regimentals that would make a monkey weep knighthoed," blinding them with tawdry frivolities; whereas, were they endowed with common sense and wisely united, they would trample him to death under their multitudinous feet, leaving not enough of him to

sphere of industrial freedom. It is weary work plodding through the endless volumes in which political economists hive obscured and confused the simplest and grandest of God's everlasting verities. What do the workers of America want to know more than these !

All the wealth that ever was, is, or will be, comes from labor;

That labor ever has been, and is, the poor-

est paid and least considered; That Government which enters into conspiracy with Plutocracy to rob labor is

the worst of tyrannies; government is robbery;

That he who will not work shall not eat; That the laborers are the majority!

Therefore, it follows that all power resides | So the pot boils. in labor, that the laborers can decide the fate of America, that they can snow the monster that oppresses them out of sight with hallots, and make their country as free industrially as they have made it free politically.

SCIENTIFIC PROHIBITION.

Friends of social reform, who regard the triumph of temperance principles as the greatest step that could be taken towards the establishment of happier conditions of life, but yet who know that public manners are not to be reformed by legislation, take a widely as to the means to be employed to bring about the desired change.

Men of science, especially those connected with the medical profession, have given the Ottawa. question of intemperance long and deep study, and none of any eminence have de clared in favor of prohibitory legislation. To make prohibition successful, the importation, manufacture and sale of all beverages containing alcohol must be stopped absolutely. This is a manifest impossibility. There is, however, an ample field for reformers to do good work in a less ambitious but more practical sphere, to which the attention of the Prohibition Convention now in session at this city is invited.

Dr. Willard H. Morse, in the current number of the North American Review, says that, in the light of recent results of pathalogical research, there is determined to be a modification of the aweeping and oft heard statement that excessive use of alcohol beverages conduces to procure injury to the health. In point of fact, he declares, the statement is not true of all alcoholic liquors. If they are charged with fusel cil, their use tends to cause disease of the cerebral convolutions, which disasse may eventuate in insanity, or may be but one of the symptoms of some affection of the special senses. If, however, the beverages be free of the obnexious oil, there is not produced any such effect. In other words, alcoholic liquois made impure by fusel oil (amylic alcohol) poison the brain, and induce "amylism;" but such liquors, containing pure ethylic alcorol to the exclusion of that which is amylic, merely excite the cerebral functions, inducing the condition known as "eythlism."

In view of those facts, and of human incilnation to indulge in alcoholic drinks, Dr. Morse thinks it remains for social science to notably contribute to the cause of temperance by making provision against anylism by means of the media of the condition of ethylism. Furthermore, he holds, that the time demands, not the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and use of all alcoholic liquors, but the substitution of the ethylic for the anylic alcohol of exhibarent for toxic action, of liquors that will not inebriate for those that produce alcoholic drunkenness.

Is this way the ille of intemperance can be entirely avoided by abstinence from liquors vile with fusel oil, and by the use of those that are free from it. If men will drink alcoholic baverages, let them be those which are pure, and, by reason of their purity, will not be a factor in the rain of body and soul Let the expidity of the manufacturer and dealer be checked by a law which shall make ta crime to produce, sell or use the poisonous liquors; and let enconsagement be given to those who chall undertake to provide pure ethylic alcoholic beverages, harmless to the brain, medicinal in value, deficient in toxicity. Such prohibition, Dr. Morse is convinced, married with such encouragement, will appoint the only scientific specific for the evil of intemperance.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Young William's advances towards Russia have given an altogether new turn to Euro pean affairs. His coming visit to St. Petersburg is of no ordinary significance, and it is hard to say whether France or Austria regard with the more dismay the interchange of courtesies between Czar and Kalser.

Recent cables indicate that Germany is likely to throw Austria overboard, and that of that colony with the Dominion. the trepidation of the latter is the natural f disbelief in the honesty of others felt by a nation who has never kept faith itself.

Inst there will be a re-shaping of boundaries in the south-east of Europe is believed to be inevitable, and, whatever occurs, Austria is likely to be a sufferer. She will feel herself in the interest of self-preservation driven to resist any encroachments of Russia, but without the assistance of Germany her position will be serious.

4 Austrian frontier has only served to during the negociations concerning the Fisheries

vonic movement. Galleis, situated outside of Tory instincts, which have ever led him to act regimentals show would be continued by the carpathians, in contempt of the popular will, he made it up at his own reflection in a looking-glass, and the natural boundary of the Carpathians, in contempt of the popular will, he made it up at his own reasonable in the popular will, he made it up sends them out to murder and maim other forms rather an element of weakness for the with Mr. Winter to have a delegation invited to acade them one we make the market to have a delegation invited to dopes like themselves. In America he enroles dominions in its rear, and that portion of its discuss terms of union at Ottawa. Of course the them in the Lord knows what "orders of inhabitants holding to the tenets of the Greek Church have more sympathy with Russia than with Austris.

The Socialists are hoping for war, and their journals, which are often wonderfully well informed, assert that hostilities are very likepolute with one whit of bad odor the atmomore bloody and prolonged the struggle and the more generally all the nations of Europe hardly credit, but the base suspicion of which has rendered them unessy.

The determination of William II, to proceed against them with unprecedented vigor they profess to hail with satisfaction, as precipitating the inevitable conflict. The Jew baiters have not received as yet any encouragement to renew their diversions, not-That taxation beyond the bare necessities of for anti-semisic proclivities, and the gratifica-

PROGRESS!!!

Between optimists and pessemists, howlers and growlers, there is considerable difference of opinion on this the twenty-first anniver. sary of confederation. Both have reason on their side, but each is unreasonable in its application.

This country has progressed very consider ably in these two decades, but no intellectually honest man can say that progress has been entirely satisfactory.

The Tory Government apologists quote a different view to that taken by prohibitionists lot of elequent figures to demonstrate the not unpatriotic idea that Canada has flourished like a green bay tree, but wisely refrain from giving the credit to the flies on the wheel at

The Opposition organ, equally patriotic, shows how bid government has checked the natural development of the country. But there are, of course, two sides to every ledger. Therefore, to get at the actual state of affairs we must strike a balance. First, look at our debt :-

1867. \$273 187,626 43 \$93,046,051 73. Increase in 20 years...... \$180,141,574 70 Annual expenditure in excess of revenue...... \$9,007,078 73

There is progress for you! If we continue progressing at the same rate for another twenty years our debt will be \$3,602 831,494 Three billions, six hundred and two millions, eight hundred and thirty-one thousands, four hundred and ninety-four dol-

lars!!! Such is the conclusion to which Tory government, under the benign auspices of that God-given statesman, Sir John Mucdonald, is leading. Canadians may see whither they are drifting abould the Torics remain in

power another twenty years. But this is not all. During the present year the public debt has been increased thirt; five millions, which added as above would make the debt in the year of grace, 1908, four billion three hun dred and two millions, eight hundred and

thirty-one thousand four hundred and ninetyfour dollars!

Just think of it. Get an idea of what these figures mean, and also bear in mind that we have not added one cent for interest. In gold it would take a train of cars as long as from Montreal to Cobourg, every car filled to its utmost capacity, to carry the money, and to count it, dollar by dollar, would employ all the present population of Canada for fifty years ! Or, take the figures and put them at compound interest, beginning at three per cent. and the sum arrived it is beyond human capacity to grasp!

Yet this is not romancing. It is a plain, simple, sober statement of how Canada is progressing under the government of Sir John Macdonald and his heaven born financiers from Galt to Foster !

Now let us glance at our taxation. In 1867 it was fifteen per cent. In 1887 it was thirty. five per cent. At that rate of progress every foot of Canadian soil and all that the industry of its people can take therefrom would be hypothecated in twenty years and the debt would still keep rolling up as stated above !

Now look at our assets : In 1867 they were valued at \$17,317,401.36. In 1887 they amounted to \$45,873,715.37, or about doubted | THE HISTORICAL AMERICAN. An illustrated in twenty years. Of course there is the public domain. But here again we are headed off. Alienated from the Crown for another twenty years, at the rate it has been for the last twenty years, there would not be enough land on the whole earth to supply the

After this who dare say Canada is not progressing beyond even the wildest dreams of Sir Charles Tupper ?

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CONFEDERA-

Recent advices from St. John's give a pretty full exposure of the scheme whereby certain per sons in Newfoundland, in conjunction with politicians at Ottawa, sought to bring about a union

No one in the Dominion would object to such a union on a proper basis, but past experiences and a knowledge of the methods and objects of the men at Ottawa are sufficient to cause it to be regarded with very grave distrust.

On several occasions during the past twenty years Sir Charles Tupper has made efforts to bring Newfoundland in, and on three notable occasions he publicly boasted that he had succeaded or was about to succeed. Unabashed by failure and still tenacious of his purpose, he seized the opportunity, when Mr. Winter, The partition of Poland by bringing Russia | Premier of Newfoundland, was at Washington

devourer of substance, dresses his dupes in increase the danger to the latter of any Sola- Treaty, to re-open the question. True to his mental make-up, common both to the educated and the like, were not worth consulting as to their destiny. It was enough that the two high contracting parties should settle the terms and everything would be lovely.

Mr. Winter took his way home by way of Ottawa, and while he was there Lansdowne sent his spider to-the-fly invitation to the Government of Newfoundland. Thus, the first thing the people of the colony knew about the matter participate in it the better, they say, for the was that a preliminary bargain had been struck, cause of freedom. They claim a strength in and if they did not look sharp they would find more than one army which their rulers would | themselves sold out to the Old Man on the Mountain.

But the Newfoundlanders objected to being treated like sheep, and very vigorous protests against the union were heard from all parts of the Island. Were the people of Newfoundland in a condition of political or industrial confusion or depression; were they discontented with their present status and had given indications of a desire for change, there would be some excuse withstanding the new monarch's reputation | for the conspirators. But, on the contrary, business was never more flourishing in Newfound. tion of the religious element at his pictistic | land than at the present time. They have no expressions, is offset by the disapproval felt burning political questions to divide them; they at them in the liberal university circles, are perfectly content of their status, and instead of giving any indication of a desire for change they have already expressed the contrary sentiment in the most emphatic manner.

It is easy to understand why the Government at Ottawa is at xious to round up the Dominion with the annexation of Newfoundland. We know with what astute poli ical purpose other provinces have been used when brought into the union. We also know how gigantic were the schemes of boodling connected with each addition to Confederation, from the building of the Intercolonial Railway to the completion of the Pacific Railway, and we can imagine what the next gigantic scheme would be like were Newfoundland to join us.

In Parliament, during the early years of Confederation, Sir Richard Cartwright made a speech tor which he was highly complimented by Sir John Macdonald. In that speech he advocated the construction of a railway from Quebec along the north shore, across the Straits of Belleisle, by ferry or bridge, to St. John's. Newfoundland. That was at a time when Tupper and the rest of them had dazzled the people out of their senses with the magnificenc. of their Confederation schemes. Sir Richard may have changed his mind since then as to the feasibility of this project, but we are quite satisfied Sir John Ma donald would make that speech a part of the Tory gospel and be quite prepared to sink another hundred millions in its fruition.

Knowing what the future of this country must be, his whole policy is to enrich himself and his friends, and, as he said on a certain occasion, "let posterity pay and be --."

It is quite possible that terms of union would be off-red which would leave Newfoundland nothing to desire. In fact, there is nothing on earth Sir John would not promise and agree to to get Newfoundland into his lutches. But soon they would find, as Nova Scotia has found, that they would have to pay enormous amounts in taxation to pay for the debauching of their public men and the bribery of their own constituencies.

Purblind, stupid beyond conception they would be to exchange, independence, a low tariff, direct connection with the Crown, to become the last joint in the tail of the Macdonaldite kite.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE Now York, Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth

Avenue. An engraving of "Dr. Samuel Johnson," from the portrait in the National Gallery, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, forms the frontispiece to the present number; "The Mediation of Ralph Warnelot, by Prof. W. Minte, is now in its XXXVIIth chapter; Part II of Pagedas Aurioles and Umbrellas, by C. F. Gordon Cumming; a blographical sketch of William Hutton, by G. Birkbeck Hill; "A Hamp-shire Hamlet," illustrated by David Carr; "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," illustrated by Hugh Thomson and Herbert Railton; and "In Exile." a poem by D J. Robertson make an exceedingly readable

Ave Maria. Publisher, D. E Hudson, Notre

Dame, Ind.
The "Monthly Part" for June of the Ave Maria " contains, among other articles by familiar authors, one from the French of Paul Féval, by J. C. Tracy, entitled "The Beauty and Legend of a Breton Shrine,' which will no sure to attract attention. "The Words of the Starlet Poppies," by Sara Trainer Smith, is a posm of unusual merit.
"The Latest Work of a Catholic Poet," referring to "Legends and Records of the Churc" and the Empire," by Aubray de Vere, speak warmly and appreciatingly of the poet, ingling out for special comment the Leg ad of St. Thecla. These, with a host of other articles, make up a very full number.

Mouthly Magazine of History, Litera-ture, Science and Art. M. W. Meagher, Manager, 90 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The initial number of this new venture in periodical literature, contains, among other striking features, a well written essay on Abraham Lincoln, accompanied by portrait and picture of birthplace, and is followed by others on "Thomas Paine and the American Revolution," with portrait, by George Liffard; "The Projects of Aaron Burr," "Decoration Day Oration," "Scientific and Pseudo Legis-lation." Lady readers will be especially interested in "Types of American Beauty," by Wm. Hosea Ballou, and "Washington's Social Life in New York," by Miss Jessie

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. The American

Magazine Pub. Co., N.Y. "The American" has a place in periodical literature and a personuel peculiarly its own.
"Equador and its Olties" is a topic of absorbing interest, as handled by William Elray Curtis. Marah Ellis contributes one of those dialect pleces for which she has obtained quite a reputation. The frontispiece, "Apollo and Norie," is taken from the two chief characters. "Housekeaping by the U. S. Government," by Charlotte Reeve Conover, and amply illustrated, might be read with profit by housekeepers throughout the land. "Spiritualism and Like Delusions" is treated by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton from the scientific point of view. Dr. Hamilton attributes the credulity of willing duper to "the unaccountable love of the occult and mysterious

and the ignorant," He also makes the assertion, which one may readily believe, that "medical men dally meet! with instances which severely tax their faith in the existence of any such thing as common sense.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. Publishers,

G. E. Desbarate & Son, Montreal. The first number of this new pictorial weekly has more than realized the expeciations excited by its prospectus. Its contents, literary and artistic, are marked by variety and excellence. Indeed the fine art subject alone, "Dreamland," after a painting by Coomans, is well worth over and above the price of the number. "The Fisheries Question" furnishes a subject for the opening cartoon. A portrait of Lord Lansdowne, from his latest photograph, and a presentation of Rideau hall in winter and in summer; two pretty views, one of Mamelliaks Village and Bow River, the German Imperial Group, and portraits of Sir John A. Macdonald and of the leader of the Manitoba Government, also of Hon. Chas. H. Tupper, are the chief illus-

trations.

"A Missisquoi Holiday," a social, by the editor, and a posm, "The Battle of Laprairie," by W. D. Lightball, are, in the literary department, especially worthy of mention.

FRATERNITY, a Romance. New York: Macaillan & Co.

A very charming story graphically told-At the outset in the table of contents we are treated to some very hard nuts to crack in some excerpts from the "Trials of St. Paul" done into Welsh, but we are assured immediataly siterwards by finding the friendly English rendition just underneath. The story, in fact, is itself Welsh, and, as its fiction, with social questions. The struggle, becoming more imminent year by year, between cl i conscruatism and young radicalism, and affecting even Waler, which is usually considered as remote a region as if it existed in the clouds, is depicted in strong colors. The special interest centres in Blodwen. We may recommend the name to mothers of girl-babies on the lcokout for singular names for them. The name itself means in Welch "White Flower," and if scarcely so suphonious as Gladys, might under persistent patronage become as popular. Notwitstanding the absorbing interest of the story itself, the central ides of fraternity implied in the title is well brought out. After sketching in a few strong nervous strokes in the opening chapter the decline of Conservatism, the rise of Radicalism is traced in its progress to-wards cosmopolitanism in this way:— And now the times have changed. The upper stratum of society nowadays is sprinkled with titled Scotch and Irish and wealthy Englishmen throughout the land. The old Welsh type must either become fash ionable and fit to associate with such luminaries, or relinquish its place in society and sink into the aubstratum, where, smid the roar and din of young Radicalism, it will speedily be done to death. There is no other choice. The whole social fabric is changedthe rising generation must choose between a new aristocracy of wealth and assumption. with artificial emptiness and uncomfortable grardeur, or a new democracy, with many grim realities and threatening problems. The middle course is not; the quiet, simple life of the past is become well-nigh impossible." this view of the case there are those who will sympathize with the author and those who will not, but no person of literary tasts can fail to be charmed with the manner in which the subject is treated.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart for July with its recent enlargements and improvements is certainly little, if at all, inferior to the best edited of the secular magazines, The American tale, complete in one number, of which it now makes a specialty, should clone secure it a large number of readers. 'The Son of B.b Augustine." by Mr. Manuel Kennedy, is a sittring story of the Texan contier shortly after the close of the late Its author is evidently at home in the life he describes. There have been few more decayly convoling narratives than this of the lynched man's son "borne strongly but weetly from the evil and atrife of the outlaw's home into the house of God's grace. The prison scene and the lynching, the running of the quarantine, the life of the exiled comunity on the Rio Grande, the border coart, and the simple heroism of the missionary in the most thrilling dangers -he even is present at the lynching-would be material for many novels of a coarser sort. Here they are told in their reality, forming a complete either of admitting that there was no proof and refining story of the Good Shepherd who seeks his lost sheep. The "I lustrated Varietles" is also of unusual excellence; but the Messenger has already won its right to style itself the only illustrated Catholic magazine "To Montserrat" is a recent pilgrimage in the footsteps of the great S'. Ignatius of Loyola. There are five full-nace views, all engraved new for the Messenger those of the shrine and its frequenters in the last century are from very rare designs, and there is a striking portrait of the saint from a plaster cast. The second and concluding in-stallment of the biography of "Father Peter Beckx " is given, covering the entire period of his long generalship of the Society of Jesus in s time of unusual persecution. A full exposition of the "Apostolic Schools"-a work bound up with the Messenger from the start | mustered in full force. Scarcely a prominent -is presented; and there is a charming bit of travel, "Odd Corpus Christi Customs in Polanc." Besides the usual Sacred Heart articles, which the Messenger publishes as the official organ of the League of the Sucred Heart, called the Apostleship of Prayer, and which are unusually popular this month, "The Reader" has some pointed notes on current ideas concerning "Authority and Liberty in America." The poetry of the number is good, and the ballad-"The Lost Oblate"-recounts a touching and true incident of life on the Texan frontier again, where, as in the Messenger itself, trush is often stranger than fiction.

THE MUSKOKA JUDGESHIP.

(From the Canadian Freeman, Kingston, July 4th, 1888.

We have learned with deep regret that the Dominion Government has seen fit to appoint Mr. Mahaffy, of Bracebride, Judge of the Provisional County of Muskoka and Parry Sound. We regret it for two very special and telling reasons; the first being Mr. Mahaffy's unfitness for the position, of unfitness Senator Gowan knows something. The second being the injustice done by this appointment to the claims of meritorious Conservativo barristers such, for instance, as our friend Mr. O'Mears, of Peter-

The Government, when the latter gentleman's application was first put before them, expressed a desire-other things being equal -to give the place to a local man. We freely admit there is a good deal to be said for the assumption of such a position by the Government, and would offer emphatic oppowhich seems to be an integral part of our taint or tarnish. Party requirements exacted of an innocent character, might have been his hotel, there's plenty of room at the top.

also the appointment of a Conservative. Mr. Mahaffey has some ability—so at leat we would fain believe—but, from gentlemen capable of judging of mental and legal acquirements, we learn that he is in both respects very inferior to Mr. O'Meara.

Our readers already know our opinion of this gentleman. That we hold him to be one of the very best lawyers in the country, and that he is, prefessionally as well as personally, without taint or tarnish. Senator Gowan can say, whether or not, in his opinion, Mr. Mahaffey is professionally fitted for a judgeship. We greatly fear the Government, unwilling as it must have been to pass over the matured opinions of so venerable a Conservative as Senator Gowan, had perforce to capitulate before the aggressive Protestantism

of Col. O'Brien, the M.P. for the district. Col. O'Brien holds that the appointment of a Catholic to so high a post as county judge in a Protestant section of the country is perilone to the election of Protestant Conservatives for that section. We have recently seen some correspondence that shows a wonderful survival of Protestant bigotry and intolerance in this nineteenth century. Neither the Premier nor Mr. Thompson deserve any credit for this latest judicial appointment. The Peterborough Examiner, in its issue

of the 6th inst, reproduced the above article and adds as follows:--

The following article in reference to the judgeship of Muskoka and Parry Sound is clipped from the Canadian Freeman, Kingston :- It is understood that Mr. O'Meara, of this town, was led to believe that he would receive the appointment; yet his claims were ignored and set aside, notwithstanding the strong influence exercised in asserting his right to such a recognition of his political

services. This action on the part of Sir John creates name implies, deals, through the medium of | no surprise, and it indicates his opinion that he has so firm a grip upon the allegiance of his following that he can afford to overlook the services of even those to whose influence he owes, to a very large extent, the fact of the Government having a supporter in this

QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

THE IRISH LEADERS' DECLARATIONS.

Davitt Defles the Covernment to Prosecute ivitt penes the Government to Prosecut

An Imposing Demonstration in Glasgow
Protesting Against Billon's Imprisoument—Loudon Press Asking for an
Enquiry—What will be the Result.

London, July 8.-A demonstration was held at Glasgow on Saturday to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Dillon. Mr. Michael David challenged the law officers, if they believed Mr. Farnell guilty of the asked advice of two eminent Gladstonian gravest crimes, to try him. The Government. he said, were talse to their ouths if they did not put himself and Mr. Parnell in the prisoner's dock, Referring to O'Donnell's libel suit against the Times, Mr. Davitt said it had been hinted that there was collusion between O'Donnell and the Times. charge, he said, was entirely unjust and un-On the contrary O'Donnell has pursued the course taken by him against his own judgment and will and on his (Davitt's) advice along with that of some Nationalists who belleved that the case would receive an impartiul hearing before a British judge. They had been grievously disappointed. Surely Chief Justice Coleridge, when he discovered that there was no case on which to go to the jury, ought to have prevented Attorney-General Webster from trying to make out a charge igainst men who were not in court and who had no means of defending themselves. The excuse of the Times that the lives of their incommon sense. The real danger was that the informants themselves would be placed in the dock on the charge of forgery. The Attorney-General's assertion that he could prove the charges contained in the Times articles on further action inevitable.

such action to be taken? If the letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell were genuine; if the Attorney-General, as a law officer of the Crown, really held proofs sufficient to convict Mr. Parnell, the speaker and others of conspiracy to mur der it was his duty to place them in the dock. (Cheers). He challenged the Attorney General to adopt such a course. If the latter did not take up the chellenge as given from a public giving the Attorney-General the alternative with which to substantiate the charges, or of forcing the Government to place on trial Mr. Parnell and himself. If the Government did not put them in the dock it would be because they knew that the allegations were but the weapons of cowardly mural assassination. This was the only way in which the charges ally is concerned; but the Parneilites admit could be sifted to the bottom and the truth that, at the lostance of Mr. Davitt, Mr. Big be made known to the people of Great Britain | gar, as the treasurer of the party, was in con and Ireland. (Cheers.) There could be no

shirking the issue. LONDON, July 7 .- The appearance of Lord Spencer in the peers' gallery and of Mr. Gladstone in his place at an unusually early hour indicated the probability this afternoon of something unusual in our proceedings. Gladatone benches soon became crowded, and it was easy to see that the Parnellites had also member, except Mr. Dillon and William O'Brien was missing. Why Mr. Dillon was not there we all know, but there were some speculations as to Mr. O'Brien's ab-

Gladstone seemed unusually expited, and conversed in a very animated manner with John Morley or Harcourt. He frequently referred to some papers in his hand and gesticulated with a fire and energy which attracted the attention of the whole House.

Presently Mr. Parnell entered and took his seat between Sexton, and Justin McCarthy. Ine House was engaged listening to Ministerial replies to questions, but word was soon passed around that a personal statement was about to be made by the Irish leader, and expectation began to be kindled, though not take. Mr. Parnell could only be heard by the indulgence of the House, but this is never refused under the circumstances. As soon as the questions were over he stood up, was duly called upon and briefly explained that his object was to contradict certain statements which had been made in O'Donnell's action against the Times. Beyond mentioning the name of the case, Parnell made no allusion whatever to O'Donnell, who is the object of bitter denunciations from the whole Irish party. They declare that he has done them infinite harm, while he says, in a published card, that he has acted with their full approval. He was here last night in the members' lobby, but no Irish member would speak

Mr. Parnell went on in his usual calm and impressive mapper to read most of the letters which were put in by the Times on the recent trial, and to give to most of them what he sition to Mr. Mahaffey's appointment, did we called an unqualified contradiction. Some of feel convinced that "other things were equal." Let us be precise. The position de-had not written them, nor signed them, nor manded an able lawyer, a lawyer without caused them to be written. One short letter,

own. Frank Byrne's letter, he thought, w probably authentic, but he denied having ever sent Byrne £100. The money acknowledged in the letter was actually paid by Justin McCarthy.

With deliberate emphasis, but always cool and unmoved, Mr. Parnell repeated his assurances that he knew nothing whatever about the letters. There were cheers from his own side and some faint derisive laughternow and then from the Conservatives. A few murmurs of incredulity were speedily hushed by indignant ories of "Order!" from the Parnellites. After what seemed a very short statement the leader resumed his seat, and his followers cheered him, though not, it struck me, with any great warmth,

Justin McCarthy followed with an explantion about the hundred pounds. Ryron received small subscriptions and handed them over to McCarthy. In this particular instance McCarthy took them and gave B rus a cheque for the amount. The transaction was not very clearly explained, and a good many of us failed to understand it. Dubtless Mr. McCarthy's explanation will read more clearly in Hansard than it sounded.

We now thought the Attorney-General would say something, but little Mr. Acland's voice, asking a question of the Home Storetary from a corner near the Speaker, feil upon our startled cars, and a general movement took place, followed by a buzz of conversation. Everybody discussed what had just happened. I am bound to say that even among the ardent Gladstonians some disappointment was expressed; in the first place, for a denial of the charges, and that had been given. In the second place that the Times would be prosumted, not by a farceur like O'Donnell, but by some recognized leader of the National League.

Reasonably or unreasonably, this second part was looked for as a sequel to the first, and it did not come. If the Times has been ocusing these gentlemen of complicity with rime and buttressing up its charges by means of forged letters, why should t not be pun-

It would be easy to punish it under those circumstances, for Chief Justice Coloridge would see that it did not encape. He is an ardent Home Ruler. Juries will convict on evidence as clear as that which Mr. Parnell s denials to day shadow forth. The law is stringent, and that newspaper has no particular friends in an English court of justice. A denial in the House of Commons proves or disproves nothing. When charges of this kind are made, evidence given under oath, rendering a man liable to criminal prosecution if he speaks falsely, can alone carry certainty with it. MR. O'DONNELL EXPLAINS.

Mr. O Donnell writes to a news agency that his counsel adopted the mode of procedure taken at the justigation, and on the un-

members of the House of Commons. These gentlemen, both of whom are lawyers, urged that the Times' move would be completely exposed if that paper were compelled to show its whole hand, they reserving all material evidence, including that of O'Donnell, for rebutting of the case. Mr. O'Donnell's schelter also writes to contradict the Parnellito denial of knowledge of the case. He states that his Davitt wrote in February last effering, in behalf of Mr. Parnell, every assistance in his power. Since then they were acquainted with everything that transpired. Mr. Parnell requested that O'Donnell return from Italy for the purpose of having a private interview.

PRESS OPINIONS. The Times, in its comments on Mr. Parnell's statement in the House of Commons, says: "Mr. Parnell's admission that his character as a member of Parliament is seriously affected is a very imperfect recognition of his position. He places against a treformants would not be safe if they were mendous indictment a bare and unsupported brought forward was absurd and an insult to denial, which would be as much a matter of course from the greatest criminal as from the mest innecent man. In the circumstances the denial is absolutely worthless as evidence. even if it were made by one whose character for veracity was beyond doubt and suspicion. "Parnellism and Crime" made the taking of Such a character is not borne by Mr. Parnell, who has been convicted, as in his Cincinnati speech, of solumnly and indignantly asserting that is not a fact. The members of the Liberal party, from Mr. Gladstone down to its humblest follower, are called upon either to insist that effectual steps be taken by Mr. Parnell and his party to disprove the charges made against them or to accept the consegences of their association with men schoon guilt has been extablished by presumption, which is only technically short of demonstraplatform he (Davitt) would put it in a letter, tion." In another column of the paper the giving the Attorney-General the alternative | speech of Mr. Parnell is traversed and the Times reiterates that it is fully prepared to prove in open court the charges which was

made against Mr. Parnell and his followers. The Sunday Observer says :- The discisimer made on behalf of Mr. Parnell of any approval of O'Dennell's actions against the Times is correct so far as Mr. Parnell personstant and friendly communication with O'Don. nell during the preparations for the trial, and it is learned that Herbert Gladstone was subpaned to give evidence regarding correspondence between kimself and O'Donnell on the subject of Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham jull and the letters forming the basis of the "Kilmainham treaty." Arrangements are being made to hold public meetings at which there will be presented for signature a petition asking Parliament to take decisive action to bring the charges against the Par-

nellites to a definite conclusion.

The Morning Post says: "Mr. Parnell seems hardly to realize the position in which he and his friends are placed. The House of Commons is not a place from which s satisfactory answer to the charges against him should be delivered. When the Times published the letters, Mr. Parnell contented himself with asserting in Parliament that the signatures were forged. Many of his English allies would have preferred that he should have taken the usual steps to defend his character in a court of law, but the hope of a complete vindication was soon given up and the English Parnellites making the best of a bad bargain, loudly applauded conduct which perhaps with any intensity, for it was not would have ruined the reputation of any difficult to divine the course affairs would English politician. For over a year he has resisted a pressing and repeated invitation to enter the witness box. He and his friends cannot reasonably complain if the public, rightly or wrongly, draws its own conclu-

The Pall Mall Gazette says the ministers obviously do not consider Mr. Parnell's denial as conclusive of his innocence. Their cupporters declare the denial is false. The ministry, the paper says, must elther expel Mr. Parnell from Parliament or dismiss Attorney-General Webster. No middle course is compatible with the honor and responsibility of

the Government. The Star (T. P. O'Connor's paper rejoices over the fact that Mr. Parnell will not fall into the Times' trap and subject himself to Attorney General Webster's dishonorable treachery and unscrupulous cross-examination before a London Journal. Mr. Parnell, it declares, is now and always has been too ready to submit his case to a committee of

In the editorial waste-basket, like asummer