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MY FIRST CONFESSION. BY L. C. M'C., AGED 14.

I was just a little girl then Of seven tender years; My heart was filled with goodness And just a few faint fears,

I would make my first confession Upon that happy night,
And I knelt before the altar
With a heart both pure and light.

So I clasped my hands so tightly, And cried, "My mother, dear, And cried, "My mother, dear Please pray for me and help me To keep away the fear."

And I know she heard my question And helped me with her prayer, For I made my first confession Before the pastor's chair.

And I thanked my blessed mother For her tender care and love, And I'm always glad and happy When I pray to those above.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Empress of Russia's hurried visit to Gmunden was literally arranged in twelve hours notice. It was undertaken that the Ozarevitch might have an opportaken that the Uzarevicen might have an opportunity of falling in love with one of the daughters of the Princess of Wales. He has not complied with the others wish. A formidable clamor would be raised in Russia if the heir to the throne violated that law of the Greek shurch which absolutely prohibits the resultance. church, which absolutely probibits the marriage of cousins. The Czar desires that his eldest son should marry one of the clever and handsome daughters of Prince Montenegro. At St. Petersburg last winter, in court and in official society, it was hoped the Princess Margaret of Prussia, the youngest sister of Emperor William, would become his wife, a project which does not meet with the approval of the Em-

There is no doubt the tide flows in Scotland in the Gladstonian direction. Those who know the people express a strong conviction that all the Unionist seats will go at the next election. The country's heart has never deserted Gladstone. The only danger the Gladstonians run is of having a plethoria of candidates who will the the rolls in which case a Conservative. is of naving a previous of candidates who will go to the polls, in which case a Conservative might get in. Where there are crofter mem-bers no one will dream of fighting for a seat. A resolution in favor of the nationalization of

and was carried by an overwhelming majority in the Trades Union Congress. This is a matter it would be easy to underestimate the significance of. It does not portend an immediate advent of predatory legislation. It is very doubtful if the delegates who took part in the discussion expressed the views now prevalent among trade unionists. There was no evidence that they acced under the mandate of their constituents. But assuming that they are in earn est, few men have better opportunities of propa-gating and popularizing them. It is scarcely probable that the still less instructed multitude with whom they moderate their zeal or restrain their extrava-

LONDON. Sept. 12.—At the marriage of the Duke D'Aosta and Princess Letitia some very beautiful effects were secured by novel arrangements. The carricade escorting the carriages, which was composed of officers clad in medical Savoy costumes and divided into four troops, were dressed respectively in blue and green These with trumpets performed an equestrian quadrille on the plaza in presence of a vast throng of sightseers, of whom it is estimated 60,000 belonged outside Turin. The marriage has no interesting political features. It is the first time since 1859 that a member of the Bonaparte family has made a marriage into one reigning families in Europe, and this or one reigning families in Europe, and this might be important if any prominent guests from France had been present. This was not the case, however, the few the father of the bride invited being obscure Benapartiet nobles of small weight to their party. What further robe the event of political significance is the absence of the bride What further robs the event of eldor brother, Victor. She was anxious I should come, but the royal family in Italy al took her father's side, who refused to ask the unfilial prince unless he would eat humble pie and admit his father's authority. Victor de-clined this condition and staid away, so there is not even a united Bonapartist party to meet whatever prestige might occur from the

Mr. Labouchere says: I am sorry to hear that the relations between Emparor William and his mother are more strained than ever. The fault is not altogether on the side of the Emperor, as the Empress Victoria has done and said many foolish and indiscreet things during the last six months. It seems that, al though the Empress gave up her husband's papers which dealt with political and military subjects, she has retained a mass of correspond ence which the Emperor considers he ought to possess. Empress Victoria's health is not in a very entistactory state. She is in a condition of considerable nervous excitement. Her visit to Scotland has been postponed, and I now understand that the Empress will not stay with the Queen more than three weeks, but that early in November she will leave Berlin for Florence, Rome and Naples, with the intention of remaining in Italy till the end of May.

LONDON, September 13.—The difficulties to be surmounted before the Convention for the Suppression of Sugar Bounties can be practically operative are still so serious that the convencan scarcely be an accomplished fact. Four Governments have withheld their signature, one has signed conditionally, and another, the United States, has never been formally represented. Further than this, the convention will not come into force for three years; and will expire at the end of ten. Meanwhile the attention of the public will be centred on the clause which prescribes methods for the exclusion of bounty-fed augar from the ports of the signa-tories of the convention. That is to be done "either by prohibiting these articles altogether or by levying thereon a cuty which must neces-sarily exceed the amount of the bounty, and which shall not be levied on smoar which shall not be levied on sugar not bounty-fed coming from the con-tracting party." There can be no mistake of the meaning of this provision. It is commer-cial retaliation applied by contracting to non-contracting powers. For England this is obviously a very serious departure which may involve a great deal more than the question of bounty-fed sugar. Even supposing the policy suggested were to benefit the sugar refining suggested were to benefit the sugar refining industry, is it not likely to provoke a war of

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tariffs between contracting and non-contracting powers, in which England would be infinitely the most vulnerable of all parties concerned.

This convention will probably make one topic more for the autumn session.

It goes without saying that Sir Morrell MacKenzie's reply to his German rivals is looked forward to with very great interest both in Eugland and on the continent. American can correspondents in London were very eager to purchase American rights of the work, which were eventually secured by Mr. Brisbane, re-presentative of the New York Sun. The price paid by Brisbane was £500, and not £300, as has been stated. The brochure will consist of about seventy or eighty pages, and I am in a position to say that one startling item in the book will appear on the cover.

London, Sept. 14 .- Although Michael Davitt says he did not give out his statement for publication he admits its authenticity. The testimony which Pavitt purposes to give before the Parnell Commission will of itself make Parnell's innocence of any complicity with the Phenix Park murders clear and irrefragable. Both Michael Davitt and Henry George say he was thunder-struck, horrified and deeply agitated when he heard the news, and that it was only Davitt's strong persuasion which prevented him from retiring from Parliament and politics then and there. Everyone knows Michael Davitt is and there. Everyone knows Michael Davitt is the soul of truth and honor, and his evidence in this case will serve to strengthen the constitu-tional agitation which has done so much to ad-vance the Nationalist cause and will help the Vance the Nationalist cause and will help the Liberals, whose alliance he seems to think so lightly of, whether he wills it so or not. No matter whom it hurts or helps Michael Davitt can always be trusted to speak the truth.

The despatch from Congo saying Major Birttelot was murdered by his carriers is very

deficient in details, and may prove only one of a large crop of sensational but untruthful rumors about affairs in Central Arfica. If this news is accourate a serious disaster has befallen the expedition, which left Yambuga on the Aruwimi River last spring, for Emin Pasha's station, Wadelai, with 500 loads of goods for Emin; which Stanley was compelled to leave behind him. Major Barttelot is the officer whom Stanley left in charge of his camp at Yambuga a year ago last June. Barttelot was to follow Stanley with the rest of the goods as soon as a sufficient number of carriers were obtained. Tippu Tib had his hands full keeping the disaffected Arabs at Stanley Falls in subjecsion, and for many months was unable to furnish the carriers he had promised. Bartte-

furnish the carriers he had promised. Battlelot's efforts to procure carriers in the vicinity of
Yambuga were fruitless.
Finally Tippu Tib and Mr. Jamieson, one of
Stanley's officers, raised a force of carriers, and a
note from Jamieson, dated April 15, this year,
said Major Battlelot and he were preparing to
'leave Zambuga for? Wadelai with Tippu Tib and
'900 men. A later despatch announced the exredition had extend. The carriers were, for pedition had started. The carriers were, for the most part, natives recruited fram Kasongo, the home of Tippu Tib.

London, Sept. 15.—The rumors that Mr. Goschen will replace Mr. Smith as leader of the Government party in the House of Commons, is becoming widespread, but nevertheless attracts few believers. While it is thought to be thoroughly understood that Mr. Smith will be transferred to the higher branch of Parliament, a large number are idelined to the beheft that Mr. Goschen's succession to the leadership is improbable for the reason that although he is improbable, for the reason that although he is a splendid debater, he lacks the tack requisits to acceptability in the place, as his several en-counters with the Opposition have shown.

Mr. Wm. Redmond, member of Parliament for Fermanagh, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment yesterday for violating the Crimes Act, declined to take an appeal and will fulfill his term without murmuring. Mr. Redmond expressed himself to his friends as hopeless of the successful issue of an appeal against the judgment of the Court and declared his preference for serving his term without in-terruption before the severe stage of the winter

Sir Charles Russell, who returned to London to day from a sojourn at Carlabad, expresses confidence in his ability to force the Times to show its hands in the matter of Mr. Parnell's action against that paper, either before or during the trial of the case. It is stated that the Times has already apant £20,000 in defending its publication of articles against the character of the Irish leaders, and will likely find itself compelled to spend as much more to defend pending acts.

Monsignor Dillon, the head of the Catholic Church at Buenos Ayres, is in a dying condition in Dublin.

The Vicercy of India has informed the Government that his reason for postponing the proposed mission to Cabul was that he was assured that the Ameer would conquer the rebels, and he did not desire that British officers should be present at the butcheries which were certain to

THE MURDER OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

The tidings of the murder of Stanley's chief ine things of the nurder of Stanley's chief is enternable. Major Barttelot, created a great senation here in London, as it is now generally credited, and led to a general expression of pessimistic views regarding the fate of Stanley bessimistic, which have long been gathering. There is really no close connection between the two, for Major Barttelot was many hundred miles behind Stanley when the fatal meeting occurred, and could scarcely yet have had time to over take him if there had been no interruption of his progress. What is more important is the news that Tippoo Tib was in July last, when the present message was despatched, sulking in his own home at Nyangive, which is 300 miles south of Stanley Falls and away from the line of the relief route. This raises suspicious there that Tippoo Tib knows Stanley is beyond the

help of a rescuing party.
Young Barttelot was a very clever and energetic officer, with a distinct vocation for adventures, but possessed a most arrogant manner with his inferiors, and full of the notion that the natives could only be managed by shooting on the spot the first who showed signs of dis-content. The officers who served with him content. The officers who served with him in the Soudan told me to-day numerous anecdotes of this nature, which probably will explain why he got into trouble with his carriers. Stanley told me just before he started that he had a great general liking for the st Major Barttelot's qualities, but specially valued his intrepid resolve to have his own way, no nis insteple resolve to have his own way, no matter what it cost. Apparently this quality also has its disadvantages. Major Barttelot was a tall young man with a strong face, but an ugly mouth. He went through the Afghan ugly mouth. The went unrough the Alghan campaign as a mere stripling, volunteered for the Soudan service when only 24 years old, and was when killed under 29. His father, Sir Walter Barttelot is one of the best known Tory members in the House of Commons, and be longs to a very old family.

ing only 125 persons has been selected. Parnell is on hand, and, although not in good health, he

feels confident. George Lewis is thoroughly prepared for the struggle, his entire vacation having been given to the working up of the case. He is confident of showing that the letters are forgeries, and says he will prove the Times has been imposed upon by renegade Irish-men in America. The Times people are wor-ried, notwithstanding that they express great confidence. They rely on opening the case to the consideration of all sorts of questions and all phases of the Irish question; their anxiety to get outside matter into the case showing that

they feel weak as to Parnell's letter.

Pasteur's ineculations have not been followed with by any means invariable success. There have this year been three cases of death during treatment and two cases after completion of treatment. The first case was that of Madan e Julie Surazin, of St. Maurice, Switzerland, aged 44, bitten on July 1, 1888. Madame Surazin was placed under treatment July 4. During the night of August 3-4 she died in the hospital Broussais. Two rabbits were inoculated with trepannition from the person taken from Madame Surazin and they died with rabies on August 18, fourteen days after inoculation.

The second case was Joseph Gneiss, aged 27, bitten July 13, 1888, on the left side of the upper lip. On August 5 he was seized with attacks of vomiting; on August 6 he became violent, and on August 7 he was placed in the hospital at Necker and died of rabies on

The third case was that of Ferdinand Labaume, bitten by a cat and placed under treat-ment on May 30. He died in July. Two others

ment on May 30. He died in July. I wo others died after completion of treatment.

Some fifty reporters could not get in the Parnell inquiry room. The expenses of the Times so far exceed £50,000. All the Times witnesses have been handsomely provided for at hotels. The expenses of Mr. Parnell are not so high,

but are still very heavy.

LONDON, Sept. 17—The Commission appointed by parliament to examine into the charges made by the Times against Mr. Parmell and other Parnelitte members of the House of Commons opened its first session at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Probate Court. Owing to the limited size of the court room, it was impossible to admit more than a select few of the public.

Representatives of the press occupied the quik of the space, two hundred reporters, representing prominent London and American newspapers, having obtained sickets of admission. Judges Hannon, Smith and Day, who compose the commission, entered the court room

Sir Charles Russell and Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal member of Parliament for the tess division of Fife, appeared for the Parnellites, and Mr. Ruegg watched the case for Mr. O'Donnell. Judge Hannon said the circumstances under which the Commission met were novel. He stated briefly the scope and nature of the principle on which the Commission pro posed to conduct the inquiry. The Commission, he said, were directed to inquire into and report upon charges made against certain members of the House of Commons and other persons in connection with the O'Donnell-Times action.

The Commission held that the enquiry should be restricted to the charges that were made the cause of that action. Parliament also gave them in addition to their special powers all the powers vested in judges of the high courts.

For although We know well that for the enthusism of the course in the real of all years to of justice. They proposed in the first instance to make the enquiry as though it were an issue between Mr. O'Donnell and the Times, reserving to themselves the power to call anybody who might be able to throw light on the issue therein involved. The enquiry would be carried on in accordance with the rules of the ordipary court.

Before proceeding Judge Hannon asked Sir Charles Russell for whom he appeared. Sir Charles replied that he represented eighty-four Irish members of Parliament. Mr. Graham said he was retained with Attorney-General Webster for the Times. Application was made for permission of the representation of Scotland Yard by counsel. Judge Hannon said be would decide upon the application if it were found that the enquiry involved the police. Sir Charles Russell demanded that he be al-lowed to inspect the letters and photographs

lowed to inspect the letters and photographs bearing on the case, and that the commission issue ar order for the discovery of the documents upon the authority of which some of the Times' charges were made. He asked that a commission be appointed to take evidence in the United States, and that an order be issued releasing Mr. Dillon from jail, so that he may give testimony before the commission. He wanted especially to see the Egan Harris letter, which he claimed was a forcer.

which, he claimed, was a forgery.

Counsel for the Times agreed to produce certain letters, but objected to the commission issuing an order for the discovery of the docu

SAVING THE SACRED HOST.

At Vanidio, near Turin, the beautiful sanc tuary of St. Anne has been accidentally burned down. Whilst the fire was in progress a band of millitary men heard the cries of seven Sister Whilst the fire was in progress a band of Charity, who were in a room at the top of the church. It was absclutely impossible for them to get out. Then the courageous soldiers ran to the rescue and succeeded in saving the terrorstriken ladies. Just at the same moment a lieutenent, having heard that the Sacred Host lay in the tabernacle of the church, threw him-self into the flames and, rushing to the sanc-tuary, he secured the Host and brought it into the place where the Sisters were. Then he returned, and, paying he attention to the danger he was incurring, succeeded in saving the mir-aculous picture of St. Anne.

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN.

The Catholic young man is an ideal which varies to the conception of different minds. Many of us are inclined to think that he is characterized by goody goodyness rather than by manliness. If there are types which seem to bear out this notion we may ascribe them to the taint of Pharleeism, which comes of too conscious effort at appearing good. We want to perceive in the Catholic young man the rugged virtues of honesty, patience, cour age, sobriety and public spirit; these virtues for every day use-and not those rarer virtues which turn up the whites of their eyes when we meet them. Our contact with the Catholic young man must leave the impression "Here is a man," rather than the impression "Hhre is a Catholic," although, of course, we like to see the man show his reli gious colors. We want the good, wholesouled makings of a man in our Catholio youths; the genuine, democratic homo-natural, independent, truthful, broad. We do not want the dilettanti at theology or the dude in morals.—American Exchange,

greatest impeachment case of the century. Yet for the sittings of this commission a room hold. A NEW PONTIFICAL DECORATION.

LEO XIII. IN FUTURE REMEMBRANCE.

That by God's great gift and godness Our years have been so prolonged that We have been happily enabled to celebrate the fiftieth year of Our priesthood, is a cause of joy to Us, not for Uur own sake, but for the sake of the Church and Uur own sake, but for the sake of the Church and the Apostolic See. The celebration of that anniversary is full of countersigning evidence of the deep devotional fervor and unanimity of feeling which all Catholics preserve towards the Vicar of Christ, and of the fact that these difficult times cannot destroy or break the harmony of affection and submission which all Christian people posses with the Apostolic See. Indeed, in every part of the world wherescover the people posess with the Apostolic See. Indeed, in every part of the world wherescover the Catholic name is known, so many and so great have been the tributes of affection offered to Us that We might almost say a friendly rivalry was set up in the different displays of good will and generosity among all peoples towards Us. We speak of what is known to everybody and of things for which We give thanks to God, the Author of all good. Moreover, all Christians on every possible opprtunity have never permitted any occasion of filial piety to Us to pass by. Indeed, no one is ignorant that in innumerable places the day on which We calebrated our places the day on which We celebrated our Sacerdotal Jubilee was observed with festal Sacerdotal Jubilee was observed with festal solemnities, that thank-givings were offered up for the preservation of Our lifeas for some public good; and that in commemoration of that day many works of Christian charity were commenced—as proved in the help given to the poor, in the houses of refuge opened for women, in the youths received for education, in slaves redeemed from slavery.

Our beloved city witnessed the engrous Our beloved city witnessed the enormou-crowds of pilgrims who for many months continually flocked hither to testify publicy to Us devotion and affection. We received money differing from each other in race, language, and customs—not only for the countries of Europe, but from the shores of Africa, America, Asia, and Oceanica, who made the journey to R and to give testimony to their unity of faith and filial piety. It was a sight remarkable in its in and very pleasing to Us, embracing, as We do, all countries in the same love and affection. There were other offerings, moreover, which do not escape Our recollection and gratitude, for We received them with as willing a sense of pleasure as that feeling was which prompted their donation. We speak of gitts of every sort which almost all Catholics hastened from all parts of the world to offer to Us as a mark of affection. They were as varied and numerous as the places which sent them—some being gifts which the works of nature, others which artistic skill and industry produced; some were conspicuous in substance and appearance; others delighted beholders by their very singularity. Since then these gifts were brought from all quarters of the gloce, from every rank of life, so that the costly offeriogs of princes have lain side by side with the humble gifts of the poor, We have made a point of collecting them all together and exhibiting them in the halls of the Vatican for the glory of the Apostolic See. And we may much rejoice and give thanks to God, as is befitting, that Our efforts have been crown ed with succes, and that We have accomplished Our desired end. But it is Our wish to confer some mark of gratitude on those men who undersiasm of the occassion the seal of all was too keen to need encouragement. We are not ignorant that in the arrangement of the different pilgrimages, in the disposition and care of the gifts, in all the duties commanded by love and devotion, the energy and watchfulness of these men have been beyond compare. And We know that many good women made themselves most zealous in their anxiety to lend their help in arranging the business connected with the Jubilee. For this reason We wish that some souvenir of the event and some testimony of Our good will to these deserving people should be put on record. Therefore We command that from Our mint a token of gold and silver, in the form of a coss, to take an octagonal shaded by the interposition of four lillies, be cast. In the centre a small medal will be placed, on the right side of which will be atamped Our name and image; on the left the Pontifical insignia, with the inscription "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice." The extremes of the cross on the observe will bear a comet, forming with the lilies the crest of Our family, and on the reverse the incription "Prid. Kal. Jan. MDCCCLXXXVIII." And as a sign of the honor We permit its owners to wear that the other ways of the side of the complexity of the complexit it attached to a purple silk ribbon, with striped white and gold lines at each extremity, on the left breast. Moreover, to each and all found deserving of the decoration, We lovingly grant in the Lord the Apostolic Blessing, the harbinger of heavenly gifts.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the seal of the Fisherman. June 17th, 1888, in the eleventh year of our Pontificate.

M. CARD. LEDOCHOWSKI.

STILL MARCHING ON. (Special Correspondence.)

DESERONTO, Sept. 17 .- A branch of the C.M.B.A. was opened here September 10th, by Bro. P. J. Shannon, of Belleville, District Deputy for the counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, with a membership of 13. The following officers were elected: Evan Jas. Edwards, president; Michael Marrigan, 1st vice-president; Thomas Hart, 2nd vicepresident; Henry Jeffers, recording secretary; Edward Breaugh, financial scoretary; Wm. Wilson, marshal; Patrick Butler, guard; Patrick F. Flood, essistant recording-secre-tary; Jos. Houle, jr., chancellor. M. Mar-rigan, M. Johndrew, Jos. Houle, jr., Alex. Therien, Wm. Wilson, trustees. The branch is to be known as St. Vincent de Paul branch No. 86, and they expect to increase the membership to at least 25 before the close of the year. Bro. Shannon expects to open a branch in Picton scon; a town he will not find any difficulty in starting a good branch Branch 86 sends a fraternal greeting to all rother branches.

THE CATHOLIC PRIEST

AND THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.) SIR,—Some time ago I received from the Rev. Mr. Miller, pastor of the Scotch church in Genos, Italy, a copy of the fifteenth report of the Harbor Mission there. In that report the English missionary, Captain Clucas, tells, among other things, that he once met on board a ship a young man,

him a copy of Father Lambert's "Notes on Ingersol," which he had received from a cap-tain who had himself been brought out of the darkness of infidelity by means of it. I felt it to be my duty to write to Father Lambert and tell him what I had just stated. I had no doubt that hearing of good done by means of his book would both please and en-courage him. I accordingly wrote to him and took the trouble to copy in full the paragraph referred to. Honor to whom honor is due. Well, in course of time, I received a reply from the father, of which I here give a copy : WATERLOO, Aug. 31, 1881.

REV. Sin,—I beg you to pardon me for my calpable detay in replying to your kind letter. I am glad you think my little book a good work, and I can assure you that your telling me so gives me great pleasure and encouragement. It must be a good book indeed, when a "true blue" Presbyterian minister, and a "true blue' Carlielic priest can shake hands over it.

The incitent narrated in the report of the Missionary is very gratifying to me. I have not seen the Methodist minister's pamphlet of which you speak, but I should like much to see it. If I over get within hailing distance of you I shall call on you, and I want you to make the same

resolution in my regard.

Again thanking you for your thoughtful kindness in writing me a word of encouragement, I remain, yours sincerely in Christ, L. A. LAMBERT.

Elder Mills, Ont.

DAVITT ON AGITATION.

WHY BE CONCLUDED THAT IRISH WERE NOT ADAPTED FO. IT BY SECRET CONSPIRACY.

the Discloses the Fend that Existed Between the Fentan Party and Those in Favor of Constitutional Agitation-How he was Tracked to be Murdered.

London, Sept. 12.-Mr. Davitt in his abata et of the statement be proposes to make before the commission, commencing with occurrences of 1866, says that he became acquainted with Mr. Peruell and Mr. O'Donnell or his release from Percell and Mr. O'Donnell or, his release from Portland Prison. During his imprisonment, after much thought, he concluded that the Irish were not adapted for agitation by secret conspiracy, and formed a plan of open combination. He communicated his views to the leaders of both the revolutionary and constitutional parties. Among the latter he found a disposition to resent Butb's policy of conciliation.

Among the Tenjans he received more encourage. Among the Fenians he received more encourage ment than he had expected. After his tour in America he started a movement to make the land question the basis of agitation.

He controverts the Times's theory that this new departure had anything to do with the new departure originated in New York. Although defending the American proposal so far as it included his scheme for supplanting secret con-spiracy, he says he was convinced that an alliance between the Constitutionalists and Revo-. and therefore tool an independent line without consulting either Mr. Parnell or the Fenian leaders. In 1879 he started an agitation against landlordism with funds received from his American lectures. He applied to John Boyle O'Reilly, Patrick Ford and John Devoy for assistance. He received £500 from the National or skirmishing fund. but as the Fenian press objected to the use of the fund for constitutional agitation he returned the amount. Mr. Parnell offered money from the resources of the League.

Mr. Parnell's official connection with the

movement began with the organization of the League in October, 1879. Parnell during his absence in America, in the winter of 1879, forwarded to the League £60,000, to be distributed for the relief of distres. In 1880, Davitt, going to America to form an auxiliary League was expelled from the Irish Republican Brotherhood for advocacy of constitutional agitation. Since then there has been constant hostility between the Leaguers and the Fenjans. Early in 1880 four men visited his lodgings in Dublin, designing to murder him. At the same time a Fenian gang, headed by "Phonix Park" Carey, broke up his meetings in the Rotunda.

About this time, if he and other leaders in favor of open agitation had not been removed from the control of the League by the Government imprisoning them, the inviccible con spiracy would never have been heard of. Or the morning following the Phoenix Park mur-ders he met Parnell, who, greatly excited, said he had resolved to send his resignation to the Cork electors that very day, retiring utterly from Irish politics. Parnell declared that no man could be safe where irresponsible conspirators organized deeds of that kind, aiming deadly blows at the constitutional movement or the threshold of victory. Davitt succeeded in persuading him to reconsider. On the same day the manifesto condemning the murders was

Mr. Davitt, although taking a prominent part in the National League, co-operated with Mr. Parnell's delegates to Chicago in 1886 in trying to influence the convention in the direction of a pacific policy. He was afterwards condemned to be shot by the council of dynamics of the paragraphs. miters of the Rossa faction because he had de nounced the use of dynamite in Chicago.

Mr. Davitt couclides with a reference to the plan of campaign, of which he disapproves as only proposing to lower rents, thus tending to prolong landlordism.

A TEMPTING OFFER. The London Star writes as follows regard-

ing His Eminence Cardinal Newman, who short time. ago celebrated his 87th birthday. Few people are aware that Cardinal Newman, when a young man at Oxford, and in rather straitened circumstances, had some thoughts of devoting himself to journalism as a career. An excellent opportunity offered itself, for he made such an impression on the directors of the Times by some letters nor till he has enjoyed the friendship of such that he had contributed to that journal on the Education Question, under the nom de For men's friendship tor one another are alplume of "Catholicus" that he was offered ways more or less shaped by a business feelhis reports put it. Shall I be lied, was his repease to the tempting offer, "to say what I think?" We need not give the reply, nor add that Newman preferred to retain his liberty of conscience, even at such a price, but in the solid confidence of her husband, in the second officer, who made a great One can not help thinking how full of pos-show of his infidelity. The captain lent abbilities was that eventful choice, in his reliance upon her intelligence and truth, in his reliance upon her intelligence and truth,

MY IRISH COLLEEN. JAMES LAVALLIN.

There's a light in the eyes of my Irish colleen The azure blue skies not half as serene, Nor the stars that shine down from their high

Are as bright as the light in the eye sof my love. Drink a toast to her health, may she long reign as queen O'er my heart and my soul, my own Irish col-

Have you seen the sun's rays chase the shadows

In the calm summer days when the meadows are gay? Or the moon beaming down on the waters at night

Lave a silver lined track in its pathway of tght? Theo judge, if you can, of the light and the Taut flash from the eyes of my Irish colleen.

Oal the sparite of gems that they dig from the Or the ceep, flashing bues from the rarest of Or the bahtning that gleams from the storms at

Sre g'ormy and dark when compared with their No dismonds d'er glittered on empress or queen s is ight as the eyes of my Irish colleen.

Oh! He pleasure I feel when I meet her at dawn, As lightly sto tries, like a gentle young fawn; If we wild my heart's pulsing, when I see her at

n en, Ne for as a resei ud in the sunshine of June; At the mances I get when at eve on the green A in its a noncoming my Irish colleen.

Town a bumper I'll fill to my Irish colleen, Whose boney blue eyen are so fair and sorene, First the sears that shine down from their high theen a above. Would pale in the light from the eyes of my

D i. k a toass to her health, may she long reign or ray heart and my soul, my own Irish collern.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

PROOF THAT BALFOUR INTENDED TO KILL HIS PRISONERS.

We defy the Government, and Mr. Balfour first of all the Ministry, to ignore the letter which Mr. W. J. Lane, M.P., has addressed to the Press. It supplies an explanation of Dr. Ridiey's suicide. "I have not a doubt on my mind," writes Mr. Lane, "but that the unfortunate gentleman committed self-destruction rather than face the ordeal of admitting that he allowed himself to be bullied by Dr. Barr and the Prison Board into pun-ishing John Mandeville so severely." And he gives reasons for his positive opinion. He was a Coercion prizoner in Tuliamore Jail, under Dr. Ridley's care, and he marrates his experience in order to do justice to the dead. Mr. Lane was reduced to an extreme degree of weakness by being distinct of and and water. Dr. Ridley begged of him to go into the hospital, "because," said he, "d you do not they will starve you to death 'cre." It was a matter of principle with Mr. Land, and be declined to accept the friendly suggestion. Then Dr. Ridley smuggled food into the prisoner, and when Mr. Lane became so weak ened that he could not rise from the flage, Dr. Ridley put the case to him in the following words: "I must either defy the Prison Board or have an inquest on you, and as I don't wan't a verdict against me for killing you. I will give you exercise in spite of them. Two days later the unfortunate physician told Mr. Lane that his action had brought upon him "a terrible reprimand from Dub lin:" that he had orders to certify that Mr. Lane was fit for punishment; and that a Resident Magistrate would be brought in for the purpose of giving the necessary order of committal to the special dungeon. So through the whole narrative we see the working of the machinery that killed John Mandeville with a slow refinement of torture, excelling the devillah devices of mediaval executioners. We see it in the touching, simple, terrible account that John Roche, of Woodford, gives of his treatment in Galway jail. He was foremost among the brave men who stood up to defend the Clanridarde tenents against the merciless designs of their Most Ignoble landlord; the Government, as allies of Lord Clanricarde, have brought him to death's door. They ordered his release be-fore his contonce had expired, when they believed that he was about to die on their hands. The latter of Mr. Blunt find up the omissions in Mr. Roche's letter as to the responsibility for the policy of torture. Mr. Balfour has been as good as his word. Over the walnuts and the wine he told Mr. Blunt a year ago that his Coercian prisoners would die of the treatment that they would receive. The fulfilment of his prophecy lay in his own power, and he has proved himself an unerring prophet of evil. He caunot conquer Ireland, but he can kill individual Irishmen. Englishmen of education and refinement shudder as they read in the solemn verse of the great Italian the tale of how Ugolino and his sons perished in the Hunger Tower. Deeds not less black because commanded in

WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

canting phrases of the glossing tongue of a "constitutional" Minister are perpetrated

within a day's journey of London, and Eng-

lishmen give it never a thought,-Dublin

Freeman.

Till a man has experienced the affection of an amiable, intelligent, unsophisticated woman, he knows not half the charm of life; nor till he has enjoyed the friendanip of such an engagement on the staff at a very handing; whereas women's for men are generossome salary—£1,800 a year is the figure at ity itself. Happy the man who has a woman which reports put it. "Shall I be free," was for his friend—thrice happy he who has her in his wife. To be this, her husband's friend, is woman's trumph. For the glory of her life lies not in her admiration of her lover,

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