

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Weekly Correspondence of the Register.

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 20, 1894.

The entry of journalists into the Press Gallery in the House of Lords yesterday afternoon was tantamount to a demonstration of the unemployed. They assembled in full force, but practically they had little work to do. The deserted appearance of the Chamber itself was in striking contrast to the crowded state of the gallery up aloft, where newspaper men chronicle the doings of the noble lords. All interest in their solemn deliberations ceased the moment it became known that on the dual question of Parish Councils and Employer's Liability they had come to the safe resolution of making a graceful surrender, and thus ensuring their survival to fight another day.

Doubtless the plain intimation they received from Sir Wm. Harcourt in his late speech at Derby of the fixed determination of the Government to stand no nonsense from a body of men who represent merely their noble selves had not a little to do with putting them in that happy frame of mind. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the name of the Liberal Party, read the Opposition a lesson which they will not soon forget. I think I may be excused if I quote from his speech somewhat at length. Speaking on the burning question of Home Rule he is reported to have said: "In the early part of the session the Liberal Party spent all its energy, and gave all its time, in giving effect to the great policy of the conciliation of Ireland. In the autumn session the Irish members made great sacrifices—few people knew how great—to support British reform; both parties had acted loyally and successfully in the promotion of a common object. He had always maintained—that the Liberal policy in Ireland was inseparable from the Liberal policy in Great Britain, and that British reforms were the great lever for the accomplishment of justice to Ireland. How much and how deeply that was felt by their opponents was manifest from the spirit in which they disparaged and denounced the votes of the Irish members. They thought it enough to say: 'Oh, yes; you carried the measure; it was by the help of the Irish votes.' Well, why not? (cheers.) These were the men who called themselves Unionists! What we should like to know, was the foundation and the root principle of the Union? It was based upon the solemn pledge that when their own Parliament was abolished, the Irish representatives should enter the Parliament of the United Kingdom on equal terms with equal rights (sic), and with equal authority. (Cheers.) But these modern, these new-fangled Unionists, impeached and violated the principles of the Union every day; they had asserted, over and over again, that it was essential to the supremacy of Parliament that the Irish members remain at Westminster. Be it so; but when they remained at Westminster, what were they to do? If they voted on the Irish question, their votes were not to be counted; but if they voted on a British question, it was a matter about which they had nothing to do, for they were not English. What became of the united Parliament of the united Empire? (Laughter.) He was able to say that their majority in Parliament were as great or greater than ever; no Government, after eighteen months of office, had ever lost so few seats in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) What was the policy to which they pledged themselves at the last election? They said they would take Home Rule first; they had taken it first. In spite of desperate resistance, they had passed it through the House of Commons, they had shown it was a safe and practical policy. Sir Henry James

had the assurance to say they had dropped Home Rule; he took leave to tell him there was no foundation for that statement on his part. (Cheers.) It was the direct reverse of the truth. They stood by Home Rule as firmly as ever, but this also he would tell him—they would take measures to carry it out." (Cheers.)

Turning, then, to the House of Lords he said: "But what was the use of representatives of the people passing measures of reform through the House of Commons, wasting a whole session's labour, and in the end to be summarily rejected or fearfully mutilated by the hereditary Chamber? It was a great question, and one which would occupy more of their attention in future. Some shallow-pated people thought it was all over when measures had been rejected by the Upper House; but it was only just beginning. That was the way all great reforms begun, and more had ever been willingly accepted by the House of Lords. When their ancestors had resisted kings, and abated the horde of monarchs, it was conceivable that they should be so careless of their heritage as to submit their liberty to the miserable minority of individuals who rest their claims upon privilege and upon accident."

The Right Hon. gentleman reached his climax when he read at great length from a pamphlet of Mr. Chamberlain, written in his "Radical days," wherein he said that the people of England were too jealous of the independence of their ancestors to be dictated to by the House of Lords, and that if the latter refused to bend to the will of the electorate, there was no other alternative but their abolition. It is needless to say that this speech, voicing as it does the policy of Liberalism, while producing almost a panic in the Unionist ranks, has been hailed with mutual joy by both Liberals and Home Rulers.

Another thorn in the Unionist bed of roses has been the cablegram announcing Mr. Blake's appeal for funds in the columns of the *Globe*. As evidence of this it is necessary to quote merely a few lines which appear in one of their leading organs: "The Irish Nationalists are again making their annual appeal for funds. Mr. Edward Blake has addressed a begging letter to the Irish Canadians, and it sets forth the modest requirements of his party. The Nationalist members will be made comfortable—for a year—if they can secure a few trifling sums amounting in the aggregate to about fifty thousand pounds. This is required to carry on the Home Rule campaign and to keep the Nationalist members supplied with money. If the Lords had not thrown out the Home Rule Bill the Irish members would probably have found some other excuse for pleading for a 'small contribution' from the Irish in America and the Colonies. As it is they choose to play this card, and likewise the near approach of a general election. To threaten another appeal to the country with the prospects of a defeat may induce the Irish servant girls in Canada to hurry up with their subscriptions, and so enable the Irish members to live in luxury for some time to come."

It is with such concentrated asinuity as this that Unionist journals in this country daily beguile their readers; hence is it any wonder that the people who take their politics from such a source are so long in getting at a real and just idea of the rights of the sister isle?

A heavy fog, with a great deal of fine drizzling rain, has been our lot for the last few days. The worst of this very fine rain, which scarcely stirs the puddles in the road, is that people are never quite sure whether or not they ought to use their umbrellas. If the weapon has been neatly and professionally folded up—not one amateur in a hundred can fold an umbrella scientifically—there is a

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natural hesitation on the part of the owner as to whether he ought to undo it.

Discovery of Columbus' Map.

The remarkable discovery of a copy of a map by Columbus, drawn on a letter written from Jamaica in July, 1503, is recorded by *Nature*. This, although only a rough pen-and-ink sketch shows exactly the opinion of Columbus himself as to the part of the world he had reached, which he believed to be the east coast of Asia. The original map, drawn by Columbus and his brother Bartholomew, was presented to a priest named Hieronymo, who gave it together with a description, to Alexander Strozzi, a noted collector of early voyages. He is supposed to have copied the original map roughly on the margin of the letter from Columbus, which he had bound in a volume with other documents, and this volume is now in the National Library at Florence where the existence and significance of the map were discovered by Dr. R. von L. Iser, professor of geography at Innsbruck, acting on behalf of the Austrian Institute for Historical Research.



A Reverend Recommends It. 4

PARIS CITY, Utah, June, 1889.

I had been ill for eighteen months with weakness and terrible nervousness when I commenced taking your medicine, Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; and I often pray for Pastor Koenig, as I think I could not have lived without this medicine. The people here have seen the good which I derived from it, and Rev. Father Galligan recommends it so highly that it is setting very popular. JULIA AGNES BYRNI FREEPORT, ILL., Oct. 20, 1890.

Used 12 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervousness and found it to have the desired effect in every case.

DOMINICAN SISTERS. UNIVERSITY NOTRE DAME, IND., March 2, 1891. A person suffering from nervous debility & came epileptic. Two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic effected a cure.

MOTHER M. ASCENSION. A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a simple bottle to any address. Free. This book has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876 and is now under his direction by the

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Cloth.....	50
Roan.....	75
French morocco, black edges.....	1 00
"    "    full gilt, gilt edges.....	1 00

MONTH OF MARCH BOOKS.

A Flower for each day of the month of March, 10 cts each, \$6.00 per 100.

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The Catholic Family Annual for 1894..... 25

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NOTICE To the Creditors of Mary Roach, Widow, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the revised statutes of Ontario 1887, Chap. 110, that all creditors of and other persons having claims against the Estate of Mary Roach late of the City of Toronto, county of York, Widow, who died on or about the 7th day of November, 1893 are hereby required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Quinn & Henry, 35 Adelaide St. East in the City of Toronto, solicitors for the executor of the estate on or before the 3rd. day of March, 1894 a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims and of the securities (if any) held by them.

And further, take notice that immediately after the said First day of March 1894 the said executor will distribute the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as has been required. And the said executor shall not be reliable for the assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been given as aforesaid at the time of such distribution.

QUINN & HENRY, 35 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Solicitors for the Executor. Dated at Toronto this 8th day of February, 1894.

NOTICE.

FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February next, will be the last day for presenting petitions for Private Bills.

FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills.

THURSDAY, the 15th day of March next, will be the last day for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills.

CHARLES CLARKE, Clerk Legislative Assembly. Toronto, 16 Jan., 1894.