laioca eldablovanu lo bna seillappen tions, there will be always inequalities in the actual possession of the inheritance, but each one is entitled to a sufficiency of it, enabling him to live as a human belog, and to raise his family without degradation of the dignity of human beings. This is not slways all wood to each one. There are industrial centers distinguished to ethersal divine beauty where more attention is given by the master while crystalizing it in material forms, and as it to the beast of burden than to the man who drives it, more attention to the metalic machine than to the child or woman that atands in front of it. Blasts and machines are replaced at greater cost than human beings, and this is all there is to the matter gs of the heavens.

In medieval times builders vowed their percentage of enormous gains may afterware be dispensed by an ostentations hand in pubers were the Church's most loyal devotes ligalms; it will not in the eyes of a man or Now, however, he took the opportunity of telling the house and the country that the statement of religion with the bullers art making of the forting. The purest and we must asserbe the sublime temples of West truest charity is social justice to those be still gave his support to the granul policy of the Erst Minister (190 ch. 2) he would stand neath us. Our mode in industrialism has its norrors as well as its splendid achievements, and until those horrors cease there will be

I am aware that competition from those above you, and trose above, will at times make difficult of execution your own desires to treat honorably and justly t use below you. You are intermediaries between higher capital and the mere journeyman, and the exactions of the former distate toward the latter a policy which your own hearts do not approve. Still, permit me to say, remember as you can the liberer and intracronan, and use your influence in union with that of others in permeating the whole community with love for their fellow-man, and justice toward the poorest as well as the richest. "Justice exalteth a nation: but sin maketh nations miserable." More than all our palaces and ratiroads and factories will justice bring to the land peace and plenty and happiness.

# Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, N.S., February 20.-The provincial Legislature opened to day in the midst of a blizzard, which raged with great violence. It worst storm of the neason. The snow drifted badly, and business was practically suepended. Governor McLullan delivered a lengthy speech from the throne. The Government, on the eve of the election, has become quite hopeful, and the speech congratulated the Legislature on the large measure of prosperity that our province has enjoyed during the past year. Our fishermen in some localities did not share in that prosperity as fully as other classes, but good prices in some degree compensated for a short catch. In mest branches of industry there was gratifying activity. Good harvest rewarded the labors of the farmer. Cual mining operations were extensively carried on. Gold mining was prosecuted with much success. The condition of business theroughaut the world gave prosperity to our shipowners and revived our shipbuilding industry, and trade and commerce generally were much improved. The Nova Scotia Central railway from Middleton to Luenburg has been opened. The local Government will subsidize a railway from the Intercolonial to Ironfieleds on East river. Picton, where smelting works are to be estalished. The business of the Crown Lands office have been unusually large and contributed materially to the provincial revenue. The bills to be submitted include abolition of imprisonment for deut, and to amend the Arbitration, Edu-cation and Mines and Mineral acts.

The address in reply to the speech was moved by Messes. Roche, of Halifax, and Haley of Hants.

# The Tariff and the Farmer.

If the farmer will trace his grain to its final If the farmer will trace his grain to its final destination he will find that it goes to Liverpool, a free trade market, and there the price is fixed. That which is consumed on this side of the occan, which is of course a very large part, it is sold at the Liverpool price, freights off. If he will figure a little further, he will find that he buys his clothing, machinery and other supplies in the protected market of his own country, which has the advantage of an arbitrary doby. The removal of this bariff mac I dislike to lecture the absent. The employees are not with us to night. If they were I would say to them, as I have often said when among them—strive for your rights, while allowing the rights of others. The vital construction of society demands labor and capital, employees and employer; to abolish capital would be to render labor fruitless; to depy the rights of the composer of the construction of society demands labor and capital, employee and employer; to abolish capital would be to render labor fruitless; to depy the rights of the composer of the construction, and fixed his publishment of the farmer gets for his grain.

I dislike to lecture the absent. The employees are not with us to night. If they in distinct the polyment of the protected market of his own country, which has the advantage of an arbitrary duty. The removal of this sariff may not advance the price of grain, but it will or. The vital construction of society demands labor and capital, employees and employer; to abolish capital would be to render labor fruitless; to depy the rights of the employer would be constructed by the charge would be construct

resumed in the House of Commons on Torsday by Mr. Chapleau. He thank-d the leaders on the Opposition benches for the moderation of their remarks and the endeavors expressed by them to arrive at an amicable solution of the question before the House. The legislation put forward by his honorable friend was not likely to produce good, but it was retrograding. If the member for Simone had been looking around him when talking of minorities and would have to come to Quebec he would have seen that the minority there had a council of public instruction Sime of those members were saying that the minority in Quebec was illtreated. That was a statement without foundation. They talked of the power of the church, but surely the Catholic church did not extend its authority over the Protestate churches. He quoted a statement written by S. E. Dawson, of Montreal, whe said that if the minority in Quebec was not happy they ought to be since the people in the other provinces seemed to be so much distressed on their account. Coercion, he said, was at the bottom of the bill introduced by the member for Simone, and it was comprary to all British laws, and to the laws of all countries, who have shown their wisdom in the administration of their affairs He referred to the money that was expended in building the Canadian Pacific railway, promoting colonization companies and advancing immigration and vet this bill proposed to abilish several quotations from a book written by Sir Charles Dilke on Canada, which testified to the loyalty of the French-Canadians. The first member who spoke for responsible government in Canada was Mr. Lefentaine. He did not speak in that House as a French-Canadian. He quoted from a speech of Principal Grant, delivered in Montreal before the St. Andrew's society, when that great advocate of Canadian nationality said that we in this country were one Scotch, or another French, but all Canadians. He concluded by saying that that if the member for Simcos wished to deface French he ought to begin higher and deface it from the motto of the British arms. Sir Richard Cictwright started out with sur-

prise that the members opposite, including the member for North Simcoe, who had not taken such an interest in provincial rights for Ontario were now suddenly smitten with tender regard for rights for the Northwest territories not yet a province The provinces had their rights and this Perliament had also its rights. No good can come and no good was intended to come by introducing such a question in this House. (Hear hear) He (Mr. McCarthy) was guilty of throwing an apple of discord on the floor of the House We are asked to decide this question and Perliament should decide it. The the House We are asked to decide this ques-tion and Perliament should decide it. The House should minimise the mischief which careless hands have done. Turning to the bill, he could not but regard the preamble of the bill as off-naive and as calculated to arouse national and creed jesiousies. That presmble was not necessary to the bil, it should never have been there and was intended to offend his French friends. The way chosen by Mr. McCarthy was not the way to build up a nation here. Kather should they adopt a policy of peace and fair play. The honorable gentleman could never succeed by legislative enactment in depriving a million or a million and a half of our people of the use of their tongue in these legislatures and in that Parliament. There was no case known to history in which such an end could be brought about by such a crusade as Mr. McCarthy and undertaken. Did the honorable member for North Simcoe want to return to that House with a party of Protestant boys who would hold balance of power. He concluded a long speech by hoping the House would adopt an equitable compromise that would be just to the French people.

Mr. McOarthy replied at great length, claiming his motives were pure and honest. In impashioned tones he denied the assertion that he was playing the game of the Premier or was a tool in his hands. That charges had been ban-died about the country, but he had not thought it necessary to deny such an abaurd charge. the First Minister ("oh, oh,") he would stand alone, if necessary, on this matter, and, if he could, overthrow the evils he saw; but if his and until those horrors cease there will be connection was an injury to the party he would social grievances, and our civilization will be willingly leave it. He would still be able to on its trial. one party and not accepted by the other. That was his position and he wished it to be thorough-ly understood. Men who aroused race and creed prejudices by misrepresenting his views were man who were enemies of the country, not he who tried to solve the problem from which the country was suffering. He denied that there had been any taint of bitterness in his "Deeches against his French-Canadian friends (sughter) Honorabla members might laugh, but he had a perfect right to his opinion, and he repeated that the best interests of the country would be subserved by a unity of language and that the unity of the Dominion would be best worked out by the communities speaking the tongue of the majority, which willultimately be spoken by this continent of British North America. This was not an injustice to his French fellow members. Is might be unpalat able, but that was no reason why he should be prevented from exercising the right of free speech. After replying to each of the speakers who had opposed him in the debate he proceeded to say that he never dreamed of interfering in the province of Quebec with the dual language or in that chamber (the Commons), although the time would arrive when that question would have to be dealt with. As to separate schools, the time would come when it would be necessary to take that act from the statute book, which limits and fetters the neople of the province of Ontario now. He differed with his leader on that question. Now he was charged with raising race cries because he dissented from the school laws of his own province. Dealing with the remarks of the memter for West Durham (Mr. Blake), the latter said that the Northwest had no mandate to deal with this question. Had be a mandate to deal with the death of Thomas Scott in the Provincial legislature and intrduce Irish resolutions into the House of Commons,

which many of them objected to.

After a few remarks by Mr. Davin, the House divided on Mr. Beausoleil's amendment to the amendment, which was rejected by 63 to 117. Tne division was as follows—

Yeas-Amyot, Audet, Bain [Soulanger] Beausoleil, Bechard, Bergeron, Bernier, Boisvert, B urassa, Brien, Casey, Casgrain, Cimon, Cook, Costigan, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daoust, Dawson, De St. Georges, Desaultiers, Derjardne, Dessiut, Doyon, Dupont, Fiser, Flynn, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gigault, Girouard, Godbout, Grandboit, Guay, Holton, Ives, Jonean Godbout, Grandbois, Guay, Holton, Ives, Joncas, Labrosse, Landry, Langeller [Montmorency], Langevin [Sir Hector], Lariviere, Laurier, Lepine, McGreevey, McMillau (Vaudeuil). Massue, Meigs. Mitchell, Montplaisir, Neveu, Perry,

Prefontaine, Rintret, Riopel, Robllard, Ste Marie, Therien, Turcot, Vanasse, Wilson (Ar-

genteuil, Wright 63.

Nays—Armstrong, Barnard, Barron, Bell,
Bargin, Borden, Bowell, Bowman, Boyle,
Brown, Bryson, Burrett, Campbell, Cargill, Oarling, Carpenter, Cartwright (Sir Richard) Chapleau, Charlton, Cochrane, Cockburn, Colby, Corby, Coughlin, Daly, Davies, Davin, Davis, Denison, Dewdney, Dickinson, Earle, Eisenhauer, Eilie Ferguson (Leeds and Gren-

moreland) - 117.

AN AMENDMENT BY FIR JOHN THOMPSON. Sr John Thompson, after a brief speech, pro-

posed the following amendment:-That all the words after "resolved" be expunged, and the tollowing specifituted—
That this House, having regard to the long continued use of the French language in old Canada, and to the covenants on that subject ambodied in the British North America act, cannot agree to the declaration contained in the asid bill as the basis thereof, namely, that it is expedient in the interest of the national unity of the Dominion that there should be a comor the Dominton that where should be a com-munity of language among the people; that, on the contrary, this House declares its adherence to the said covenants, and its determination to resist any attempt to impair the same; that, at the same time, this House deems is expedient and proper and not inconsistent with those coven-us that the Legislative assembly of the Northwest territories should receive from the Parliament of Canada power to regulate after the next general election of the assembly the proceedings of the assembly and the manner of recording and publishing and the manuer of recording and publishing such

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday's Proceedings. Mr. Mitchell resumed the debate on Mr. Mo-Carthy's bill. He neither agreed with the bill nor the object which it was supposed to attain. He was prepared to give his approval to the amendment of the Minister of Justice as the best way out of the difficulty. Some days ago he prepared a resolution which be intended moving, but as he saw no chance of doing so now he would vote for the amendment of Sir John Thompson. The amendment he prepared was as follows : -

That all the words after " resolved" be struck

out and the following substituted:
That it was expedient to further amend the law relating to the Northwest territories, but that this question should beliefe untouched un til Parliament was prepared to gwant to the said Territories a full measure of provincial govern-ment such as is now enjoyed by other provinces of the Daminion of the Dominion.

In regard to the question of rehools which came up during the debate he objected to the view of the hon member for Simcoe, as to carry out his idea would be so make a large number of people grow up gnorant by compelling English to be used. To teach French children a knowledge of English it was necessary that the knowledge of Roglish it was necessary that the teacher should have a knowledge of French. He referred to the good will that existed between the French and Eaglish prople in the past and regreted that ill-feeling should now be stirred up between the two races. The Government, he added, ought to take the responsibility of sattling this question. ty of settling this question.
Sir John Macdonald followed. He strongly

appealed to the House to austain Sir John To impson's amendment. After a very interesting insportical review of the question he said it is of the greatest consequence to bury this question as soon as possible. It is true, as the hon member from West Durham says, that a small spark kindles a great conflagration, and we shall be withinly himself at it is a greation of shall be wiifully blameable if, on a question of sentiment, on a question of feeling, we set race against race on a matter which all thought had been buried for ever in 1867. The credit of Canada would be ruined in foreign countries aye, in the mother country, when it is known on the Stock Exchange in L nden that the two races are drawn up against such other in s matter of sentiment and feeling and in matters of prejudices aremore important and less easily settled than more material questions. Why, it will stop the development and future progress of this country, and if we suffer this country to lose its credit in the eyes of the world because of our insensate quarrels, we will thus destroy the credit and prestige of the Dominion and ruin its future. He pointed out that in 1793 the legislature of Upper Canada sitting at New rk. legislature of Upper Canada sitting at New ra, now Niagara, ordered its proceedings to be pinted in French for the benefit of the few french settlers in Essex county. He concluded in the sex county of the conduction in the second of the sec In the name of civilization, in the name of the progress of this country, I appeal to our friends on both sides of the House, without reference t party, without reference to what may be incon renient when they go back to their constituents. discarding all this at the present moment, to sink everything in the great desire to make Canada, whether French or English, one pe withou, any hostile feelings, without any differ ence of opinion. By doing such we shall have our reward in seeing this fire kindled by a small spark excinguished forever, and we shall 40 on as we have been doing since 1867, as one people, looking to one future, with the expects tion to lay the foundation of one great country Mr. Edgar followed in Opposition to the Bill Mr. White of Renfrew praised the stand taken by Mr. McCarthy and declared the would not sim Isr stand.

support the amendment. Mr. Barron took Mr. Cook followed in an attack upon Mr McCarthy, whom he accused at one time of baving taken a special train from Collingwood to Toronto in order to obtain Archbishol Lynch's support in North Simcos. He accused the Conservative party of having two organs in Toronto, one of which supported the Premie and the other supported Mr. McCarthy. did not like the amendment of the Minister o Justice and would much prefer to see the bi met by a direct motion for the six months hoist. He hoped the time would gome when Canada would unlose herself from the apron strings of England and go on for herself, but he did not think the policy of Mr. McCarthy was calculated to hasten that time. In view of the fact that the Processants of Quebec were only 10 per cent. of the population and had ter members in the Quebec Legislature, while it Ontario the Roman Catholics, numbering one sixth of the population. had only six representarives in that House, he thought the French Carbolics of Quebec were more liberal than the Protestants of Optario.

Mr. Bechard, Mr. Dewdney and Mr. Masson spoke against the Bill. Mr. Davies did not think the amendment would properly settle the question and said he would vote against it. The debate was shortly after adjourned.

# Priday's Proceedings.

This morning caucuses were held by both par ties when a number of dissatisfied conservative agreed to support the Thompson amendment and the Liberals agreed to leave it an oper

guestion. The proceedings in the House after this decision was arrived at were tame in the exspeecher, which were nearly all explanatory of the votes which their authors were going to give. 'Ine House was in an impatient mood. Many members, both from Quebec and Ontario, desired to go home to recover from the excitement of the past week or two, and it was with difficulty that they restrained their impatience. The end came shortly before ten o'clock and was welcomed with cheering, applause and

The House then divided on the amendment of Sir John Thompson, which was carried by 149 to 50. The division was as follows:— Yeas-Audet, Bain (Soularges), Barnard Bechard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Blake, Brisvert, Borden, Bowell Bowman, Brien, Braver, Borden, Bowell Bowman, Brien, Brown, Bryson. Burdest, Cameron, Campbell, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Carey, Cargrain, Chepleau, Cocquette, Chouinard, Comon, Coctrane, Cockburn, Colby, Cock, Corby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davin. Davis, Dawson, De St Georges, Desaulaiers, Desjardios, Dessains, Deworney, Wicker, Diskinger, Donoth Boyle, Edward Edward,

Langelier (Montmorency), Langelier (Queceo, Langelier (Montmorency), Langelier (Queece, Langevin (Sir Heeter), Lariviere, Laurie (Lieut. General), Laurier, Lepine, Lister Lovett, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald. McCulla, McDonald (Victorie), McDonald Pictor), McDongall Pictor), McDongall (Oap-Breton), McGreevy, McIntyre, McKay, McKeen, McMillan (Vaudr uii), Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Massue, Megs, Mills, (annapolie), Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Moffatt, Moncieff, Montplasir, Perley, Pope, Porter, Prior, Purcell, Putnam, Rufret, Riopel, Robillard, Roome, Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Shaely, Skinner, Small, Smith (Sir Donald) Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompson (Sir John),

Donald) Smith (Ontario). Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompson (Sir John), Trow, Tupper, Turcot, Vanasse, Walkace, Ward, White (Oardwell), Wilmot, Wilton (Argenteun), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright Total 149.

NAYS—Amyot, Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Benusoleil, Bell, Bourassa, Charlton, Couture, Davies, Denison, Doyon, Ellis, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gillmor, Hale, Innes Landerkin, Lang, Livingston, MacDonald (Huron), McCarthy, McMillen (Huroe), McMullen, McNeth, Mullick, Neveu, O'Brien, Pat-Mullen, McNeill, Mulock, Neveu, O'Brien, Paterson (Brant) Perry, Plate, Prefontaine, Robertson, Rowand, Sie. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sutherland, Tyrwhite, Waldie, Watson. Weldon (Albert). Weldon (St. John), Welsh, White (Renfiew), Wilson (Eigin, Wilson (Lennox), Yeo.—Total, 50.

### THE CRONIN TRAGEDY.

Alleged Arrest of "Cooney the Fox"-He Denics His Identity-But is Positively Identified by Chicago Officers.

CHICAGO, February 18 .- A man was arrested at St. Louis last night, at first supposed to be Cooney, "the fox," but who since turns out to be Smith, the friend of Coughlin who came from Michigan, and for whom Coughlin hired Livery Stable Keeper Dinan's white horse, behind which Dr. Cronin, with Smith as driver, was carried to bis death.

DENIES HIS IDENTITY.

Sr Louis, February 18.—The man arrested here last night by detective Thomas, of Chicago under the belief that he is Smith, the Haucock, Mich., friend of Dan Coughlin, for whom the latter hired Dinan's white norse, denies that he is in any way connected with the Cren'n case. He says his name is J B Kelly. He has been living at a cheap lodging house here since last August. He pretended to be a pedier of pocket dictionaries. His habits were irregular and he was never long enough out in the daysine to sell any books. The proprietor of the house always regarded him as a suspicious person. He is a surly man, very independent and refuses to answer questions. He answers in all essential particulars the description given by Mr and Mrs Canklin, Dinzu and others, as the man who drove the buggy in which Dr Crons was taken to the Carlson cottage to be murdered.

DID HE MAKE A CONFESSION.

Recorders were admitted to the prisoner's cell to day. The prisoner appeared dazed and be-wildered. He made surly answers to several questions. When told that he was arrested as a surport in the Cronin case he affected a care-less air, and said he knew nothing about the Cropin case and did not know any of the par-ties interested in it, except Thomas Desmond, of San Francisco. He had never belonged to the Clangus Gael and was not an active Irish sympathizer, although of Irish parentage.

"Mr Kelly, did you not tell Chief of Police
Huebler that you were the man the Unicago police were after, but that you are innocent of the

crime charged against you?" The face of the au pect paled and he grew the race of the surpect patent and he grew confused, then he made a strong effort to recover his composure and laughed, but not very cheerfully. His lips twitched as he said: "Well, I never saw him but once, and then only said good marging to him." good morning to him."

WON'T BUIN HIS FUTURE.

Then, after mumbling something incoherent, he continued, "I wish you fellows would get out of here. I am not going to say ganything about my crime." This ended the interview. Afterwards the prisoner sat on a bench and buried his face in his hands. When a reporter asked him a ques-

ruined by answering your questions." POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.

Detectives Collins and Clark. rived to night and identified Kelly as the man approved to be Smith, who took Oronin to the Carlson outtage.

# YAILURE OF THE PROSECUTION.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—In the trial to-day Kavanaugh said he had no interest in the Cronic suspects but believed the Irish nation was on trial. Kavanaugh had reported to Mr. Forest, counsel for Coughlin and Burke, that Hosgian was "all right" and inquired about another man named Clarke, who was summoned as a juror, and reported him "all right" to Mr.

Eddie Hoagland, the last principal witness for the state, was then called. He testified that O'Donnell told him he should get on the jury and get the boys off as light as possible : that there would be a lot of money in it for him, s bonsand dollars The State then announced the case closed.

Motions were made by the defendant's attorney that the court instruct the jury to bring a verdict of acquittal on the ground that there was no evidence against the prisoners.

The judge allowed the motion on behalf of Kavanaugh, but overruled it in behalf of O'Donnell. Kavanaugh will be formerally acquitted on the opening of the court to morrow.

# DEFECTIVE MEMORY OF A WITNESS.

CHICAGO, February 20 -At the opening of the jury briding case this morning, Judge Waterman entered an foreer acquisting Kavan agh. The trial of O'Donnell was then resumed. deveral witnesses testified to the prisoners good character and reputation and a number of others swore that ifoagland, the principal witness against O'Donnell, bad a bad reputation and they would not believe him under oath. O'Donnell then took the stand and testified that he had never told any one that he could corrupt Eddie Hoagland, nor gave his name to any one to be summoned as a juror. He had never offered Hosgland \$1,000 or instructed him how to answer questions to get on the

O'Donnell's cross-examination by States Attorney Longenecker occupied the greater part of the day. The widnesse's memory proved very defective. When asked to remember the statements hemade in the State Attorney's office decision was arrived at were tame in the ex-treme. Everybody knew that the end was near at hand and there was no interest in the expectage which contradicted his direct evidence that he had never said anything to Hoagland about instructing him how to get on the jury. In the direct examination O'Donnell said he had no sleep the night or day before he was examined in the State Attorney's office, and had nothing to eat for twelve hours, and was sick and excited both there and before the grand jury. The defence not having any witnesses ready, the State's Attorney called two witnesses, who testified to Hoagland's good obstacter and reputation. The trial will be continued to morrow.

O'DONNELL CONVICTED. CHICAGO February 22 —The jury in the Cronin jury brising case this morning brought n a verdict finding the only temaining defendant, on trial, Jeremiah O'Donnell, guilty and fixing his punishment at three years in the

# VERTIGO OURED.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., '88.

Since seven years not a week had passed, in which I got 2 or 3 attacks of such severity, that I would fall to the floor, when I could not get hold of something-but since I took one bottle of Pastor Koenigs Nerve Tonic, these attacks

F. HARMBORHLUR.

## CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE

Not Imperial Federation. Mr. David's resolution on the paper of the

Legislative Assembly, Quebec, respecting Imperial Federation, reads as follows: Considering that the declarations and acts of important political men of England and of Canada, are of a nature to give a certain official character to the Imperial federation movement; considering that the constitutional changes pro-jected will endanger the material and political position of Conada and particularly of the Pre-vince of Quebec, and that it has consequently

become nucessary to make known the sensiment on the subject of this prov nee.

Resolved, that this House is hostile to Imperial Federation which will prevent Canala from having with the peoples of the American contiment relations the most favorable to commercial and industrial prosperity, and to its social and political development.

# REPORTED LOSS OF THE DO-MINION.

Sixty Lives Said to be Lost With Her. Boston, Feb 23.-It is reported that the steamer Dominion, from this port for Nova Scotta, has foundered and that sixty lives were

### Stirring Times Ahead.

OITAWA Feb. 23 -There are rumors of stirring times ahead. It is said that some Ontario Catholic member will seek to obtain the sense of the House on the separate school question in the hope of procuring an expression of opinion from the Government which will tend to miure Mr. Meredith's campaign cry in the coming Onbario elections.

Then it is announced that one of the Lang-elier brothers intends to introduce a resolution elier brothers intends to introduce a resolution denouncing Imperial federation on the lines set forth by Mr. David in his notice of motion at Quebec. If that is done another stirring debase may be expected, for the Imperial federationists in the House, though small in numbers, are fighters and may be reckoned on to keep up their own end of an argument. Such a motion, unless coupled with strong allustons to independence, might carry. Thus all the

signs point to a long session.

The order p per is now well filled. The Goveroment's measures to amend the Banking act and the Northwest act sure to occurv a good deal of time, and if tariff changes are of the considerable nature ninted at by Sir John a few days since another series of debates on the fiscal policy may be expected.

### Parnell Commission Report.

LONDON, Feb 22 .- Mr. William O'Brien bas published stinging articles in the current issue of the Speaker on the report of the Parnell Commission, and its reception by the House of Commons. The case of the Times as presented before the Commission, he asserts, was planned to intimidate the Irish party, but the result has been that the report has so intimidated the control of the c the Government that it is already looking for-ward to a dissolution of Parliament in the fall and an appeal to the country on the question of punishing the Parnellites, whose skirts the Commission does not regard as entirely cleared of the charges made against them. As to the result, Mr. O'Brien says the public are much more likely to demand that Mr. Walter and the cabinet of Lord Salisbury be consigned to the nillory together than they are to ask that the Paraellites be punished.

## Chamberlain's Crooked Progress.

LONDON, February 22.—Mr. Joseph Chamber-lain's speech in the House of Commons last night, in opposition to Mr. Ackland's free edu-cation amendment to the address, has moved the Pall Mall Gazette to reproduce a speech which that gentleman delivered in 1885 on the same surject in contrast to which the utterances of Mr. Chamberlain on the present occasion place him in a very awkward light in respect of consistency.

Tory Leaders Sounding Public Opinion.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Conservative leaders in the House of Commons have instructed the provincial agents and managers of the party to report, as soon as possible, the effect which the report of the Parnell commission has had in their respective localities, preliminary to action on the report in the House. The agents are in-formed that no action will be taken on the report until the Government is advised as to the manner of the reception of the document by the people, therefore no delay should be permitted n the collection of the data required.

# A New Building Material.

LONDON, Feb. 22 .- The experiment of constructing a large building chiefly of paper has been successfully made at Hamburg, where an immense hotel with its facade and other important parts composed of that material has een erected. It is claimed that the building is absolutely fireproof and also impervious to the action of the elements which render brick, stone or wood unsightly or unsafe under prolonged exposure.

# His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. says:

"A Catholic newspaper in a parish is a perpetual mission. Let all who truly and from their souls desire that religion and society defended by human intellect and literature should flurish, study by their liberality to guard and protect those productions of the Uatholio press, and let every one, in proportion to his income, support them by his money and influence, for to those who devote themselves to the Oatholic Press we ought by all means to bring helps of this kind, without which their indusiry will either have no results or uncertain and miserable



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

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enset a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afficied should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.
On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

# PFIEL & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Ps.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL, SUPERIOR, COURT,
NO. 2683 DAME MARY ELIZABETH
FEATHERSTON, wife of JAMES CUNNINGHAM, both of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, and the said JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Defendant. An action on apperention de bien has this day been entered by Plain-tiff against Defendant.

Montreal, 10th February, 1890.

MAULAREN, LEGI, OMITH & SMITH.

29 5 Attorneys for Plainte

Attorneys for Plaintiff.