

about the effect of Mr. Blake's speech upon the political movement in this Province against Sir John Macdonald and his Orange Tory administration. The speech has been misrepresented and misinterpreted, as Archbishop O'Brien would say, "by a partisan press and interested Cabinet Ministers." A perusal of Mr. Blake's pronouncement shows that his views and his sentiments are in accord with those uttered by public men on both sides of politics, from a hundred platforms during the past two months. His views certainly do not coincide with Sir Alexander Campbell's memorandum or with Hon. Mr. Chapleau's letter. We all know how the *Mail*, the *Gazette* and the other ministerial organs falsely represented the movement to be one of race and creed, and how those papers strove to turn the English Protestants and the Orange Tories against the French Canadians. Mr. Blake has not been blinded to the true issue raised by the French Canadians, and he denounces the course pursued by the Government organs as "a wicked attempt made to arouse prejudices of race and creed against the people of this Province," and adds that, "for the party purpose of promoting race prejudice, and giving ground for the cry of English against French, they are so represented by the Ministerial press, but I believe this to be a dodge. The most violent language has been used in the Ontario Ministerial organ; the movement as a whole has, in my view, been misrepresented, and a deliberate design is apparent on the part of the Ontario Tories to create and intensify a war of race and creed, and to obscure by this means all the real issues between parties in order to raise an issue false in itself, and which, handled as proposed by the Ministerial press, would imperil the future of our country."

Fortunately the Ministerial organs did not have things all their own way. There was on the other side a fearless and honest press which tore them apart from the slavish partisans of the Government, and exposed the villainous part they were prepared to play to retain control of the reins of power. Mr. Blake has now lent his powerful assistance to that press in its efforts to enlighten the public on the true issue. The Tories will not be allowed to force a political contest on the one and only question of the Irish execution. They will have to face an arraignment of their whole line of misgovernment in the North-West, ending and not beginning on the scaffold at Regina.

#### MORE THAN POLITICAL.

Some people are fond of saying that Orangism is "merely a political institution." This is not correct. Orangism is something more than political. It is social, commercial and religious as well as being political. In Ontario it is true that Orangemen are nearly all Conservatives, just as in Quebec they are mostly Liberals. But in both places they do all they can, in a dangerously quiet and secretive way, to injure the social, commercial and religious status of the Catholics. Was Orangism "merely political" when it blazed on the trees in Wellington, Bruce and many other counties in Ontario the words "No Papists allowed here." Is it "merely political" when at the present hour it kicks up its cloven foot when an Irish Catholic is appointed to a position of trust or emolument by the Dominion Government, as it did when that patriotic and true-hearted gentleman, Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, was appointed to the Senate? Is it "merely political" when the members of the order take an oath "not to marry a Catholic or Papist," and for this the Lord be praised. Was it "merely political" when it clamored for the blood of Riel, and then threatened to reconquer the Province of Quebec and depose the French-Canadian and Irish Catholics of their liberties? We know the "pious" brethren too well to be led astray by such arguments. We are aware that there are some men belonging to the order that are "merely political"; that is, they use Orangism as a stepping stone to power, just as there are some Catholics who do the same thing. But we ask the defenders of Orangism to put out a single measure, not only in this country, but in Great Britain and Ireland, that was ever calculated to put the Catholics on an equal, social, commercial, political, or religious equality with the Protestants, that the majority of the Orangemen did not oppose, no matter what a few of their leaders may have said to the contrary. Orangism is anti-Irish, it is anti-Catholic, and everything that it can, as an organization, safely venture to do to make the "Croppie lie down" it cheerfully does, and does it with a will, no matter whether it is to oppose our people at elections, injure them in business, deny them in society, or blaspheme the sacraments of our church. We know them, and while some of them individually are far from meaning harm, as an organization, they are bad, very bad, and couldn't be worse in a Christian land.

#### THE HON. CHRISTY FRASER.

The Hon. Christy Fraser, Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario, has done more to secure political justice and fair play for the Irish Catholic people of the sister Province than all the so-called "representatives" of our people that ever entered the Cabinet of the Dominion. This is a bold statement, but it is one that we can prove if challenged from any authoritative source. We specially invite the *Irish Canadian* to discuss this question with us. That paper professes to be "independent," but here is a man who has lifted our people out of the political shade and put them in the political sunlight, and yet the *Irish Canadian* never favorably mentions his name. It knows as well as we do that Christy Fraser has been the political guardian angel of the Irish Catholics of Ontario, and yet it is so "independent" that it always gives him the

go by. And Mr. Fraser has done all this for the Irish Catholics without offending any fair minded man in Ontario. He has done it as a matter of simple justice, and he has done it, and is doing it, thoroughly. He has not encroached on the rights of the Protestants, nor would we have him do it, but he has been just to the Catholics, that is all. He would, we believe, defend Protestant liberties and Protestant rights as freely as he defends Catholic liberties and the rights of his own people, and that is just the way we want him to be. No wonder Archbishop Lynch and the overwhelming majority of the clergy support the Hon. Christy Fraser and wish him success. We can understand some Catholics whom the force of circumstances compelled to fight on the other political side to that which Mr. Fraser takes, but down at the bottom, where the blood rushes, there must have been with them a conscious monitor that told them they were doing wrong. A man who does what is right, as the Hon. Mr. Fraser has done, should, and does, command the sympathies of all fair minded politicians. Catholic and Protestant alike, and if we are saying too much in his favor let the *Irish Canadian* take up our challenge—if it dare.

#### A LESSON TO THE CITIZEN.

THE *Ottawa Citizen* says:—"In the *Irish Canadian* of this week there appears a three column letter from Quebec on the Riel question which the *Montreal Post* declined to publish."

Our esteemed contemporary is mistaken, and intimates what is not true. The *Montreal Post* did not decline to publish the three column letter from Quebec on the Riel question which appears in the *Irish Canadian* of this week.

After mistaking the fact, the *Ottawa Citizen*, in its low and ungentlemanly style, imputes to THE *Post* a cowardly motive for the imagined refusal to publish the letter. It says that "as the letter is in the main a defence of the Hon. John Costigan against THE *Post's* abuse, of course that journal would not allow its columns to be used for such a purpose."

The *Citizen* should not judge others after its own base standard. The columns of THE *Post* are always open to both sides of the question, and they are never closed, particularly to the vindication of personal honor and reputation. That is more than the *Tory* organ at Ottawa can say for itself, which, like many of its *Tory* confederates, trades in falsehood and calumny whenever "political exigencies" demand it; and that is pretty often.

Our only object in discussions regarding public affairs and public men is to arrive at the truth and make it known, no matter what the cost; our only interest is to secure a larger benefit for our people.

Our criticisms of public men are not to be restrained and limited to those who are supposed to be our opponents.

Because a man is charged with the representation and protection of our interests, is no reason why he should escape fair and just criticism when he goes wrong.

The people's mandate to a representative is not a *carte blanche* to do as he pleases. Party journals may consider that party men can out whatever papers they choose and be entitled to encomiums at their slavish hands whether right or wrong.

Such is neither the policy nor the mission of THE *Post*. Our motto is to give credit where it is due and lay on the lash when it is deserved.

If in the impartial and honest accomplishment of these duties we err or are deceived, and thereby led to do anybody an injustice, we are neither ashamed nor afraid to rectify the error and repair the injustice.

It may suit such papers as the *Ottawa Citizen* to exact honesty and justice in its neighbors, and be itself quite barren of either in its dealings with others, but such Phariseism can find no accommodation either in the nature or in the habits of THE *Post*. What we preach we mean it, for ourselves as well as for our neighbors.

#### TWO GENERALS.

General Stevenson is in command of the British troops in Egypt; General Middleton is in command of the Canadian militia. General Stevenson fought a battle and won it; General Middleton encountered the half-breeds twice. He commanded in the first affair and got whipped; he commanded for three out of the four days at Batoche and was whipped still; on the last day somebody else took charge and the Canadian militia was successful. Now, in Egypt General Stevenson's victory was a brilliant one. He met a brave, indeed heroic, enemy and defeated him. Congratulations were poured on him for his achievement, but what did General Stevenson say in reply? Why, what every good and modest soldier would say. "It was not I, it was my officers and men who won the victory." And then, with that modesty which is so becoming in the true soldier, General Stevenson mentioned the names of the officers to whom, as he so delicately alleged, the success of the battle was due. Now contrast that with General Middleton, and what do we see. According to the commander of the Canadian militia the officers or men under his command did nothing, but "I—I—General Fred. Middleton did it all." The one General said, "Not to me but to my lieutenants give the glory;" the other General said, "Not to my lieutenants but to me is all the credit due." Now, one was a tough battle—the other two petty skirmishes, and the contrast proves that the one is a soldier and the other, what Canadians have at last found out—a mull.

#### READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE DECLARED TO BE LEGAL BY THE IRISH EXCHEQUER BENCH.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—The Irish Exchequer bench has ruled that the National League is not illegal as it exists in every county in Ireland without a-cree and has been tolerated by the Government which knows its rights.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—The *Freeman's Journal* today says the Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, discussed the propriety of issuing a proclamation declaring the National League an illegal organization.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH PROTESTS.—DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—In chapel today Archbishop Walsh denounced the English press for slandering the Irish people in accusing them of being addicted to crime. He appealed to the hierarchy to condemn such slanders.

A NATIONALIST STATEMENT.—Statements have been extensively telegraphed to the effect that there is now good reason to believe that the Nationalists will support Mr. Gladstone through thick and thin. The Nationalist members fear the effect of their reports made known to the party are the party are free to support the best measure for Ireland that may be proposed. The Nationalist members have resolved on making a field day in Parliament on the starvation question on the first opportunity that can be found. A debate on the miserable condition of the Irish law administration can easily be got up on the first opportunity of a National government capable of comprehending the wants of the people and providing for them as brought to the attention of the country.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.—The Irish Local Government bill will be delayed till the English bill is settled. Although promised in the Queen's speech, the Irish measure may not appear during this session of Parliament. The Nationalists are not eager to force the Government to declare the Irish policy. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury are in a dispute as to the rule of the law, and the Duke of Devonshire is urging Lord Salisbury to an open rupture with the ex-Premier. It is reported that Earl Spencer has notified Mr. Gladstone that his views on the Irish question coincide with those of the ex-Premier.

A BELIEVED DUCK.—The Duke of Westminster, in a speech at Chester, said he deplored the fact that Mr. Parnell had deluded Ireland. The British right arm was still powerful and England would never grant him rule in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Times* recognizes that the Irish question must receive the immediate attention of the new parliament. In a spirited leading article it urges the necessity of the Conservative party at once facing the issue. It says: "The Conservatives cannot shrink or postpone their action. If they attempt to remain in office without making a vigorous effort to grapple with the Irish difficulty it will result in their prompt and unqualified condemnation, and universal scorn will be their portion if they give their opponents a chance to overthrow them without striking their existence on the hard defence of a union. Such a course would be worse than a blunder, it would be a crime. The Government should not hesitate to challenge a verdict of the House of Commons on the question of Home Rule. It cannot be doubted that they would obtain an immense majority in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Empire."

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Queen to-day sent her private secretary, Sir H. F. Ponsonby, to Mr. Gladstone with a letter on the Irish situation. It is stated that the Government will, at the earliest moment, introduce a bill in parliament making boycotting a felony, and enlarging the magistracy power of summary jurisdiction and otherwise strengthening the criminal law.

THE CABINET COUNCIL TO-DAY.—The introduction of this measure is said to have been decided upon at the Cabinet council to-day.

ANOTHER LOYALIST MEETING.—BELFAST, Jan. 18.—A great meeting under the auspices of the Loyalists was held here to-day, when a resolution was adopted protesting against the passage by Parliament of any measure granting Home Rule to Ireland. Many delegates from the north of Ireland were present. A resolution was adopted declaring unwavering loyalty to the crown, denouncing the separation of Ireland from the union, refusing to recognize an Irish parliament, if one should be established, protesting against the "pernicious and immoral practices of the so-called National League: summoning the Government to enforce the laws and to suppress disloyalty and rebellion, and to protect the lives and liberties of the peaceable and industrious subjects of Her Majesty.

A WAR AGAINST THE LANDLORDS.—CORK, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the tenants of the Earl of Kingston's estate, held at Mitchellstown, it was resolved to memorialize the church commissioners, who are the mortgagees of the estate, to compel the landlords to concede a 20 per cent. reduction in rent. In the meantime the tenants will prevent fox hunting on the estate, refuse to pay their rents and appeal to their friends in America for money to prosecute the campaign against the landlords.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LEAGUE.—LONDON, Jan. 18.—The *St. James's Gazette* says the Queen's speech on Thursday will denounce the National League as an unlawful organization and ask Parliament to support a bill either for regulating the league or in suppressing it. Members of the present and last administrations have received letters threatening retaliation with dynamite if coercion policy is adopted in Ireland or if home rule is refused.

The *Pail Mail Gazette* says there is no foundation whatever for the rumors now current that the Government will resign immediately on the reassembling of Parliament.

NOTES.—The Earl of Carnarvon will give a farewell levee in Dublin on the 25th inst.

The Earl of Carnarvon will return to Ireland and resume his duties of the vicarship temporarily.

Nothing will be settled regarding the Government of Ireland until Parliament is formally opened by the Queen this week.

The board of guardians of the Limerick Poor Law Union has decided to erect 100 cottages for the poor at a cost of \$80,000. The money will be borrowed from the Government.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.—LONDON, Jan. 18.—A sensation has been created by the publication of a letter from Prince Bismarck to the Pope, acknowledging the receipt of the decoration of the order of Christ. The letter addresses the Pope as "Sire," and says: "Your kind letter and decoration has greatly gratified myself and the Emperor William." It then goes on to state that the Pope's words, that the Papacy means to practice works of peace, first suggested to Prince Bismarck seeking the mediation of His Holiness in the Caroline question, and in deference to his faith and unweakened confidence in the Pope's elevated views and impartiality he selected the Pope as arbitrator of the dispute. Germany and Spain have no cause to complain of the terms of the protocol, and the effect of the arbitration will be to hasten the peace. Prince Bismarck will not neglect chances to attest his lively gratitude, highest devotion and deepest respect for His Holiness in the future. The letter is signed "Your very humble servant, Bismarck."

## THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate Senator Frye offered a resolution relating to the fisheries, a preamble to which recites:—Whereas, the President has recommended Congress to provide for a commission to settle and adjust the fisheries question;

And whereas, the fisheries question had been settled for ten years past under the treaty of Washington at a cost of five and a half million dollars in money and a revision of six million dollars of duties in that period; and whereas, that treaty had resulted in an increase of 500 vessels and 10,000 seamen to the Canadian fishing fleets, with a corresponding decrease in the fishing fleets of the United States;

Therefore resolved,—That it is the opinion of the Senate that a commission clothed with the powers referred to ought not to be provided for by Congress.

Senator Edmunds was glad that the resolution was introduced, but thought a word necessary in regard to the action the President had with Her Majesty's Government after the time had expired when, according to the provision of the law, the whole fishery matter and the customs matter connected with it had absolutely terminated. It seemed to be stated, he said, in a report just laid on the desk of senators, that the President, without any advice or consent of the Senate, had entered into arrangements with Her Majesty's Government by which citizens of the United States were accorded certain rights in fisheries in British waters, which by existing treaties and the laws of nations they would not otherwise have and that British subjects were accorded reciprocal rights in the United States. If that was what was meant by the statements of the report (and he spoke of it with reserve because he had only just seen the report) it certainly presented a very grave question as to the exertions of the executive power in the matter of entering into arrangements with foreign powers, affecting the rights of citizens of the United States in the face of the constitutional provision that gives the President power to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It may be, he added, that the arrangement referred to was not a treaty, but in respect to the end to be obtained by it, it was what a treaty would be and what had never been supposed could be done without a treaty.

Senator Morgan enquired whether any right has been given to British fishermen by the arrangement referred to, that they would not have had without it.

Senator Edmunds replied that if the statements of the correspondence meant what they seemed to mean (and he read some of them), the powers granted could only be granted, as he understood the constitution, by a treaty made by the President in a constitutional way. He only called attention to the matter, and did that in the best possible spirit, as he desired to speak of the President with every respect.

Senator Morgan said that under the resolution that had passed Congress, instructing the President to terminate the fishery treaty, we happened to fix the time in the middle of the fishery season and after the people had gone to great expense in preparation for the work of fishing. It would have been a great injury to stop the work of the fleets in the middle of their course, and perhaps the President, had strained a point in order to accommodate the interests and provide for the welfare of that large class of people interested.

Senator Hoar thought he represented the states most largely interested in the fishery question, and so far as he understood, no fishermen had not discovered that the arrangement referred to had been made in their interests. The fishermen of the United States did not agree with the Senator from Alabama.

Senator Dawes said that a year's notice in advance had been given to everybody that the privileges alluded to would terminate at a given time, therefore the "suddenness" of the emergency had not rendered the arrangement necessary.

Senator Frye called attention to the fact that while the arrangement was claimed to have been made in the interest of the American fishermen, yet no American fisherman had asked or proposed such an arrangement. That had been left for Mr. West, the British minister, to do. For one hundred years Great Britain had been protecting the interests of American fishermen. The people of New England, Senator Frye continued, desired no further commission to settle the fisheries question. The United States had gained nothing by the work of the former commission, though Canada had gained immensely by it. The people of the United States asked nothing of Great Britain. Mr. Frye characterized the "arrangement" referred to as the "most marvellous piece of business in the way of diplomacy" that our history could show.

"Our fishermen," he said, "do not ask the British minister to interfere with the States of America shall be self assertive and this is all they ask. Our fishermen ask that this great public of fifty-five millions of people shall protect their fishermen in their rights. They demand that, instead of yielding to Great Britain as has been done every time, we shall stand by our rights." The fishermen, he said, knew as well as he knew that Great Britain dare not undertake to defend the course of the Canadians in taking eighty United States vessels into colonial ports and trying and condemning them on the evidence of colonial witnesses who stood on the shore and looked out to sea, and "guessed" that vessels were within the three mile limit. Let the United States be what they are able to be and not be frightened to death by the ghost of dead treaties. Our executive officers were trembling at the ghost of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which Great Britain had regarded dead for a quarter of a century. "Let us assert our rights," said Mr. Frye, "and there will be no war, but our people on the Canadian coast will have their rights. No war! Never was a people in the wide world under mortgage to keep the peace with us as Great Britain is to-day."

Senator Morgan expressed astonishment at the vigor and zeal with which the question was argued. The action of the Government, he said, had not been laid before the Senate except in an informal way. No justification of the President or Secretary of State could be based on the information before the Senate. He was entirely surprised to hear that the arrangement spoken of was an intrusion of power on the part of the executive department, and that American fishermen were not to be benefited by it. Mr. Morgan thought the debate had been brought as a matter of private greed into the Senate and placed the United States in an unglorious position before the world, but it did not follow that because commissions had been appointed under former administrations had made a bad treaty, a commission appointed under the present administration would make a bad one. He did not think it necessary for us, when we wanted to speak to Great Britain about anything, to man our ships and load our guns. There was much in war, he said, that was not to be approved, as this country was prepared to testify. He was for the sway of

reason, for the influence of justice and truth in preference to war or anything that looked like war. A selfish self-respect on the part of the United States Government did not require it to buckle on its armor whenever it went out to meet Great Britain or any other government. After further debate the resolution went over, Mr. Conger giving notice that he would ask to be heard on it tomorrow.

#### A CANADIAN PHILOSOPHER.

HOW YOUNG PROF. J. G. SCHURMAN ROSE TO A FRONT RANK—MARRIED A MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER AND WAS APPOINTED PROFESSOR IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

HALIFAX, Jan. 18.—The news of the appointment of Dr. Schurman, professor of philosophy and ethics in Dalhousie college, to the professorship of philosophy at Cornell university, in New York, was received here with great surprise and regret. Dr. Schurman is one of the most brilliant and promising young Canadians occupying a professorial chair in any college in the Dominion. As a matter of fact, there is no man in the Lower Provinces whose name is mentioned as being qualified to succeed to his chair in Dalhousie, and his loss will be severely felt. While studying in Germany, Schurman became acquainted with Andrew D. White, then United States Minister to Germany. White subsequently became president of Cornell University. Schurman returned to Canada and accepted a chair in Acadia College, Wolfville, presided over for a quarter of a century by Dr. Cramp, father of the late Thomas Cramp, of Montreal. Schurman soon attained more than provincial fame while at Acadia, and did a great deal to strengthen that provincial and denominational college. About this time Dalhousie College, Halifax, was making strenuous efforts to gather in as many young men of ability and promise as it could provide for, upon the strength of the munificence of George Munro, the New York publisher, and by doubling the salary paid by Acadia, secured Dr. Schurman's services for the chair of philosophy and ethics in Dalhousie, and over the sudden loss Acadia felt sore over the sudden loss and Dalhousie was jubilant over the acquisition of the brilliant young philosopher. Four years have elapsed since then. During those four years Dalhousie has made more real progress than it did during the previous fourteen. Shortly after his appointment to Dalhousie Schurman fell in love with and married Miss Mary Munro's eighteen years old daughter. Nothing succeeds like success, and in a comparatively very few years young Schurman had, by his own ability and energy, worked his way through the world from very humble life in Prince Edward Island to material wealth and the foremost rank of American philosophers, and he is not yet thirty-two years old. Last summer Andrew D. White was reading a newly published work on ethics by Dr. Schurman. He remembered that as the name of a very brilliant young man who had been introduced to him in Berlin. Henry W. Sage, one of the governors in Cornell, had just endowed a new chair of philosophy to the extent of \$50,000. Dr. Schurman was immediately fixed upon as the new professor, negotiations were opened, and a few days ago the appointment was officially announced. Dr. Schurman will become the head of the philosophical department of Cornell university, with a \$3,000 salary, the free use of a new \$10,000 residence, and will be provided with the services of an assistant. He will make the third Canadian among the sixty or seventy members of Cornell's staff—the other two being Goldwin Smith and George W. Harris, a Nova Scotian. Prof. Hart, a New Brunswick professor of natural science at Cornell, but he obtained a three year's appointment to the temporary appointment of chief of the Brazil Geological Survey expedition at the personal request of the Emperor, and \$10,000 a year, was attacked by fever out there and died. Prof. Hart was an alumnus of Acadia College. I may add that Cornell is now the third largest and best equipped university in America, with a graduating class of 250 this year, an annual revenue of \$250,000, and property valued at \$5,000,000.

#### BIGAMY AT BELLEVILLE.

AN ALREADY MARRIED MAN WEDS A YOUNG GIRL, IN IMMEDIATE ARREST AND SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Jan. 18.—A bigamy case, which resulted in the prompt punishment of the guilty party, occurred here on Saturday. In the autumn of last year a young man named Silas E. Shaper, who was engaged in peddling sewing machines and silverware in this city, made the acquaintance of a girl named Maud Vandewater, between 15 and 16 years of age, who had lived with her grandparents on Foster avenue. He at once began paying her addresses, and after two weeks' courtship proposed and was referred to her grandfather, who refused his consent owing to Sharper's lack of means and his prospects, and the girl returned his presents, after which he left town. On Tuesday last she received a letter from him from Omeo, in which he informed her that he had established himself in a grocery business and was doing well, and stating that if he could be re-admitted to her favor he would come at once. Miss Vandewater showed the letters to her grandparents, whose excuse being removed, an affirmative answer was sent. On Thursday the girl received another letter from Sharper, in which he stated that business would prevent his coming as early as he wished and asking her to send her photograph, which she mailed to him with a loving letter the same day. On Friday, however, Sharper arrived with a horse and cutter, and, urging an immediate marriage, the couple were united by the Rev. J. B. Clarkson, pastor of the Bridge street church, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday morning. After dinner they drove to Mr. Redford's, on the front of Sidney, about ten miles from town, where Sharper was arrested by the chief of police of this place as he was putting up his horse in the stable. The cause of the arrest was that on Saturday morning the chief received a telegram from Mr. Morris, conductor of the Peterboro' train, asking him to meet the train at North Hastings junction. He did so and was put in communication with E. Daney, of Omeo, and Mrs. Shaper, wife of Silas E. Shaper, of Omeo. The former stated he had loaned his horse and cutter to Sharper, who said he was to see a sister of his wife who was very ill. Meeting Mrs. Shaper, he learned that the story was false, and as she had received Miss Vandewater's last letter to her husband she and Mr. Daney had started for Belleville, the former to look after her husband and the latter to recover his horse and cutter. The chief at once arrested Sharper, who was taken to the cells and confronted with his wife. He at first denied all knowledge of her, but subsequently acknowledged his guilt. Mrs. Shaper, who was formerly Miss Kate Walsh, of Lindsay, was married to Sharper at Peterboro on the 1st December last. She was the daughter of a widow, and had about \$650 in cash with which Sharper established himself in business. He is about 25 or 30

years of age, and states that he comes from back of Cornwall. He was arraigned in the Police Court this morning and elected to be tried summarily, and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

## IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Previously acknowledged..... \$1400 25  
A Friend of the Cause..... 15 00  
T. Kingston, Ont..... 1 00

COLLECTED BY J. R. KELLY, PARNHAM, ONT.  
John Barke..... \$ 1 00  
Francis McFarlane..... 1 00  
A Friend..... 0 60  
B. Donahoe..... 1 00  
P. Faughman..... 0 25

COLLECTED BY P. KENNEDY, SPRINGTOWN.

D. O'Brien, M.D., Renfrew..... \$5 00  
M. J. O'Brien, contractor, Renfrew..... 6 00  
Michael French, Renfrew..... 2 00  
S. O'Gorman, Renfrew..... 1 00  
Patrick Moran, Jr., Renfrew..... 1 00  
James Barry, sr., Bagot..... 2 00  
James Barry, jr., Bagot..... 1 00  
John Confort, Bagot..... 1 00  
John McNulty, Bagot..... 1 00  
Charles McNulty, Bagot..... 1 00  
James Reddy, Bagot..... 1 00  
Hugh McCaffrey, Bagot..... 1 00  
Patrick Kennedy, Bagot..... 1 00  
Patrick Kennedy, Bagot..... 50

#### THE BAZAAR AT WESTPORT.

MR. STANTON MOORING A GREAT SUCCESS—HIS WORK IN THE VILLAGE.

On Saturday the great bazaar at Westport, was opened in the spacious halls of the new separate school building. There was a large number present, and they enjoyed the entertainment, given by a number of gentlemen and ladies from this city, from Perth, and belonging to Westport. The interior of the building was elaborately decorated with evergreens, flags and Chinese lanterns. The rich and costly gifts which Rev. Father Stanton's friends had presented to the bazaar, presented a brilliant appearance. After these articles had been admired the programme was opened, Mr. Fred. Burroughs, sr., acting as chairman. The programme was lengthy, and the selections well rendered. The bill was as follows:

Selections—Trumpet Band of Westport.  
Address—W. Baird, Trustee.  
Song, "When My Mother Comes Again"—Mrs. Reynolds.  
Song, "I'm Immigrant"—M. J. Neville.  
Duet, "Hope Beyond"—Misses Tomlinson and Andrews.  
Song, "What Care I"—Miss O'Loughlin, of Perth.  
Piano Solo—Miss J. E. O'Brien, Perth.

PAID LIES.  
Duet, Violin and Piano—Messrs. Andrew and Tomlinson.  
Duet, selected—Mrs. O'Brien, of Perth.  
Duet, Duet—Mrs. W. Webster and Mr. W. E. Fredman.  
Song, selected—Mrs. Tomlinson.  
Song, selected—Mrs. Reynolds.  
Song and Chorus, "Home Once More"—Mr. Andrew and the singers.  
Selection—Westport Trumpet Band.  
God Save the Queen.

To extend the separate school building a new convent has been erected in Westport. It is substantially built of brick and stone. Well ventilated and well heated. Mr. O. E. Liston, of Brockville, designed the building, and Mr. Kelly was the contractor. The tin work was done by Mr. W. Dunn, of Kingston. Rev. Father Stanton entertained the ladies and gentlemen, who came from a distance very kindly and hospitably.

On Sunday morning High Mass was sung in the Westport R.C. church, by a choir composed of ladies and gentlemen from Kingston and Perth. During the service Rev. Father Stanton thanked the strangers for their assistance, not only at the service, but at the bazaar on Saturday.

#### THE TWO GREAT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Weber Piano and the Violin, at the recent Music concert in the Queen's Hall, Montreal, suggests a comparison of the claims of the two great instruments of music, the Violin and Piano. We were of opinion that no piano, not even a Weber, with its marvellous sweetness, power and purity of tone, even when brought out by the inspired Carosso himself, could compare with the violin in awaking sentiment and moving the feelings. The contrast is greatest when the instruments are brought in competition with each other, as they have been in the Music concert. Of course, the conditions were hardly equal. The violin, in the hands of a master like M. Carosso, is a skilled in every detail, great and small, that pertains to the technique of his instrument, possessing great magnetic influence, earnest, dignified and manly, produced a tone of such sweetness that forced its way at once to the heart of his audience, and could move and sway them at will.

In the case of the piano the music was interpreted by a boy of fifteen years, Leopold Godowsky—who came from Russia recommended by his patron and teacher, Anton Rubinstein. He is indeed a remarkable boy. Though he bears no more comparison in size to the Weber Grand, at which he sits so gracefully, than a singing-bird to the tree, yet his modest bearing, his unaffected simplicity, with accuracy of touch and a play of execution for one so young, gives promise of future greatness. Mr. Frederic Arber, by no means a learned critic, calls him a veritable phenomenon. "His technique," says the great critic, "is simply extraordinary; his performance of the Mendelssohn concerto was characterized by breadth and vigor, and although the first and last movements were taken at a terrible pace, not a note was lost, every passage being a marvel of clearness and accuracy. This gifted boy proves himself to be thoroughly in rapport with Chopin, which was shown by his performance of the Flat polonaise. The little Russian," continues Mr. Arber, "is not only a player of marvellous skill, but evidently possesses mental gifts of unusual potency." In Montreal and Quebec, as well as in New York, Mr. Godowsky fairly divided the houses with the great violinist. The piano on which he performed was a magnificent Weber, furnished from the store of the N.Y. Piano Co. of Montreal, (their own Weber Grand having been detained in the storm). It was a wonderful triumph of the art of piano manufacture to produce an instrument whose tones could be drawn out so fine as to accompany, without jar or discord, the notes of the violin when both together were fading away into silence. The effect was most extraordinary, and the large audience on Saturday afternoon acknowledged it by generous applause.

The literal meaning of the word Mehdi is "He who is led."

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. While it stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriance, the effects are enduring, and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.

In San Francisco where reporters characterize five wooden ships to wheel on.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid Liver and biliousness. One is a dose.