True liberty, the sweetest light That doth this earth illume; The creature's first inherent right, The patriot's thrilling boon. God gave free exercise of will In Eden's sainted bower, All nature does its love instill;

'Tis man's most treasured dow'r. Then Consda, my native home, How end this hostile cry, That's on thy gentle breezes borne And is wafted to the sky. Long, long has freedom on thy strand, Held proud magnetic sway; Must faction's curse within the land Dispel its charms away.

While different race and different creeds Compose our strength and power, Their unity our country needs To shield her every hour; Though many a Saxon brave and true

For country's weal has ble', Yet French and Scotch and rish too Sleep with our martyr de.d. No need to trace back history's page,

To boast what deeds were done By sires of each or any ege, Nor cast up battles won; Or worse, a thousand times yet worse, This creed imported grudge, Of which religion is the nurse, Man self appointed judge.

The various whims that now-a-days. Assume religious guise, For guiding man in wisdom's ways, More numerous are than wise; Yet, could we spare one Ohristian Sect From our Canadian shore: Too few we are, room plenty's left, For many million more.

If all a patriot hand extend, Like blessings will it bring; As when the breeze and sunshine blend To lure the bloom of spring; Then may no suicidal hand, Our cherished hopes dismay; But ill betides the fairest land, To factions fends a prey.

America, fair land of hope, The spirit of the free, Prevails thy every plain and slope, And warbles o'er the sea: It pays a tribute to thy fame Wheree'er its echoes roam, And despots fill with dread and shame, Round many a royal throne.

With matron love you doth invite,
The suffering to thy shore; Their wrongs redress and freedoms right, Secure them evermore. And thus while union bind the state. Will our Dominion be.

A shining star among the great. The Mecca of the free.

JOHN T. McGOWAN. St. Anicet, Jan., 1890.

THE HOME OF JESUS.

The House of the Holy Family is Now at Loreto in Italy.

In Italy, a few miles south of Aucona, on a hill three miles distant from the sea, there is a stately domed church, the work of Bramante, rising among the houses of the little

sity of Lorete. On entering the church, the pilgrim er traveler observes under the dome, "a singular rectangular edifice, of no great height, constructed apparently of white marble, and richly adorned with statues and sculpture." This is the famous Santa Casa, or holy house which tradition asserts to be the very same by Mr. Meyrick, in the Christian Remembuilding in which the Blessed Virgin Mary | brancer, for April, 1854, throws light on this dwelt at Nazareth, where the heard the point. Phocas visited Nazareth in 1185 and message of the archangel, and where the Holy says that he found two churches there, one of Family resided during the childhood and which contained the house of Joseph in which Labout 31 feet; its breadth 13 feet. The roof is modern. Externally the original walls cannot be seen; but within the building the coarse stonework of the original masonry is exposed to view.

The material is a dark reddish coloredstone. Towards the eastern end of the house stands an altar, and behind the altar is an image, said to be of olive weed, now blackened by the smoke of the lamps; this is the

famous image of Our Lady of Loreto. The history of the Holy House in its main features runs as follows:

The Christian powers having been finally expelled from Palestine, the House in which God's Mether dwelt for many years with her Divine Son and St. Joseph was completely at the meroy of the infidels. That it might be removed to a place of safety, and be for the formal of Chalatan hands angula lifted it from future in Christian hands, angels lifted it from much at any rate is clear, that about 100 its foundations, and bore it through the air, | years before the date assigned to the first rein the first place to Illyria, where it rested on the top of a hill at Tersatz or Tersatto, near | building within a church at Nazareth which Elume, on the night of May 10, 1291. In the tradition named "the house of Jeseph." morning the inhabitants wondered to see a thing seems to have been changed at a period house standing where none had been before; nearly seventy years later (1253), when St. they approached it, noticed it was without | Louis visited Nazareth. About 1272 this church foundations, and upon entering saw an altar as is mentioned in a letter from Urban IV. and an image of the Virgin and Child.

But the Holy House of Nazareth, for such it was, did not long remain at Tersatz. Babylon. But it does not necessarily follow After three years and a half, on Dec. 10, that the house was destroyed, for the Ohriet-1294, it was removed to the opposite side of lans would be likely to block up and conceal the Adriatic. Shepherds near Recanati are the entrance to the cave. For a specimen said to have seen it berne through the air, of the way in which travellers spoke of the and deposited in a wood near the sea called Lauretum, either from the laurels which grew the passage cited by Mr. Meyrick from Sir there, or because it belonged to a rich lady of there, or because it belonged to a rich lady of John Maundeville, who visited Palestine Recanati called Laurota. Seen pilgrime about 1350. "It [the church] is now visited it in great numbers, but, the place all down; and men have made a being remote, brigands also made their appearance, and to approach the house became a work of danger.

In less than a year-August, 1295-there was a third remeval to a hill three or feur miles from the wood, along which passed a public road. The spot where the Holy House alighted belonged to two brothers. who quarreled as to their respective mights of property in the site.

Again in December, 1295, the house wa removed from its place but only for a short distance, and was set down in the middle of the public read above mentioned, where it has remained to the present day. The Blessed Virgin appeared in a vision to a hely her-mit who dwelt near Recanati, seen after the final translation, and unfolded to him the true character of the house. After a time the people of Terestz heard where it was, and numbers of them crossed the ses to visit it.

These simple pilgrims are said to have solemn. ly entreated Our Lady to return to them, orclaiming, "Terna, torna a noi, bella Signera, son la tua Cara,"

Such being the legend it remains to in-quire by what kind of testimeny it is supported. The evidence producible, whatever may be its value, is not so strong and, conclusive as of itself to exclude the possibility of a deubt. No contemporary book or record, with the exception of two documents which will be considered further on, can be appealed to as noticing the translation. No extant writing of the fourteenth century directly mentions it. The archives of Tersatz and Recanati, which are said to have contained statements confirmatory of different parts of the above narrative, have ation which can be distinctly traced was because he does so.

drawn up by Peter George Teremanus, of Teremane, guardin of the Santa Casa in 1860; en this the accounts given by Beptiera and Angelita, were evidently based. Teremanus examined witnesses and took down their testiment witnesses and took down their testiment. their testiment; one of these, named Francis, deposed that his grandfather who lived to be 120 mere eld, had told him that he had seen the deuse while it was still in the wood and had often gone in and prayed there. Termanus put together a narrative which he inscribed on a tablet and hung up in the San-A Casa; the tablet was seen and read by note, and a corps of attendents hastened to Baptista and Angelita. Two bulls of Paul II lift out the stretcher and bear its almost dated 1464 and 1471, speak of the "Domus et Image" of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Loreto; the later of the two refers in general

terms to the translation. The first writer who, in works still extant, speaks of the translation, seems to have seen sloians ploked bits of charred cloth from his Baptista Mantuanus, an Italian poet ei some note whe jeined the Carmelite order, (to Quickly lottens were applied to the blistered which the constody of the sanctuary to Lereto surface and bandages were wound around was committed by Sixtus IV.), and wrote a the body, hands and arms. A padded mask history of the church about 1480. He derived of white cotten was fastened over the head history of the church about 1480. He derived of white cetten was rastened over the his infermation chiefly from the tablet of to prevent air reaching the burned surface, Teremanus, whom he calls Neronlanus. In his "Ageliarii," a peem in Latin hexametres, Baptista enlarges in a florid style on the marvelous translation. After Baptista came the Jerome Angelita already mentioned the dedicated his circumstantial history of the outer was rastened over the burned surface, and the enly openings in this ghattly headpiece were two holes over the eyes and an aperture over the mouth. Medicines were taken to prevent air reaching the burned surface, and the enly openings in this ghattly headpiece were two holes over the eyes and an aperture over the mouth. Medicines were taken to prevent air reaching the burned surface, and the enly openings in this ghattly headpiece were two holes over the eyes and an aperture over the mouth. Medicines were taken to prevent air reaching the burned surface, and the enly openings in this ghattly headpiece were two holes over the eyes and an aperture over the mouth. Medicines were taken to prevent air reaching the burned surface, and the enly openings in this ghattly headpiece were two holes over the eyes and an aperture over the mouth. Medicines were taken to prevent air reaching the burned surface, and the enly openings in this ghattly headpiece were two holes over the eyes and an aperture over the mouth. Medicines were taken to prevent air reaching the burned surface, and the enly openings in this ghattly headpiece were two holes over the eyes and an aperture over the mouth. Medicines were taken to prevent air reaching the prevent air reaching th the Santa Casa to Clement VII., he was followed by the Jesuits Torselino and Riera, the sharp solssors that had been und to and many others. and many others. There is, however, evidence of an earlier

celebrated shrine of Our Lady; and the question suggests itself. On what did that celebrity rest? Flavius Bondus, born in 1388, in his work "Italia Illustrata," of which we may place the date between 1430 and 1440, speaks of the "sacellum" of the Blessed Virgin at Lorete as of a shrine of great celebrity and notices the number of costly ex-votos, testifying to the gratitude of the offerers, which were hung on the walls of the church. It can hardly be doubted that this "sacellum" was identical with the Santa Casa now at Loreto. The same word is frequently used by Baptista in his history already mentioned, and there it evidently refers to the Santa Casa, the migrations of which he describes nearly in the same manner as the legend given above. Therefore, if Flavius did not mean the Santa Casa by the "sacellum" Virgin-which he distinguishes from the "basilies" to which it was attached-he must have meant some building which between the interval of 1430 and 1480 totally disappeared and was replaced by a house built of stone brought from Palestine for the purpose, to represent the Lord's abode at Nazareth. To adopt such a view without a particle of evidence would be uncritical. Flavius, therefore, when he mentions the "sacellum celeberrimum," of Loreto, is speaking of the present Santa Casa, the antiquity of which is thus traced to within 150 years of the time at which the legend says it was brought to Loreso. But surely his words authorized us to ge further; he spake of this as the most famous shrine of the Virgin "in the whole of Italy," but the growth of such a fame must have been an affair of many years; we should naturally suppose that the commencement of this could not have been later than the middle of fourteenth contury. Here by a process of ligiti-mate inference we are led to the conclusion that the present Santa Casa must have been at Lorete within some fifty years of the time which the legend fixes for its arrival. A further question arises—Can the exis-tence of the Santa Casa be traced before its

alleged removal to Loreto? A remarkable passage in the description of the Holy Land by a Greek writer named Phocas, of which a translation is given in the article on Loreto the Annuciation and Conception have taken place. He says in one place that this house was "transformed into a most beautiful church ;" but a few lines further on we come to a passage which shows what his meaning was. For after saying that in this with illumination and the dresses of the occhurch, on the left side, near the altar, there was a cave, he adds-" Proceeding from the mouth within the cave, you come down a few steps and thus gain a view of that which was anciently the house of Joseph, in which, . . after her return from the fountain, . . . the augel thus saluted the Virgin. Now on the spot where the salutation took place, there is a cross of black stone, graven in relief on white marble, and moval of the house to Terestz, there was a to St. Louis, dated in the following year, was "levelled to the ground" by the Sultan of things at Nazareth after 1291, we may take litylle rescept, beside a pilere of the chirche, for to reaceyve the offrynges of pilgrymes. There is no mention here of anything like what Phocas saw. Gradually a new subterranean chapel was fashioned, smaller than the Santa Casa, but partly on the same area: this is now called "The Chapel of the Angel." The original foundations of the "house of Joseph" were explored in the seventeenth century by the Francis-

Sr. Louis Mo., March 28, 1889.

BAILEY REPLECTOR CONTANY.

ern Watchman.

Gentlemen: - We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. One andience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 50 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

can guardians of the Shrine at Nazareth; and

they testified that they exactly tallied with

the dimensions of the house of Lerete-West-

Very respectfully,
J. H. Holmes,
Chr. Bidg. Com. 8d Cong'i Church. Leiter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sire:-The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.

It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light.
It is really a marve of cheapness, neatness and brightness.

Very sincerely yours,
G. H. GRANNIE,
Pastor of 8d Cong'l Church, of 8t. Louis, Mo

Den't say "Oh, do hush up !" or "Don't bother me with so many questions," when a child questions you.

Don's do and say things for the sake of perished. The earliest account of the trans. causing him to show anger and then sould

I The Thomas Bell Proportion Call all wash

的理論的智慧

As night dropped her mantle of black over

the last few hours of 1889 an ambulance dashed through the main streets of Pittsburg, and drew up at the gate of Mercy Hespital The deers of the large stone building were thrown open as an electric bell sounded its warning insensible burden up the steps and into one of the many wards. The man who lay greaning upon the canvass was a victim natural gas explosion. From his waist up the flame had encircled him, and as the phybody pieces of firsh were also pulled away. parts of cloth from shreds of flesh. The attendants brushed up charred remnants from date that Loreto was, and had long been, a the floor and then followed the house physiclan from the room where the odor of burnt flash permeated everything and joined its sickening smell with the fumes of antiseptic

and healing letiens. A MINISTERING ANGEL. They left the patient greaning in his agony, a horrible sight in his hideous mask, but they did not leave him alone. Standing at the foot of the bed, her head bowed, was a woman who had quietly entered the apartment as the physicians had left. She was dressed in the garb of the order of Mercy. As the door closed she walked quickly around to the side of the had and, having examined the medicines, she turned to the patient. His chest was heaving with each heart-rending groan, for the powerful sedatives administered had not everceme the tortures of fire. The weman by the bedeide looked with pitying glances at the man who moaned in ageny, Her refined face was inexpressibly sad, and her eyelashes sparkled with tears of sorrow. She could not soothe the sufferer with even a handclasp, so bandaged was he. She could only watch and pray: and when her fair hands clasped on the counterpane Sister Catherine sunk upon her knees and called upon God in his mercy to relieve this poor victim of his agony. As her prayers were finished the man's breathing became more regular, and as Sister Catherine rose to her feet she saw that a deep stupor had mercifully been granted the patient.

A SOLEMN CONTRAST. Then seating herself in a low chair in this ill-smelling room, with a man more dead than alive beside her, Sister Catherine, or, as the world has known her only a few weeks age, Miss Kate Drexel, the heiress of one of Philadelphia's richest bankers, took a prayerbook from her pecket, and, by the dim light of an oil lamp, spent the weary hours reading the Word that guides her in her strict line of duty. When, late in the night, she was relieved it was not to seek rest, but to go to the Webster avenue convent, where the Sisters had met in prayer as the old year passed away and the New Year was born. Then at last the welcome bed was reached, and as the hours of the new year grew this new Sister of the Order of Mercy laid herself

upon a humble couch. Ontside in the city all the world was making merry. In Philadelphia, her former home, hundreds of her old friends were sseing the old year out and the new year in. Had Miss Drexel wished she could have danced wish the handsomest man in the East as the clock announced the close of another year. In a warm room, decorated with the choicest flowers, fragrant with their perfume, brillant cupants, Mrs. Drexel, the beautiful girl, whose signature to a check for \$2,000,000 would make it starling, might have waltzed to the most entrancing music. But duty, as she saw it, called her elsewhere. Possibly, through her mind fitted a panorama of other scenes, mingled with the picture of suffering she had witnessed at Mercy hospital.

PRAYERS IN THE CHAPEL. Before the break of day this morning, while the merry-makers were getting their "beauty sleep" after a night of juitty, Sister Catherine rose, dressed, and with a hundred other members of her chesen order, descended to the chapel. There her sweet voice rose in song and then repeated the praises to God and the supplications to the Virgin. An hour's com-munion with the saints and the Sisters were called to breakfast. New Year's Day is a holyday in the Catholic Church and Sister Catherine, with the others at the convent, spent it as a day of rest. Rest meant a relaxa. tion from the studies of the Sisters busy life. A walk was taken in the afternoon and several hours were spent in the chapel, where, surrounded by chaste marble images, Sister Catherine communed with her Saviour and those whe were in his glorious presence. When on November 7, last, Miss Kate Drexel stepped into an ante-room at the Webster Avenue chapel, threw off a rich dress of white eatin and donned the cearse habiliments she now wears as a sign she has given her life to God, it had not been definitely settled where she should serve him. Now, however, it is known that her errands of mercy will be among the Indians of the far West, and after two years' preparation she will leave Pitta-burg. In the meanwhile her time will be about equally divided between the Webster Avenue Convent and Mercy Hospital. At the former place religious studies will be the order of the hours spent within its walls; at the latter she will minister to the wants of suffering humanity and do the drudgery that the light of religion makes a hely task to the Sisters of Mercy.

HER FIRST CASE. Already, several patients in Mercy Hospital bless the name of Sister Catherine, and a young French girl, almost reverences her. This girl, from a foreign land, was taken to Mercy hospital in a horrible condition. Her body was covered with seres and blood-poison threatened her life. "Only careful nursing and constant watching can save her," said the physician. The disease was infectious. It was a loathsome case to handle, and no ons was assigned to the room where the sufferer lay. This was her first case. Hourly for the first few days she bathed these running seres and administered the necessary medicines. Then, as success crowned her efforts the urged the comforts of religion upon the poor bed ridden oresture, and as she soothed the brow of the sufferer she told how God in his mercy promised to save, and urged the patient to look heavenward. And so, when, after a few days of work at that bedside, Sister Catherine was called to another. the physician found that his patient was nearly well, and the priest held out the hand of welcome to another who had given herself to the work of God.

LIFE OF A SISTER OF MERCY. The daties at the convent will he more JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the shousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as it on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION.

This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and en Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

less irksome. There the Sisters take turns cleaning the rooms and caring for one another. Any one of their number is liable to be called upon at any moment to teach in a parochial school, or to be sent on some erran of mercy. Sister Catherine has renounced all allegiance to earthly persons. Whatever God bids her do she is ready to carry out if it takes her life, and to her Ged speaks through the Mother Superior at the convent, the Sister Superior at the hospital and the fathers of the church.

It is impossible to say whether Miss Drexel is happy in her new life, but those who have seen her since she took up the burden say that her face expresses perfect contentment. to the Government since 20th February, In conversation with the Sister Superior at the hospital, the World correspondent asked if Sister Catherine never showed evidences of sorrow at having forsaken a fashionable

"Indeed, she does not, was the gentle re-ply of the Sister: and why should she? It is better to give than to receive; a true weman is happier in administering to another's wants than in catering to her own vanity. Sixtor Catherine is a true woman. Her life in this order is one of peace and contentment. How blessed must her sleep be if her eyelids close as she thinks how she soothed the fevered brow of a sick man or woman or breathed the comforting words of religion into the ears of a dying man or woman! Is not this better than lying down to rest after a day's whirl of dissipation and closing the eyes knowing that the sparkle of one's diamonds have caused many persons to feel envious?

LOST TO THE WORLD. A sister of the order was asked how Miss

Drexel looked. "We know no Miss Drexel," she said. "If you mean 'Sister Catherine,' she looks as we all do. Unless you were very well acquainted with her you would not know her should she enter that door. Why should she be distinguished from any of the rest of us? She is but a Sister of the Order of Mercy.'

A statement from apparently good authority is that Sister Catherine, after her two years of study and work, will take her \$2,000,000 and with it erect schools and public nespitals in the far West. This ramor was neither affirmed or denied by the Church dignitaries; they were perfectly non-committal on the subject. All the answer received was: "She is only a Sister of the order of Mercy.

MR. H. C. OLARKE, OF THIS CITY GETS \$30,000 FROM THE LOUIS IANA STATE LOTTERY.

"Is it actually true that you have received part of the capital prize in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lettery?" asked a re-porter for The Star-Sayings of Mr. H. C. Clark, a young litographer employed at August Gast's and residing at No. 712 North Compton avenue. "Yes." said he, I have received \$30 000 in cash. The money was raid to me by the Continental Nat. Bank, of St. Louis, is now in my possessien, and a part of it will go into an elegant little home for myself and my family. My tleket was number 93 "—St. Louis (Mo.) Star-Sayings. Nov.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Sixth Parliament -Fourth Session

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. QUEBEC, January 15

The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock, when thirty-two petitions were brought up The following questions put by the mem-

bers were answered by the Government:

Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice—in sub mitting the bill mentioned in the Speech from the Throne in connection with the improve ment of the roads in the country parts and the abelition of turnpikes and toll bridger, does the Government intend to do justice to the inhabitants of Beaumont, in the County of Beilechasse, who for the past thirty-eight years have been paying for turnpike roads which do not exist in their parish as required by the letter of the law, 16 Vic. Chap. 235, Section 8.

Answer by the Hon. Mr. Mercler-Yes, if that policy, intended as an experiment, suc ceeds and becomes permanent it shall be general and benefit as far as possible all counties equally, without distinction of party, race

or creed. Mr. Trudel-Gan we consider as reflecting the opinion of the Government of this Pro vince, the resolution of the Council of Agriculture at its sitting of the 21st November Christian Brothers will pay \$10 000 for the last, moved by Mr. Joseph Israel Tarte, in other part, and will erect a building during epposition to the establishment of a branch of the next five years. the Institut Agronomique de Beauvais in the Province, and calling this Catholic and

French school a foreign one?
Answer by Hon. Mr. Rhodes. This question should be made the subject of an ordinary motion for the production of papers, as there are several relating to it and it is only right that the House should give its opinion thereon.

Mr. Bourbonnais-Is Mr. Gerard Macquet, who is a Belgian by birth, still in the employ of the Gavernment of the Province of

Quebec. Answer by Hon. Mr. Mercier-Yes, but in the Mentreal Polytechnic School to complete | children. his studies there, and be prepared to replace Mr. Macquet when he leaves and if he be found competent. It is but fair to add that this celebrated university has opened its placed on the table. doors gratuitously to a young Canadian. In answer to the thanks to the friendly intervention of Hon. Mr. Van Brnysel, Consul General for Bolgium

at Quebec. Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice-Dees the Government intend to express a desire that attending normal and other schools subsidized by the province.

Answer by Hon Mr. Gagnon-Yes, if avourable opportunity offers. Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice-Does

the Gevernment intend to adept a measure to further encourage apprenticeship both in trades and factories so as to secure a better future for our young men in such industries ?

Answer by Hen. Mr.Gagnen-Yes, as much as circumstances will allow, Mr. Duplemeis-(1) Upon what date did

this final settlement take place between the Government and Mr. Beauseleil of his ដៃក្នុងរថ្មី ជម្នះគ ស៊ីការាម៉ាស់នៅ corporations ? (2),

pleasant than at the bespital, though hardly | Upon what date did Mr. Beausolell pay te the Government the difference between the amount of \$31,507,14, which he at first had retained (according to the account rendered by him in sessional document No. 101, of 1888) and the amount of \$18,509 44 (namely \$13,041.93 and \$5,467 51), mentioned in the letter addressed by the Son, Mr. Shehyn to Mr. Beauselell on the 28th June, 1889. (3). How has this payment been made? Has the amount of this difference been really placed in the treasury, or has the settlement been accomplished in the his duty to explain the law on the subject to shape of compensation or otherwise? (4) the returning officer, who was te notify his What amounts has Mr. Beauselell really paid to the Government since 20th Febrauary, session prohibiting voting by civil service em-1889 ? (5). What amounts has the Government paid to Mr. Beausolell since the 20th February, 1889, upon what dates?

Answer by Hon. Mr. Shebyn—It is impossible to give all the details in an answer to a question by a member. Moreover, the hon, member has a notice of motion which is item 38 of the orders for te day, and which refers, at least partly, to the same subject. The hon, member may complete his notice at once, if he wishes, by the additional details which he desires, and the Government will consent to its immediate adoption.

As to the two following questions, by Mr. Desjarding, what amount has the Government received from the 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889, for arrears of taxes due by commercial corporations on the 30th of June. 1888, and what amount has the Department of Crown Lands received up to the 30th June, 1889, for the timber limits sold at auction or the 17th October, 1888, the Hon. Mr. Shehyn said that it was impossible to answer these questions now on account of the number of his clerks who are laid up with La Grippe.

NOTICES OF MOTION. On the following notice of motion quite a

debate ensued.

Mr. Casgrain-Address copy of the commission appointing Danis Murray, Esq., as judge of the session of the peace at Quebec. Mr. Caegrain eulogized Judge Murray, but said that an extra judge of the police court for Quebec was not necessary.

Hon, Mr. Mercier replied that the bar of the district of Quebec demanded the nomination of an extra judge and that the majority of its members signed a requisition to that effect. An assistant to Judge Chauvesu was certainly required, as when the latter was slok or absent, it was very embarrassing. Quebec was an important city, and should have two police magistrates, like Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Taillon spoke in the best of terms of Judge Murray, who, he said, was a very able man, but nevertheless his nomination was not required, as there was not enough work in Quebec for two magistrates.

Hon. J. McShane said the subject now be fore the House is the nomination of Judge Murray. I have just heard the leader of the opposition refer to this nomination as a useless nomination, but our present Government is just carrying on what our predecessors always did. I reel very sorry that he feels called upon to attack such an able man as ludge Murray. Why, I know that ween Hon. Mr. Taillon was leader of the Government he paid splaries of \$1,200 to certain employees who did nothing. I am very glad to see a man like Mr. Denis Murray fulfil such a night. sition, he is a credit not only Catholics of Quebec, but to all the Irish Catholics of the Province, who are proud of Judge Murray. Are we going to turn out good and faithful employeer? I hope that when the leader of the Opposition thinks fit to object to anybody he will object to some body else than Judge Murray.
Mr. Lamieux said that a second police ma-

gistrate was absolutely necessary in Quetes, as very often prisoners had to remain in jail awaiting a Judge.

The House rose at 6 o'clock.

DISPOSAL OF THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

After recess, Mr. Flynn moved for copies of the orders-in-council authorizing the Government to dispose of the property known as the Jesuits' estates, and of all correspondence on the subject. He made this demand to ascertain how the Government had disposed of land at Quebec.

Mr. Mercier-Part has been sold to the corporation for the sum of \$20,000. Verbal arrangements have been made with the Christian Brothers for the erection of an academy on the other part of the land, Citizens on St. John street have demanded the opening of the street in the rear of their property through the Jesuits' property adsining St. John street, but the Government replied that the Government could not alter any of their arrangements, and that later on the corporation could open this street. The other part, and will erect a building during

MONEY PAID TO MONTREAL NEWSPAPERS. Mr. Champagne moved for the correspondence on the subject of the turnpike roads on the feland of Montreal; also for a statement of the amount paid to each of the newspapers or any printing establishment of the city of

Montreal from July 1, 1884. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. The following resolutions were adopted in committee of the whole and the bills based thereon read the first time :-Resolutions respecting colonization societies, coloniza-tion and other bridges, superior educaview of his departure the Government has tion investments and revenue fund, sent to Belgium to the university of Chent a Quebec License law, district magistrates, and young Canadian who holds a diploma from grants of land to fathers of twelve living

> QUEBEC, Jan. 16 -After the Speaker took the chair, several petitions were read and

In answer to the question of Mr. Desjardins: "What amount has the department of Crown Lands received up to the Soth June, 1889, for the timber limits sold at auction on the 17th October, 1888!" the Hon. Mr. Dahamel said about \$125,000. Owing to hygien be thaught to teachers of both sexes sickness amongst the clerks in my department, it is impossible for one just now to give more precise information.

The motion of Mr. Casgrain for a copy o the final judgment rendered by the Superior Court of the district of Charlevelx, in the oase of Dame Destemanville, widow, Clement, N.S., J. A. Tremblay, notary, of Les Emboulements, gave rise to a discussion. Speaking on the motion, Mr. Casgrain said the government should have taken criminal proceedings against Mr. Tremblay for having igned another person's name to a document. Mr. Taillon spoke in the same strain. Hon. Mr. Mercler said the government should not interfere in Mr. Tremblay's case, and if any account for the collection of the direct taxes person should take preceedings it should be tine interested party. Hon, Mr. Turcotte heart will rely an its own strength alone,

defended the government's action in the mat. ter. Mr. Lemienx thought the accusation rather serious, but it was not the duty of the Government to interfere. If the matter was before the Provincial Board of Notaries, the Government should not interfere, and if the Board did not think it serious enough why should the Government take notice of it?

Hon. Mr. Meroler and Mr. Teillon speke again on the motion, which was finally carried.

Another long debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Casgrain for cepies of all instructions given to Alphonse Ceulilard, returning officer for the County of Rimouski. Mr. Casgrain said that certain orders had been given to the deputy returning officer during the late election in Rimouski not to allow any Civil service employees to vote, even if his name be on the veters' list. Hen. Mr. Turcotte replied that the returning efficers had written him for instruction relating to the veting of I. C. R. employees and other civil service clerks. Mr. Coullard was told to give orders to all deputy returning officers not to allow those

employees to vote. Hen. Mr. Mercier said that in the absence of the Attorney-General he had thought it ployees. He was sure that in so doing he had rendered a service to these employees, for if the latter had voted they were liable to a

Several speakers took part in the debate. The House rose at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SITTING. The Speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock,

The debate on Mr. Caegrain's motion was continued by Hon. Flynn, Gagnon, Pelletter and M. Casgrain. The latter referred to the Laprairie election case, when the Hon. Jas. McShane arose from his seat and said: My name has been mentioned two or three times this evening, and I certainly must object to it. I am the only member that did not pair off, and I declare here before God that I am innocent of the charges made against me. Some of the members who paired off were afraid to go before the courts. I was not afraid, although I have suffered pretty much by it. I do not think it fair to throw this thing in my face across this house. I am surprised at the member for Gaspe, who ought

again in reference to this affair. The following addresses were adopted :--Hon. Mr. Flynn-Address for copies of all Orders-in-Council authorizing the lease by private agreement of lands reserved for fish. ing purposes bordering on lakes and rivers.

to be the last man to mention this, and I

hope that my name will not be brought up

Mr. Nantel-Order of the House for a map of this province, showing in different colors the public domain now under license as timber limite, etc. Mr. Nantel .- Order of the Rouse for letters

of Monsigignor Bosse addressed to the Government in regard to the aid given to Labrador fishermen. Mr. Nantel.-Address for documents refer-

ring to the Montreal & Occidental Railway Ca., since January, 1887. Mr. Duplessis-Order of the House for correspondence between the Government and Mr. Beausoleil respecting the cellection of

taxes on commercial corporations.

Hon. Mr. McShane rose to a question of privilege, and complained of unjust attacks made on him by the Montreal Witness of last Saturday. He denied ever having attacked anyone on account of race or creed, and exhorted the different sections of the populations to line together in peace and harmony, as was the case in Montreal. He taunted the Protestant members with baving been afraid, when the Jesuits' bill was under consideration, to oppose or offer any amendments. He closed with a glowing ealogy on Mr. Meroier's speech at the Oatholic Cengress of Baltimore.

The House then adjourned, it being mid-

(Continued on eighth page.)

TO THE DEAF A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy.
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A PREACHER'S OPINION.

What Dr. Talmage Says of Pope Leo XIII. The Rev. D. Witt Talmage, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, is now traveling in Europe. There is with him Louis Clopsch, a correspondent of the Boston Herald, who writes about all things the Doctor sees that he is interested in. One of these was the beatification of Pierre-Louis Marie Caunel, in Rome, on November 17th, of which mention was made in a recent issue of fine Monitor. Speaking of his Holiness at this ceremony the correspondent says:

" His return was accompanied by the same manifestations of popular veneration as had appeared on his way to the altar. One of these was so oppressively touching and beautiful that it is stamped on my memory never to be forgotten. A little girl, dressed in white, advanced and kissed the hand of the Holy Father, who rewarded her with the sweetest of smiles, and when she arese from her knees he took her hand and gently pressed it in his. Then he passed graciously on. At the Pope's departure the people gradually filed_out

"In these days of much travel and widespread knowledge of public men, it is not surprising that Dr. Talmage was recognized and cordially greated by not a few folks from different cities of the United States. Brooklyn and Cincinnati were most numerously represented on this occasion. Among those who took part in this informal reception was Dr. Farrelly, acting rector of the American College in Rome. Dr. Talmage was asked how the Pope impressed him. He replied, perhaps-and I am sure I hope so-with a more correct judgment of Lee XIII's physical capabilities than mine: 'The Pope looks at least ten years younger than he is said to be. His eyes are as keen as a hawk's and as gentle as a dove's. Many of the Cardinals do not seem to possess half his strength, and I believe he will outlive most of them.' 'Don't you consider it idolatrous, persisted his interregator, 'to bow down to the Pope and to kias his hand?' 'No,' replied the Brecklyn preacher, 'I do not. I have no reason to suppose that deference shown to him implies more of the worshipful spirit than deference exhibited toward the President of the United States. That, I think, is to be taken as a substitute for the patrictic spirit.' 'What in the preceedings of to-day impressed yeu most, doctor?" asked a lady from Brooklyn. The earnestness of the people, was bis reply. Being asked what he thought of the services, he said: "I am not enough of the ecclesiastio to understand all this ceremony concerning the beatification of a martyr. If, however, half of what they say in regard to this particular marryr is true, the Lord made him a saint long before this. He was, as I understand it, a missionary in Ohina, giving his life to the poor and destitute until imprisoned. Then every day he was taken from prison and cruelly beaten until the time came

for his martyrdem." There are sorrows where of necessity the soul must be of its own support. A strong