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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# PARNELL'S GROWING POWER.

APBIL 3, 1889.

THE ENGLISH MASSES RALLYING TO THE IRISH LEADER.

T. P. O'Connor. M. P., Describes the Revolution of Feeling that Has Taken Place-Eathusiaam Now Sweeping On with Tidal Swing-The Contest at Kenningion - Ladies in the Battie.

LONDON, Mars. 14 -You would suspect me LONDON, Mlaft. 12 - 100 would suspect me of considerable exign eration if I were to at-tempt to convey in work an idea of the faver passion, the frenzy we are I ving through in passion, the frenzy we are I ving through in passion, the frenzy we are thug unough it England at the present moment over the Irish question. Some time ago several on us wera afraid that we had reached that stage which afraid that we had reached that stage which comes in all prolonged popular weariness.

John Morley a short time are asked with a certain trepidation those who had visited the constituencies whether they found that the constituencies weeting impatient of Ireland, and meetings were seen in particular of ireland, and whether it would be possible to keep up the steam, as the Tory Government intended apparently to make us wait before the constituen st were consulted. The answers were contradictory. Some people thought that Ireland was for the moment played out, while others were for the moment played out, while others were as strongly of opinion that Ireland was still the first thing in everybody's thoughts. That was the impression which Morley himself carried away from his meetings. He told me that the moment he left general and it would though and came to Ireland the and He told me share and came to Ireland the audi-imperial topics and came to Ireland the audi-most at once seamed to brush up and to signifiences at Ol canly prick up their ears. However, there the feeling was that Ireland was beginning to pall and that we should have to get some other topic on which to assail the Ministry. All that has been so transformed within the last few weeks that it is almost impossible to recall the feeling that it is almost imposence to recail the recing at all, and we are now talking, writing, agitat-ing, demonstrating about I relaud with the same freshness as if we all heard of the question for the first time within the present week.

If an Irish-American had found himself in the and the national Liberal Club-the great headquarters of Liberalism of the militant and agquarters of Liberalism of the militant and ag-gressive type-last night, he would have had strange reflections. There had been the great meeting of the national protest at St. James's Hall, and the persons who were present were gathering to have their belated dinners or their comforting support. I though I observed on comforting supper I thought I observed on some coass green sprigs that had a suspicious some costs green sprigs that had a suspicious resemblance to the shamrook which Irishmen sport on St. Patrick's Day; yet I could acsrcely believe my eyes, thinking that I must be mis-taken. But I was not. It is a fact-a very significant and curious fact. I think that last night hundreds-nay, thousands-of English men and English women wore the national emblem of English women wore the barothal emblem of Ireland, and with characteristic disregard of Irish fact, wore it not on the 17th but on the 13th of March. The idea originated with some lady of the Ladies' Liberal Association, and was taken up enthusiastically with the result aforesaid. Indeed, green is now the color per excellence in England. Last night I was down at a meeting in connection with the election in Kennington, and all the Liberals present wore green rosettes.

In short, the Irish cause has brought out at this moment all the emotionalism which is a very strong, though our fully concealed element in the English character. It elicits all the latent in the English chiracter. Is ending at the factor enthusiasm of this curious and uncouth people. Poets, arbists, musicians, pedagogues, quiet clergymen, have come out of their retirement and are working for the success of the Irish cause with almost apostolic fervor. For in cause with aimost apostolic lervor. For in-stance, last night there was at the great meet-ing in St James's Hall a spleudid picture, the work of Henry Holiday and Walter Orane. It was a representation of England and Ireland. They were both represented as beautiful women, having their arms about each other's waist. By the side of England in her scentric her the side the side of England is her sceptre, by the side of Ireland is her harp, and over both there is an angel with outspread wings calling for peace on earth among men. In fact, one almost runs the eard among men. In 1800, one simols rule the risk of getting sentimental one s self in the midst of the wild and raging and infectious enthusiasm around. The phrase is often used foolisbly and stupidly and falsely, but it can be used now with truth. The heart of England is stirred by the Irish question to depths which have rarely, if ever, been reached in the many I did not go to the National protest meeting last night-for I had to be at Kennington. Bisides, there was a subtle satisfaction in not see ing the consummation in splendor and publicity of a work that one had begun in silence, privacy and almost solitude. It is about six weeks since a gentleman came to the Star office and asked if something could not be done to give voice to the hot and widespread passion which he thought was ragine all over England with regard to the treatment of O'Brien and the other political prisoners. There and then he and I sat down, wrote a manifesto, sent out a score of telegrams, and it was from this small beginning that there came yesterday one of the most representative and enthusiastic gatherings that have ever come together in London. I was not present, I say at the meeting in St. James's Hall, but I heard all about it from the National Liberals who had come fresh and hot from it ; and they all agreed that the reception of Parnell was the most extraordinary and moving sight they had ever seen. The cheering lasted so long that at one time it seemed as though it would never stop. A gentleman who sat at the meeting in Bingley Hall, in Birmingham, told me that, allowing for the difference in the size of the hall and the meeting, the reception was quite as great as the tremendous and historic reception to Gladatone at the end of his speech. Indeed, Parnell to-day is the most popular and powerful man in England. I believe he is more popular and more power-tal than Gladstone himself. He is spoken of constantly in the Liberal papers as one of the greatest statesmen of his time. After the evidence of Le Caron and the extraordinary revelation that spy gave of the fierce eddies and currents and cross-currents of Irish politics, Asquith, the clever young assistant of Charles Russell in the case, declared that he regarded Parnell as even a greater man than Bismarck. Last night at Kennington I beard a curious sentence from the lips of an Englishman. Mark Beaufoy, the Liberal candidate, was raplying to the taunt of the Tories that he was a Parnellite. "Well," said he, "I am proud to call myself a follower of that great man, Charles Stewart Parcell !" Time has strange whirligigs. And now what does it all come to? Are we going to get a general election? Are we going to get to the country? Are we going to have the Irish question settled soon or indefinitely postponed? I cannot answer these questions satisfactory just yet. A great deal will depend on the pending elections, especially on Ken-nington. Kennington, as you know, is a London constituency, and London has always been the great obstacle to Home Rule. If we win Kennington, then it is clear that there is a vast change in the opinion of the country, and that the English people have definitely come over to the Irish side. There is another election in Gorton, a small suburb of Manchester, but as a Liberal held the seat before, a violory there will not be so important. In Kennington there has never yet been a Liberal, and, therefore, no-body could deny the significance of a Liberal victory there. You will know the result of the election long before this letter can be published. If we win it is a great victory ; If we lose, it will undoubtedly be a great disappointment. We have, indeed, reached a orisis in the history of the Irish question and events the most petty become magnified. There isn't a bye-election now that isn't fought with a straining of nerves on all sides. One of the curious re-sults of this struggle is the prominence into which it has dragged women. For instance, in Kennington, the great chance of the Tory caudidate is the enormous amount of canvasung gone for him by the dames of the Primrose League. These emissaries have an advantage over men in that they can bribe. He and threaten without much fear of being brought to legal ag-And the second second

President, has become a very powerful and a very active organization. They also have taken the field, and are tracking the Primrose dames, exposing their lies and misrepresentations. If we win Kennington, then I think a change must soon come. The Tories are getting very

must soon come. The Tories are gooing very sick of Ballour, and he is gotting rather such of his position himself. He is growing visibly older, and he must feel the palpable failure of his policy. The other night he was at a big reception. He stood leaning against a wall in an attitude of lily-like languor—which is char-acteristic—with stooped shoulders and bent had and with pole of the as a cit A witty head and with neck as thin as a girl. A witty Liberal lady observed him, and she described him "as like a worm on end." Certainly he is

now resorting to wriggles that are very wormish. Yesterday in the House he announced a com-plete change of front of the question of prison treatment. Of course, he minimized what he was doing as much as he could, but everybody was doing as much as he could, but everybody saw he was retreating. Retreat is a bad policy at any time, but retreat from such a policy as Balfour'a is madness and ruin. T, P. O'CONNOR,

THREE MINUTES OF SOLENCE.

No year since 1876 has had so small an amount of sunshine in England as 1888.

Thick brass wire has been made as brittle as glass by being kept extended and subjected to vibrations.

It has been determined that crystallization may occur during the period when fused matter begins to solidify.

Four ceratives were recently taken of a cannon ball that occupied only one-third of a second in passing a given point.

The tensile strength and elastic limit of cer tain classes of iron increase during reat after stress beyond the elastic limit.

The Deloro mine in Ontario was too extensive for working as a gold mine and has been worked for the arsegic it contained.

Snowflakes are said to be the result of lowlying air currents where temperatures were much lower than those of the earth's surface. Microscopic examination of emmensite, the

new explosive, tends to confirm the opinion that it is a chemical compound and not a mere mixture.

Red lead applied to iron makes an excellent basic for an anti-fouling composition, as it protects the latter from the galvanic action of bhe iron.

The Atlancic lines accomplish their high rate of speed with a consumption of one and one-balf to one and three-quarter pounds of coal per horse power per hour.

The standing half of the mountain in Japan cleft into by the recent earthquake, surrounded by steam, is described as being far grander than the geysers of Iceland,

On the continent ash trees seem to suffer most from frost, while little damage compara-tively is done to the ornamental conifers, which is usually the greatest sufferer from snow. Sperrylite, a new discovery, is said to be the first mineral yet found containing platinum as an important constituent other than the natural alloys with various metals of the plati-

num group. The great improvements in the construction of apparatus, and the application of the microscope to lithology, have resulted in suc-cessful attempts at the reproduction of all the modern volcanic rocks.

### THE PROBLEM OF LONG LIFE.

#### The advanced age of those Italian Ecclesiastics

who make up tho college of cardinals has been referred to as an evidence of exceptional longe-vity among the people of that country, supposition being that there is something in the Italian method of life which tends to prolong activity beyond the average limit in other coun-bries. But the fact is that Italy is not partic. ularly favored in this respect. Taking the whole number of Italians, the percentage of those over 60 is just 7, against 7.7 in Germany, 78 in Sweden, 8 m England, 8.7 m B szil, 9.9 in Belginm, and 12 in France. The life insurance companies have made of the question of longevity almost a determined science, with an ample array of figures and rules. According to these the average man who has reached the age of 60 who has reached the see of 60 a little more, who has reached the see of 60 a little more, than fourteen years of life. But the expectation of life does not, relatively, diminish with the advance of years, for at 80 the man's chance is somewhat less, and the woman's somewhat more, than five years and a half. According to the English standards, the persons who live longest are members of the clergy, while in other pur-equita longevity ranks in the following order :----Farmers, merchants, soldiers, clerks, teachers ard physicians. The death rate among the clergy of the Established church of England is exceptionally low, being, in the years o: active clerical service, only ten in one thousand of population, whereas that of the English Catholic clergy is fifty per cent. higher. The figures of the insurance companies, which are ample re-garding every point involved, show that, at the age of fifty passed, the expectation of life is more than twice as great for the temperate as for the inebriate, the proportion being as seven to three. The proportion of the vich as compared with the poor, over seventy, is about four to one, and it is generally higher among women than among men. There is said to be no country of the world where the science of life, accompanied with good health, unimpaired mental faculties, good digestion, and preat activity is better understood than in France, and there, of 1000 persons born, 120 reach the age of 70, and the percentage continues to be high until 85 is

# THE LEGAL VIEW

Convincing Array of Arguments-Constiintionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act

(Toronto Empire) SIE,—Although much discussion has resulted from the reproduction of several legal articles upon this question with editoral comments thereon in the Globe of Saturday, the 16th inst., thereon in the Globe of Saturday, the 165n man, nobody seems disposed to challenge or dispute the conclusion to which they point, viz, that the "Jesuit's Estates Act" is unconstitutional I have now waited several days, hoping to see an answer to these articles from the pea of one give skilled in legal argument and better versed in constitutional law than I can pretend to be. No such answer has yet to my knowledge ap-peared. This letter, therefore, is written lest it should be supposed that because unanswered the arguments adduced against the constitutionality of this Act admit of no reply. It is at presen unnecessary either to comment upon the new pub position then taken by the Globc when it lished the articles taken from the two legal journals of this city, or to consider the character of the motives or reasons, hidden or avowed, which induced it to abandon a vacillating and uncertain policy for one of outspoken hostility to the allowance of the Jesuite' Estates Act. the legal issues presented, and with those I purpose dealing only so far as may be necessary be meet the arguments advanced to establiha the proposition that the Act is unconstitutional To specify to which of the various classes of subjects assigned by the B.N.A. Act to the Provincial Legislatures the subject of the Act now in question properly belongs is, therefore, unnecessary. The only grounds upon which the constitutionality of the Act is disputed in the legal articles taken from the Canada Law Journal and Canadian Law Times may be

stated as follows : I. This Act concedes to the Pope the power to ratify or veto at his pleasure an Act of the Legislature, and therefore by implication recognizes in him a jurisdiction or authority over th Legislature and its acts.

II. Its preamble recites that the Holy Fathe "reserved to himself the right of settling the question of the Jesuits' estates in Canada, and that the Pope allows the Government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuits' estates as a special deposit to be disposed of hereafter with the sanction of the 'Holy See.' Therefore, it is argued, a temporal soversignty or jurisdiction over the territorial possessions of the Crown in Canada is admitted in his Holi 1000

III. The de'ermination of the mode of dis tributing within the Province of Quebec "the grant of \$400,000 is by the Act delegated to the Fops." This, it is contended, in fact gives to a "foreign potentate" executive powers in the controlling of public moneys, which the Legis-lature is incompetent to delegate even to a British subject.

In these three objections are stated, so far as I can analyze them, all the arguments urged in the aforesaid articles against the constitutionality of the Act. They contain various citation Without at all concluding that any of these statutes are in force in Canada, I shall, except as to one point, at once dismiss them from con sideration as inapplicable for reasons given be low to the present case. The only point to which, in passing, I wish to direct attention is this:

In the article taken from the Law Journal for March, the statute 25, Henry VIII., is cited: "It expressly prohibits the sovereign from procuring licences, delegations, etc., or any instrument in writing from the Bishop of Rome, 'called the Pope,' says the writer; and in the same article I find the following legal gem :

The ratification or veto of the P. pe and his decision respecting the distribution of public money in Quebec are to be signified by the written acts of the Pope, which, when deposited in one of the public departments of the Urown in Quebec, will be instruments in the writing from the Bishon of Rome, called the Pope' (forbidden by the statute of Henry.)" How complete that little canon of constitution is ignored which confines general words in a statute-following particular words, to thing ejusdem generis. Fancy, legal reader, "a decision respecting the dis-tribution of money "being classed in the same category with "licenses, delegations," etc., mentioned in the statute of Henry and for this weighty resson, that "both are instruments in "a decision respecting the div category with writing." This is merely selected as a sample of the ingenuous line of argument of the legal scholar who writes "that it is ulttra vires the constitutional power of a colonial Legislature 'to do what he is pleased to assert the Quenec Parliament has done. To return now to the three objections. That the answer to the three objections, which appear the answer to the three objections, which appear so formidable, may be properly understood, it is unavoidable to state a few "facts" that seem to have been "overlooked." A subject of agita-tion and discussion for many years in the Pro-vince of (Juebec, two very important and estirely distinct questions are involved in this master of Jesuits' estates "-the one public, a the question between the Church and the State-between the Government and Jesuits; the other domestic or internal, a question between the Jesuits and the Catholic educational and ecclesiastical authorities in the Province of Quebec. No two questions could be more dis-tinct. The former is a question of international and municipal law, the latter a question of and multiply law, the nucley a question of canon and ecclesiastical law. Though the power of a local legislature to deal with "a foreign potentate"—qua—"for-eign potentate" may be seriously doubted, its right to deal with a foreigner as a private individual.or as head of a recognized body corporate. cannot be questioned. The Pope is b that great body corporate-the Catholic Church. According to the doctrines of common law, upon the suppression of the Jesuit order, if 1b ever were suppressed, its property would revert to the Church, and it was this principle of can on law that gave rise to the internal or domestic question above referred to. By ecclesiastical law a question must be decided by an ecclesi-astical tribunal, and only the Pope's decision is final upon it. Having stated these "facts," the three objections may now be dealt with. 1. "The Act concedes to the Pope the power of ratification or veto over an Act of the Legis-latare." Answer—The Act does nothing of the kind. It is a fundamental principle of the law of agency that an agent's power to bind his principal is limited by the scope of his authority. Now, in the making of the agreement embodied in the Act in question, respecting the Jesuits' estates, the parties were, the Urown on the one hand and the Church or its head, the Pope, on the other. The former soled through his sgent, the Government of the Province of Quebec, and the latter through his agent, Father Adrien Turgeon, S.J., each agent, as in duty bound, settled the terms of the agreement, subject to the ratification of his principal; the clause in the agreement, which was made by correspondence, is "that any agreement made between you and the Government of the province will be binding only in so far as it shall be ratified by the Pope only in 90 marks it shall be rained by the 100 m and the Legislature of this province." The ratification on the part of the Legislature is given before that of the Pope, and, of course, one principal could only ratify conditionally on ratification by the other. So that this alleged recognition of a right of veto in the Pope is re-duced to the ascention of a right by an event duced to the reservation of a right by an agent to his own principal of ratifying or rejecting the arrangement effected by the ag nt. But Mr. Mercier had another very good and sufficient reason for requiring the express assent of the Pope to the agreement. He knew of the serious question of canon law involved; and he guards his province against any danger on that score by this province ..." That you will grant to the Government of the Province of Quebec a the Government of the Frovince of Quebec a full, complete and perpetual concession of all the property which may have belonged to Canada, under whatever title, to the Fathers of the old society, and that you will renounce to all rights generally whateoever upon such property, and the revenues therefrom, in favor of our province, weighs from eight to twelve ounces. How often

in general." Speaking at Costicook last August, Mr. Mercier used the following language:--"But we are told that the law states that the sauction of the representative of Her Majesty will not be sufficient to put it into force, but that it must also receive the sauction of the Pops. That is nonsense; there is nothing of the kind. These who say a know they say a

the kind. These who say => know they say a lie. "The truth is this: According to the Oatholie doctrine the ownership of all religious pro-perties is vested in the Church at large, and de-

siring to make a fair settlement, I had to make it with the Pope, who is the recognized head of the Church. The Pope, being unable to deal with me in person, appointed a special attorney. After the papers were signed by the at torney, I thought is prudent to have them rati-fied by the principal, the Pope. That is all ! What is the harm? Where is the insult done

to the Queen or her representative? "2. The Pope reserved the right to himself of settling the question of the Jesuits' estates in Oanada," etc. Answer-(a) The Pope did re-serve the right to himself but only so far as the question was internal or domestic, i.e., as be tween the Jesuits and the Ecclesiastical and educational authorities of the province. This he was perfectly justified in doing. It was a ques-tion of canon or ecclesiastical law, and upon such questions the Pope is by such law consti-tuted final judge and arbiter. The settlement This discussion will be confined exclusively to the legal issues presented, and with those I pur-Church and the Governmenv, he reserved to himself only in this sense and to this extent, viz-that he would deigate to no agent or attorney the power to make any agreement except subject to his own ratification as principal. (b) The Pope allows the Government to retain t proceeds of the sale as a special deposit to be disposed of hereafter with the sanction of the Holy See"-therefore, etc. This clause is based upon to the same effect contained in Mr. Mercier's letter to the Prefect of Pronsgands. dated February 17th, 1888, containing his original proposal for the settlement of this Jemits state question. It was insisted on by Mr. Marcier, because he thought it essential to the protection of the interests of the Province of protection of the interests of the Province of Quebec, under the proposed soreement, (see his latter of March 24ch, 1888, in reply to that of Cardinal Simeoni, of March 1st, 1888, both of which are recited in the Act.) Again it was because he was aware of the cauon law point in-volved and because, on this account, he deemed the assent of the Pope indispensable. That at Mr. Mercier's instance, this atipulation was in-carded in the account.

erted in the agreement. 3. "The Pope is given power to control the distribution of public moneys." A weighty objection indeed 1

Answer-One of the principals-parties to an agreement-is allowed to determine the destination of the consideration given for his assent to the agreement. A girevious wrong, is it not? The only man who can put an end to this troublesome question-this internal and domes-tic question once more-is authorized to do so. But is this discretion absolute? Not so. The famous agreement contains this provision :

4. "That the amount fixed as compensation shall be expended exclusively in the province." Moreover, the act does not give to the Pope power to dispose of public moneys; it only authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council "to pay out of any public money at his disposal the sum of \$400,000, in the manner and under the conditions mentioned in the documents above cited and to make any deed that he may deem necessary for the full and entire execution of such agreement." So that the final approval is not to come from the Pope, but from the "Governor-in-Council," and he is to make the disburaement.

I fear, sir, I have transgressed too much upon your space. Thanking you for inserting my communication, let me conclude by saying that whenever the advocates of disallowance can produce arguments more convincing than those above dealt with in support of their cause, I

trust a more able adversary may be prepared to meet them. FRANK A. ANGLIN. Toronto, March 20.

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FRUIT AS MEDICINE.

THE HEALTH THAT IS STORED UP IN OUR GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.

# POETBY OF LENT.

What is that sweet sadness that steals upon the soul at this season, shrouding her in gloom. yat comforting with the happy light of hope? There is joy in penance, there is poetry in tears. Ah 1 ye tears, that fall "like rain upon the dried parchment" of the soul, washing out "the hand-writing of sin," gently recreating the heart over wrought in the slavery of passion ; ys are the elixir of life, giving to the troubled spirit peace, buoyancy, a very ravelry of glad.

Blest tears of soul-felt penitencef In whose bengin redeeming flow Is felt the first, the only sense

Of guiltless joy thas guilt can know.

For all its outward severity this is truly a pathetic season. Its lash of retribution falls not in anger, but in pity. The sounds of wailing that break forth from penitent hearts are a sweel music to the ear of G.d. They are the language of reconcilation. They are the tide that bears the exiled soul homeward to the sanctuary of God. Through chastening her inno cence is renewed ; through self-abasement she is lifted up ; through sorrow she is comforted and rejoiced.

How true the postry of penance to that de eres of nature that out of pain and travail only life may spring ! The flower cannot bloom til the bonds are burst that inclosed it and hid it from the light. The seed shall not be fruitful till it shall have known the blight of decay. Naught can spring into light and life that has not first known the gloom of darkness and the chill of death. This is the law of spirit as of matter, and it compels the soul to seek through sorrow and chastisement the renewal of its true life.

There is a sad grace and beauty about Lend that belongs not to the most joyous festivals of the year. Let other seasons come, like vestal choirs, full of brightness and joy, radiant in white and gold, resonant with hallelujahs, perfumed by the fragrance of flowers consecrating their bloom to the sauctuary, and growing immortal by the aitar's hallowed touch. See the Queen cf Sorrows advancing stately and beautiful in her dark mourning robes. Her head is bowed in grief and garlanded with violets, em blems of holy retirement, of hidden affliction. Her voice murmurs with low, inexpressible sweetness the sad ulaint of the Misercre. She is dark yet comedy, this daughter of stricken Zion. "Weeping she bath wept in the night, and her tears are upon her cheeks, and her heart is overburdened by a sorrow that knows no comforting. . . Oh ! all ye that pass by the way, behold and see if there be sorrow like unto her sorrow."

Is there aught in that region of poetry more touching than this tigure drawn for us by the plaintive prophet? Yet it breathes the very oul of this season of the Church's woe. He children had deserted her, and walked with the heathen in the idolatry of their flesh. Yot there is not on our sorrowing Queen the hopeless gloom of grief that sat upon the ancient daughter of Zion in her day of attliction. Zion's was a figure of sordid, cheerless despair. Her canticles were the last groan of irremediable woe. The sceptre was to pass away from her hand, the diadem to fall from her brow, never again to be replaced. Her children's hearts be came estranged, never again to return to her in homage and love. Not so our Queen of Sorrows. She weeps

but her tears reflect fathomless rays of tender hope and splendor renewed. She laments, but her plaints fore echo the glad outburst of com ing triumph. Dignity, tenderness, matronly pride preside over her mourning, moderate ib, give to it an unspeakable charm, make her sorrows sweeter than any joy, and her tears more beautiful and precious than the brightest gems that crown the brow of earthly empire.

Cold, have and brown lie hillside, hald and plain. They rest from labor now; yet flower fruit and grain Shall cover them again. Complain not that

they sleep-Sow worthy seed ; a worthy harvest shalt thou reap,

Care in the selection of seed is of prime im-portance in securing good results. Get worthy seed; seed that is pure and fresh; such seed as James J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, Mass., raises on his own farms, and has sold to the public for thirty years, and worthy harvests shalt thou reap. Send for his 1889 cutalogue la to all



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#### 1888 - Winter Arrangements-- 1889.

#### past NOCTURNAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

EXCELLENT LANDSCAPE VIEWS TAKEN BY MOON LIGHT.

Various methods have been introduced for ac complishing nocturnal photography, and some of the most beautifut landscape views taken at night by the full moon have been produced in France, the time of exposure of the plate being one hour; the clearness of the plate is described as being wonderful, and except for the lights in the buildings and on the bridges, and their reflection in the water, the picture could hardly be distinguished from one taken in the daytime. Another photographer obtains very excellent views of his library at night by ordinary gas-light; in this case the time of exposure was thirty minutes, an achievement somewhat re markable, in view of the fact that the wet callodion plates were slmost entirely unaffected by the light from such a source.

#### EFFECTS OF ENGLISH MISRULE.

The latest report of the Irish Registrar Genthe quarter ending December 31, eral-that for 1888 - records the old familiar story of depletion and decay. During the period named -a period be 15 remembered when the tide of emigration by its at its lowest ebb-no less than 9,344 people left the shores of Ireland. This decrease is not made good by the excess of births over deaths, which was 6,992, thus making the net decrease

which was 0,5%, shus making the net decrease in the population 2,852. These are saddening figures. We need, it is true, no such evidence to convince us of the pre-sent wretched state of Ireland; but that nearly ten thousand people should emigrate at this in clement season of the year imparts a fearful vividness to our mental picture of the situation. Of course with the advent of the spring a vast

impetus will be given to the exodus, Ireland's rulers have usually accounted for her poverety on the ground that the island was over-populated. The absurdity of this contention, of course, needs no demonstration. A sim-ple and conclusive answer to it is furnished in the fact that poverty so far from decreasing proportionately with the decrease in population is, on the contrary, actually on the increase. The present estimated population is half a mill-Ine present estimated population is fair a mili-ion less that it was ten years ago, while the pumber of paupers have almost double in that period 1. The truth is, Iraland could, under self-government, maintain in comfort three without much fear of being brought to legal ac-count. The Liberals have followed the example of their opponents, and now the Women's Lib-eral League, of which Mrs. Gladstone is the the destruction of its cause. N.Y. Tablet.

Grapes come first, especially black grapes, which are most nutritious and at the same time purifying to the blood. Grape cures are quite the fashion in some parts of the continent, and

are said to work miracles at times. Peaches also are most hygienic to the human system, as well as being one of the most avquisite fruits in nature. Nothing, indeed, is more palatable wholesome and medicinal than a good ripe peach. Peaches should not be eaten over-rine powever. They may be eaten at meals or be tween meals. They are particularly bygienic tween meals. They are particularly hygienic when eaten at breakfast. An orange eaten be fore breakfast will, it is said, cure dyspepsia sooner than anything else. Apples are also very hygienic, especially when baked or stew ed. They are excellent in many cases of illness ed. and are far better than salts, oils and pills to cure constipation and complaints.

When oranges are taken only the juice should be swallowed; the juice of oranges, as of le-mons, is most valuable to make drinks in case of fever. Tomatces are also excellent remedies in liver and bowel complaints, and are certainly more pleasant than medicines; only the juice, lowever, should betaken. Figs raspherries, strawberries, currents and cherries are all cooling and purifying to the system, while being nutritious at the same time. If we but only knew what health there is stored up by nature in our gardens and orchards, we should rarely have need to seek the chemist. How little, for instance, is the watermelon known, yet there is not a better medicine for fever and kidney complaints than the juice of a watermelon. It may be taken in sickness and in health, and almo in unlimited quantities, except when cholers is is raging when it must be avoided, like most other fruit. This alone will tell hew beneficial fruit in general is in all ordinary times.

It is claimed that the juice of a lemon squeezed into a cup of coffee will afford immedite relief in neuralgic headache. A tes made of ripe or dried whortleberries

and drank in place of water is a speedy cure for many forms of scrofulous difficulties. -Home Juardian.

#### FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Since life is but a span, why should a man want a four-in-hand?

A man makes his meiden speech when he asks a young girl to marry him.

Some things are cheap. You can buy all the cologne you want for a scent. A man has invented a stove to carry in the

hat. Wanted to utilize a stove pipe probably. "Uncle John, can you tell me what time it is by that thermometer?" Yes, sir winter time. The butcher who had his whole stock attached

complained that there was too much lien on his meat. The poor old King of Annam is dead. His is

the most natable case of suspended Annamation on record. There are over 7,000,000 pores in the human

body, and yet we are surprised because some men are sponges.

The rake and the buzz saw are never troubled with a bad breath, although they often have imperfect teeth.

"You seem to walk more erect that usual, my dear sir.' 'Yes, I have been straitened by circumstances.',

A physician says the heart of a human being weighs from eight toitweive ounces. How often

DESIGNS OF CRUCIFIXION.

SOME OF THEM MADE AS EARLY AS THE SIXTH CENTURY,

Among the earliest representations of the Orucifixion is one of the date 586. "It is on the first page of a manuscript of the gospels in the Laurentian Library at Florence. Here the figure of Christ is entirely draped, hanging upon cross somewhat higher than those on each where hang the two thieves." The next in date is A. D. 642, among the treasures of the Cathe dral of Monza, where is a small cross, sent by Gregory the Great to the Queen Theodolinds on the birth of her son Adulowald, "The figure of Christ is here designed as standing on a sup-pedaueum and nailed to an inlaid piece of the true cross, His body being draped from the neck to the feet, the arms and feet being left bare." These are both Greek. Reverence was shown in the famous Orucifix at Lucca by the figure of "Christ as the Lord of Life standing before the cross crowned." The date of this is probably not later than the sixth century. It was brought to Lucca in A. D. 782. A similar instance was found in painting in a manuscript of the gospels belonging to the nunnery of Nie dormuenster, at Regensburg, which represent Chris standing drappd before the cross, with a nimbus. The date of this is early in the eleventh century. A wall-painting in the Julian Cata-comb at Rome represented the Savicur, clothed from the neck to the feet in a long white robe, standing before the cross on a sappedaneum. The general conclusion drawn from these instances is that, with very few exceptions, down to A, D. 1000, the figure of Christ was repre-sented alive, and that types of suffering and death date from the eleventh century.

#### THE NEW REFORMATION

Such is the proud title which the authoress of "Robert Elamere" has chosen for her par-ticular school of unbelief. In an article in this month's Nincleenth Century Mrs. Humphery Ward dtscueses and explains the improvements which she desires to make upon the religion of Ohrist. They come very much to this-that it is not necessary to believe in anything super-natural, except the fact that a God (of Whom little or nothing can be known) exists ; and that man's own feelings, yearnings, and strivings are the only matters of real importance. There is nothing new about this error but its dress of modern verbosity and its name; and old fashioned Protestants will of course have noth ing to do with it. But the truth is that Mrs. Ward has chosen a good title for har favourite from of infidelity. What the great apostacy which men call "the Reformation " was to Catholicism, this wider scepticism is to the Catholidam, this wher contrision is to the doctrine of English and Scotch Protestants. The new "reformers," like the old, contend for a purer, higher, nobler, finer religion than that which God has revealed to us. They, too, select a few virtues, and mangnify them at the ex-pense of others. And like their predecessors of the doth amount they are their predecessors of the loth century, they say they are carrying the world with them. Our Protestants friends will find out, sconer or later, that so far as non-Catholich Christendom is concerned the boast is only too true.

Amongst those who received the honorary degree of LL.D., at the centennial celebration of Georgetown college, were Mr. Bayard, the Secretary of State in the late American Cabinet, the Hon, Mr. Mercier, Prime Minister of Que bec, General Rosencrans, Dr. John Gilmary Shea, and Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly of the Boston Pilot.

Str millions of france have been subscribed in the diocese of Cambrai, and three million in that of Arras for the Catholic University of Lille,

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Circassian,	
Parisian	
Polynesian	
Sardinian	Baturday, May 4
At two o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the west.	
FROM PORTLAND TO	LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX
Polynesian	
Sardinia"	Thursday, March 7

At one o'clock p.m., or on arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the west Railway train from the west Railway train from Montreri via Hallfax: Cabin, 558-75, 873-75 and 583-75, according to accommoda-tion Intermediat., \$33-50. Steerage, \$25-50. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Forland: Cabin, 507-50, \$72-50, and \$82-50, according to accommoda-tion. Intermediate, \$36-50. Steerage, \$25-50. GLABGOW LINE.

GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation steamors will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston, and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows. From Boston:

Norwegian.....About Peb. 15 Scandin .vian.....About March 1

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balaam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevaie

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