# AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

Fast St. Louis Express Crashes Through a Bridge-Nine Lives Sacrificed.

Sr. George, Ont., February 27.—Never In the history of western Ontario since the Dejardins canal accident, has the population been thrown into such a state of excitement as they were to night by the intelligence that the train due at this station at 6 p. m. had gone through the iron bridge a few yards east of the station. The train is one of the heaviof the ded on the line and consisted to-night of five coaches, baggage, passenger, smoking, Pullman and dining care,

As near as can be ascertained the accident happened in the following manner:-The piston road broke just as the train passed the crossed the bridge in safety, but just as the passenger coach was near the centre of the bridge, the terrible affair occurred. The fire-man, it appears, noticed that all was not right and jumped and received a severe scalp wound. The passenger car went over the bridge, turned a somersault and landed fiatly. The Pallman remained on the bridge. The dining room car contained about seven people, besides the waiters. Suppor had just been announced and in a few minutes the car would have been filled and all must have perished.

THE LIST OF THE DEAD. The following is a list of the killed :-George Leggatt, of Mitchell, Ont. W. M. Wemp, of London, Ont.

A. W. Francis, of Woodstock, Ont." Mr. McLean, of the firm of McLean and Bacher, Detroit, Mich. E. R. Baynes, of London, Ont. Harry Angle, the fireman.

Captain Moore, a Salvation Army lass of Brantford. Mr. Peers, of Woodstock.

THOSE WHO ARE INJURED. The names of the wounded are:

Thos. L. Dontney, the temperance lecturer Mrs, and Miss Jenning, of Paris, Ont: Mr. and Mrs. Budden, Dorchester. Mrs. Higgins, Rossin House, Toronto. Mrs. McLeod, of Ingersoll, Ont. Miss Chaffee, of Pontiac, Mich. James Hyslop, of Goderich, Unt. Dan Peacock, of Woodstock Ont. R. W. Knight, of Woodstock, Ont. John McKinley, of Detroit. Mich. Fred Hancock, of London, Oat. George Forges, of New York. J. R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, of Regi-

John H. Wilson (colored), of Chatham, Ont. Mrs. Evans, of Hamilton, Ont. George Margetts, dining car conductor, Nia

Robert Hilton, of St. Catherines, Ont. Mr. McLauchlan, of London, Ont. Conductor Revell, injured seriously. D. W. Karn, of Wookdstock Ont. W. M. Benedict, of Sanilac, Mich. Dr. H. Lequesne, of Cleveland, Ohio. A. W. Francis, of Wookstock, Ont. Mrs. A. S. Sendall, of Detroit. Miss Andrews, of Lambeth, Ont.

THE WORK OF RESCUE. The town is wild with excitement and special trains have brought delegations from various towns. The accident was witnessed by some of the townspeople, the alarm was given immediately and in a few moments the streets were the scene of the wildest excitement. Merchants and tradesmen were on their way to supper, but they left the evening meal untouched and hurried toward the scene of the work. Every available conveyance was hurried to the bridge and as the dead and wounded were taken out of the debris they were conveyed, some to hotels, some to private residences and still others to the Mechanica Institute hall and the station house. A noble array of heroic wemen turned All the doctors were soon on hand and attended without delay the poor mortals who grouned and cried for help. An auxiliary train soon arrived from Hamilton and another from London. A special came from Woodstock, a sleter town, that has suffered much more than any other, bringing a large number of people. Doctors came from Paris, Brantlord, Hamilton, Woodstook, and London, and for a time the hands of all were full. AN APPALLENG SCENE.

The scene of the wreck is appalling. On one part of the bridge are a number of ties heaped together, and some of them splintered The partially demolished Pullman occupies a place on the bridge, and appears to look down in pity upon the sorrowful scene. The dining car stands up almost perpendicular upon its end. The upper leans against one of the vast stone piers. The hind wheels of the dining car became detached from it just before it took its fearful leap for the ground, and they now neatle in the iron framework of the bridge. The first class coach took a complete semersault in the descent, and though it landed right side up it is very nearly demolished. A heap of debris lies at the foot of one of the piers, and a strange conglomeration it is of carwheels, stoves and other railway attachments. En-gioser Brown atuck to his post and passed over in safety, while the poor fireman jumped and was so severely injured that he died.

THE SCENE OF THE -DISASTER. The bridge, formerly of wood, is about 60 feet high, was a substantial iron structure with massive stone piers, and to avoid even the possibility of an accident was overhauled a week or two ago. It stood the strain a few years ago of a heavy freight train on which two or three cars had jumped the rails, caused by a broken wheel, and only the heavy dining car broke through the iron treatle work after the ties and wood-work were stripped off by the preceding car. The dining car being mostly constructed of iron, was almost impenetrable by the axes and saws. Standing on end the poor fellows were pitched to

and dishes. Upon the top of all this the cooking furance was in full running order. The danger of fire was imminent and lucklly the first thoughts of the rescuers was to prevent this still worse horror befalling the goor victims crushed beneath. Beneath all one man was crying for help and when taken out was sourcely injured. The shricks of a lady near him were heartrending but she died before they could rescue her. Two men were sitting together talking, one was killed instant-Toe other was rescued badly, but not hopelessly, injured. A special train was sent for Coloner Webster to Paris, and an in-quest is now being opened in Mechanics' hall.

the bottom amongst a mass of broken tables

### TWO LONDONERS KILLED.

London, February 27 .- About thirty tickets were purchased at the station here by Passengers on the St. Louis express this afternoon, and when the accident to the train was reported it caused great excitement throughout the city. The news spread very rapidly, and the G. N.W. Telegraph office was soon basieged by anxious enquirers. Nothing, whatever could be learned at the department

M. Wemp, travelling agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, from this city, are amongst the killed. Conductor Powell and Frank MoLaughlin are in the wounded list.

### MISSION IN ST. ANICET.

The construction of our new church having been completed, which is much admired as a gem of architectural beauty, our worthy parish priest, the Rev. Father Beautien, ever zealous in his ministrations, decided to give his parishioners the benefit of a mission. Accordingly, having communicated with the Redemptorists Fathers of St. Ann's, Mont-real, those indefatigable missionaries kindly acquiesed to the solicitations of our reverend pastor to conduct the mission, and acquitted themselves of that sacred and important duty station, causing the rails to spread as it pro- in a manner very edifying, and in every way ceeded. The engine, tender and smoking car satisfactory. Pers Lamontagne and Hendricks ministered throughout to the spiritual wants of the French-Usnadian portion of the congregation, while the eminent abilities of the Rev. Father Caron were devoted entirely to the service of the Irish. Nothwithstanding the inclement weather, which generally prevailed during the ten days of the mission, the faithful of the parish vied in being present at every service, all eager to profit by the spiritual benefits obtainable during this especial time of grace. So thorough has been the success attending the efforte of these devoted and eloquent missionaries, when the mission closed on the 20th inst., most every Catholic in the parish had, in penitential spirit, approached the regenerative tribunal of renance. Father Beaubien, much gratified with the result, invited the good fathers to give a genewal of the mission in the month of June next, when a right royal welcome will greet them from the many who have already so greatly profited by their impressive exhor tations.

Thy come like the breath of the zepbyr in spring, With joy in the message of bless that they

bring,
To rend the chill bondage of sorrow and six,
Exhorting the souls in which faith has grown

While perfecting the hearts aspiring to grace, With true love for God that not time can offace

As ministering angels in heaven shows. Their zeal and their labors all prompted by iove:

As love's appeals evertake effect in the heart, The impression to left will never depart; And many will bless when at death's ballowed

Their hour of salvation-this thrice happy

No desciples e'er presched to souls sin op pressed, That have left in their wake a parish more bleat;

For in every home - 'round each Catholic hearth, Peace beams from their labors, new joys have found birth, None, none were forgotten, each stray one or cold

Where sought out and, thank God, now live in the fold.

Oldear Father Caron, we bless thy loved name: The souls thou hast cleaned from guilt, sorrow and shame; Pere Lamontague and Hendricks may claim

their share, But the Irian were your kind especial care. Nor could we be true to the fame of our race, Did our missioner-not in our hearts have first

And we live in the hope of thy happy return, To rejoice in the fruits thy labors have won; When a "Caed mille a failthe" each tongue

will impart, In true Irish abyle from the front of the heart Our prayers purified by the blessings you gave Will tend thee through life, nor yet cease at the grave.

J. F. McGOWAN. St. Anicet, Que., Feb. 23rd, 1889.

### IMPORTANT CEREMONY AT TRENTON, ONT.

Mis Lordship the Rishop of Kingston Blesses the New Organ in Father Walshis Beantiful Church-An Address from the Congregation-His Lordskip's Reply.

Early in the present month Rev. E. J. Walsh the zealous pastor of Trenton mission, had Messrs. S. E. Warren & Son, of Toron'o to place in the Church of St. Peter-in-Chains, Trenton, a magnificent pipe organ. On Sunday last the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, blahop of Kingston, with appropriate ceremony, blessed the new instrument. The ceremony took place before High Mass. Immediately after mass a Committee of nine gentleman, se ected by the congregation, stepped within the sanctuary, when the following address was presented to His Lordship.

THE ADDRESS. To the Most Reverend James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D. Bishop of Kingston. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:

On behalf of the congregation we extend to your Lordship a most cordial welcome on this the occasion of your first official visit to Tren-ton mission since your return from the S-e of Rome in June last. We were honored then in representing the congregation in the right royal reception accorded to your Lordship, as we are honored now in being selected to convey to you the assurance of the love borne you by our peo ple, and of their happiness in having you in our midst. False, indeed, should we be to the true instincts of our holy faith were we not filled with pleasure in having our beloved Bishop with us. For how can our eyes be closed to the labor of love performed by your Lordship throughout the biocess during the last seven years. Fifteen churches, most of which are architectural gems of great beauty, have been erected in accordance with your progressive ideas and aristic taste. Several Convents. schools and numerous other works are monu ments of your Lordehip's incessant toil; and now, to crown all, at a time when others would seek rest, you have commenced the great work of giving St. Mary's Cathedral an exterior ficish in keeping with that noble structure. Thus it is that your every thought is for the benefit and edification of your children and for the greater boner and glory of your Divine Master. How could we help loving such a Bishop—one who is ever the faithful sentinel on the watch tower. For several reasons we are delighted with your Lordship's presence. In the first place you have solemnly blessed our magnificent organ, thereby setting it saids for the services of the Church in sending forth the praises of our Heavenly Father, and, then, to-day wit-nesses the consummation of the work entered

upon by our beloved pastor six years ago. The occasion parmits us, we fairly think, to point to our fine Church tower, surmounted by spire and the symbol of man's salvation; to our Convent, presided over by gentle and cultured ladies; to our new school, now one of the finest and best equipped in the Province; to our Cemetery, and last, but not least, to our beautiful organ This work has meant money, but a couraged by your Lordship, and directed by our zealous pastor, all obstacles have been overcome. And here, let us affirm, that not one cent of the many thousand dollars expended is begrudged not one dollar is missed by any of the donors to the tand.....

God." This the Church always teaches, and therefore, was obtained that most perfect of all musical instruments; and why should not that course have been adopted, when we all know what the Church has done throughout the ages for music. Truly, we are proud to have in our gallery an instrument, the invention of a Bendictine Monk. May its sweet, but powerful tenes, continue week after week to inspire us with true devotion and to elevate our souls to

In bringing this already too lengthy address to a close we reiterate our feelings of love and respect for your Lordship's person, and pray that Almighty God may continue to pour down His graces on your faithful ministry, and give you many years as "A Bishop after Rome" own heart," to wield the jewelled crozier reown heart," to wield the jewelled crozier re-cently sent to you as a token of love from our Holy Father Leo XIII. On behalf of the congregation.

D. R. MURPHY. F. J. McGuibe, T. A. O'ROUBEE, T. McCabe, P. J. O'ROURKE, J. N. NULTY, DR. O'NEILL, T. D. KINSELEA, J. A. FREDETTE.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

His Lordship made an eloquent reply of about an hour's duration. After expressing his pleasure in being with the Trenton congregation. His Lordship thanked the Committee for the and words written of him in the address. It had given him great joy to find the members as Kingston last June to welcome him on his journey from the Eternal City. That welcome had warmed his heart, given as it was by the whole Diocese, represented by delegates from each congregation belonging to the great Diocese under him, away from the East, to Trent-on in the West. It was a grand expression of the faith on the part of the people and was a public demonstration of confidence in and respect for a bishop who had never besitated to do his duty to the onerous trust reposed in him. Much good work had been done during the past seven years throughout the Diocese, and it had all given great consolation to his heart. Cheerwould be hear witness to the excellent work that had been done in Trenton during the same time, in fact, aside from the spiritual progress made, the material progress of the parish had been everything that could be desired. His Lordship was confident that the HolyGhost and aided him in selecting Father Walsh for Trenton. The congregation has now a fine Church of beautiful interior, with a fine tower surmounted by the symbol of man's salvation, good schools, convent and grounds that were a credit to any parish. In fact, everything in Trenton satisfied him, He was delighted to be present for the purpose of blessing the beautiful organ that was henceforth to sound the praises of God, and to fill their souls with true inspi ration. At the same time His Lordship pointed out that material improvement in a parish was not religion. It was the sequeal to it, but not of itself religion. If there was no vitality in the religious tree there would be no fruit. It was always a great pleasure to him to see his children fulfil their religious duties, to see them frequent the Sacraments of the Church. His Lordship brought his able and fraternal address to a close by pointing out the duties of parents to their homes and little ones whom God had confided to them. The sanctity of the home was to be preserved at all hazards.

It would be impossible in a few lines to do justice to the address made by his Lordship on the occasion. Suffice it to say, that it was, as are all of his Lordship's efforts, interesting, eloquent and profound, breathing in every sentence of a good Bishop's heartfelt desire to guide his children in the right path.

There was a large congregation present and were charmed with the new organ, and were

THE GIRL WHO LIVED ON WATER

SINCE CHRISTMAS DAY, 1881.

SIR,-Miss Bedard, a French-Canadian girl of St. Patrick's Hill, in Tingwick, has just returned from Boston, where she was accompanied by her father, Ambroise Bedard, a well-to-do farmer of Fengwick. Miss Badard has been in Boston for the last month with a now only for two weeks, when she raturns to Boston again to the same company for a num ber of weeks, at the same salary. She seema to have grown healthier and stronger since che went away last Christmas on a visit to her uncle in Lewiston, Maine, when a certain manager of a museum offered her \$30 per week, but about the same time a Boston man offered \$100 per week, which they accepted. This caused a law suit ending in the Boston man having to pay damages to the Lewiston man. Her father was offered several times large sums of money for to go on exhibition, but always refused until he went to Lewistown last winter. It is hard to believe. but it is true, she used to work as any other girl of her age, even to do large washings and other laborious work, and often walked to church, a distance of four miles. On Christmas Day, 1881, she had a severe attack of diphtheria. Since then her fast began. She is now about 17 or 18 years of age and would weigh about 130ibs, and is a good figure. Tingwick, St. Patrick's Hill, Que., 25th, Feb., 1889.

OTTAWA, February 27.—The Celtic Benefit association has adapted the following resolut-

That we denounce as infamous the baseness of the Salisbury government in revenging the defeats of themselves and confederates at the hands of their political opponent, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., by illegal, wanton, indecent and inhuman violence and cruelty, inflicted

That as Canadians we desire to record our emphatic protest against the continuance of a policy that is a menace to the public peace reland and which has started up in the States a feeling that is in the highest degree inimical to the friendly relations that should subsist between Canada and the neighboring

### FEMALE SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

TORONTO, February 27 .- Mr. Waters' bill to extend the franchise for parliamentary elections to widows and spinsters was defeated on the second reading in the Legislature to-night by a vote of 53 to 21. The Attorney-General sup-ported the principle of the bill, but he claimed that the country was not educated up to it, and that the electorate would not have it. Mr. Meredith took the same view, and an amend-ment was framed by Hon. Mr. Hardy on those lines. Some two hundred prominent ladies of the city were present during the debate. The majority has doubled since the bill was voted on last year.

### ST. BERNARD'S COUNSEL, St. Bernard says : " If you wish to offer any

Painfully Graphic Picture of Holokal's Frightful Scenes-Self-Sacrificing Pather Damien.

The doom of the leper to be set apart for death is pronounced against him in every land.

presents at one of its extremeties a strong

deeply moved by the fatherly advice, eloquently given by their holy Bishop.—Kingston Free-

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:-

has been in Boston for the last month with a leper settlement at Molokal is no exception to certain company on exhibition at a salary of the rule. It had not been long established

OTTAWA IRISHMEN PROTEST.

upon him to the imminent danger of his life while he is a prisoner in their hands.

republic.

hing to God, forget not to present it through Mary, in order that grace may return to its author through the same channel by which it came to you; for God, no doubt, might have bestowed his graces without her mediation, but he wished to provide you with the means of re-turning to Him. Perhaps your hands are stain. ed with blood, or soiled by the gifts you should have rejected. Therefore it is that the little you desire to offer should be presented by the pure and worthy hands of Mary. You may then be secure that your off-ring will not be despised. Her hands are like the beautiful and anothers lily and He who loves the lile A costly organ has been purchased because be pleased to see among the lilies the modest in whose become no cancer is eating life away.

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## THE LEPER COLONY.

A recent visitor to Molokai gives the follow-ing terribly realistic picture of the sights to be witnessed at the Leper Colony:—

He is to be found in many lands, under many changing conditions of temperature and climate —in Sumatra beneath the equator, in Iceland on the verge of the Arctic zone, in temperate regions such as the Cape and Maderia, on the arid plains of Arabia, in the moist and malarious districts of Batavia and Surinam, in the heart of the great continents, and on the lava or coral islands of the Indian and Pacific consens. But everywhere he is an outcast, con fined in the pest houses or the lazaretto, or condemned to wander abandoned and alone stricken as himself. Nowhere, perhaps, and not at any time before in the struggle of humanity with this foul disease, have these measures of separation been effected on such a piteous scale as in the little kingdom of the Sandwich Islands—or, to call it by its own prettier name, Hawaii. Like other Polynesian races, the Hawaiians have proved strangely susceptible to the diseases of the white man, enhibiting them in more scute form than he does. Measles are a comparatively trivial ailment amonyst us; they are a dangerous epidemic to the Hawaiians. But most fatal of all the maladies which they owe to the foreigner is leprosy. It was introduced among them rome fifty years ago-introduced, it is said, by a reckless adventurer, who had little care for the recriess adventurer, who had httle care for the life of a nation, and whose dissolute habits helped to spread widely the poison he carried in his veins. The manners of the people, the close intimacy in which they lived, their love of travel and change, and their abounding hos-pitality facilitated the growth of the evil. In a short time leprosy spread through the king-dom, and the government was called upon to interfere. Interference could take but one form—the separation of the diseased from the uninfected, and their

PERPETUAL EXILE FROM SOCIETY. But where to find a settlement for the victima of leprosy, remote from the paths of human life, in which the outcasts could slowly die without peril to their kind? In Hawaii, a kingdom of islands, this difficulty was more easily solved than it could have been upon the mainland. The island of Molokai, one of the Hawaiian group, graphical confirmation. The high table-land which forms the central ridge of the island, ter-minates abruptly in a cliff some three thousand feet in depth, the face of which is "a cataract of verdure breaking at intervals into a foam of flowers." Beneath this cliff "a tongue of land is thrust out into the ocean, sunburnt and dust colored, blackened at the edges were the rough lava rocks have been uncovered by the sea. On one shore of this lowland stands a little ham let of white cottages in the midst of a sheltered spot of verdure; on the opposite shore is an other village, also picturesquely situated; and a few habitations are scattered between. The settlement thus walled in by the precipitious cliff behind, and girded by the impassable sea, before, is Kalawao, the prison of the lepers of Hawaii. It is now about twenty five years since the deportation of the lepers of Hawaii to this secure place of exile was begun by the gov-evament. The affection of the people for the afflicted friends caused serious difficulties to the officers charged with this unpleasant duty. The wretched sufferers were hidden away by their relatives; it became necessary to suprise and capture them by stealth, and an an agony of heartrending adieus was excited at their departure from Honolulu for

THE DOOMED COLORY. A hospital was established near the capital where doubtful cases were detained for treat ment until the disease had fully declared itself or the patient's freedom from the contagion was The colony at Molokai numbers between 700 and 800 lepers—the death rate is about 150 a year. There are few great incidents in the public life of any nation under the isun in which an Irishman is not concerned. The foundation of the when it was found that a superintendent or kee per would be required for the maintenance of due order among the unhappy colonists. The first to accept the unenviable post was a man named Walsh—we need not seek further his nationality—who had served as a soldier under the British flag, and had drifted with broken health and broken fortunes to Honolula We regret we cannot fine space for a long extract from the account given us by a charm-ing American traveler, Mr. Charles Warner Stoddard, of a visit to Mr. Walsh and his fam ily during their dismal ministry at Kalawao But these details we must pass over now Poverty must have pressed sorely on Walsh and his wife and son when it drove them to take up their abode in the infected colony of Kalawao We can hardly conceive the degree of want which would force a healthy human being to consort with the victims of this loathsome con tagion. Here is the

DIAGNOSIS OF LEPROSY

as it usually manifests itself : "When leprosy is full developed it is characterized by the pre-sence of dusky red or livid tubercles of different sence of dusky red or livid tubercles of different sizes upon the face, lips, nose, eyebrows, ears and extremities of the body. The skin of the tuberculated face is at the same time thickened, wrinkled and shining, and the features are very greatly distorted. The hair of the eyebrows, eyelashes and beards fall off; the eyes are often injected and the conjunctive swelled; the pupil of the eye contracts, giving the organ a werid, cat like expression; the voice becomes hoarse and nasal; the sense of smell is impaired or lost, and that of touch or common sensation is strangely altered. The suberculated parts which are, in the first instance, sometimes super-sens/tive latterly, in the course of the dis-ease, become paralyzed or anæsthetic. As the malady progresses the tubercules soften and open, ulcerations of similar mucous tubecles appear in the nose and throat, rendering the breath extremely offensive; subsucular masses, or leprous tubercles, as shown by dissection begintesform[internal] on various mucyous mem branes, and on the surface of the kidneys, lungs, etc.; cracks, fissures, and circular ulcers appear on the fingers, toes and extremities, and joint after joint drops of by a kind of sponjoint after joint crops or by a gind or spontaneous gangrene." Let us add, to complete our picture of disease, a discription of its last stages. It is furnished by the leper hospital of Kalawo—one out of the multitude of appalling horrors which its death bed presents: "A corner of the blanket was raised cautiously; a breathing object lay beneath; a face, a human face, was turned slowly toward us —a face, in which scarcely a trace of any thing human remained. The dark skin was puffed out and blackened; a kind of mass or mould, gummy and glistening, covered it; the muscles of the mouth having contracted laid bare the grinning teeth, the thickened tongue

that man would purchase relief from it by vol- viz., that funds should be provided-not equal untarily exiling himself to Kalawao. There is, however, a force of another kind competent to mpel men to even this measure of self-sacrifice. There is no limit to the heroism men will attain when urged by the "charity of Ohrist." Under the influence of this motive men of healthy frame and untainted blood, with the vigor of youth strong within them, have devoted themelves to companionship for life with the stricker inhabitants of the leper settlement of the Pacific. In the year 1864, a young pricat,

FATHER DAMIEN,

of the Society of Picpus, arrived from Belgium to join the Catholic missioners, of Hawaii He was but 24 years of age at the time. After nine years of labor in his appointed mission he one day heard the bishop of these Pacific islands express a wish that he had a priest whom he could send to Molokai. At once he offered himself for the dreary ministry of the church of the lepers. His offer was accepted. He was landed on the island and left to provide for himself as best he could. His ministrations hy landed on the island and left to provide for himself as best he could. His ministrations by the bedside of the dying took up so much of his time that he was not, for long, able to build himself a hut, and he had to sleep at night under a tree. The government, too behaved somewhat sternly toward him. He was forbidden to cross to any of the neighboring islands to meet a prother priest for confession and the sheriff brother priest for confession, and the sheriff of Molokai had orders to place him under arrest if the quitted the reef to which the lepers are confined. But in time even the government officials came to look more appreciatively upon his heroism. They relaxed the stringent rulers of segregation in his favor, putting him upon the same footing as the medical inspector who visits the leper colony at stated times. He has made but sparing use of the privileges thus conferred upon him. He is the

SOLE GUARDIAN OF THE COLONY

of outcasts—"physician of the soul and the body, magistrate, school teacher, carpenter, joiner, painter, gardener, housekeeper, cook and even in some cases undertaker and gravedigger" Within the first ten years of his ministry he baried more than 1.600 lepers. All the duties leave him little time for visits outside of his melancholy mission, and he remains steadfastly and heroically at his post. The King of Hawaii has come to measure the spirit of this man at its true worth. He has made him a knight commander of the Order of Kalakaua I. The poor priest has never hung the glittering cross of the order round his neck to shame his patched and worn out caseock. But what honor there is in the distinction he has deserved it. And he has de served, too, the marks of admiration and rever ence that haved reached him from far distant lands and from those who are strangers to hi faith and his church, £1,000, for instance, as gift from a clergyman of the Church of Eng-land. And his deserts have now become more conspicuous than before. The disease, whose pangs he had for thirteen years labored to alleviate for others, at last seized upon himself. Impossible for me to go any more to Honolu-"he wrote two years ago, " on an account o the leprosy breaking out on me. Those "mi-crobes" have finally settled themselves in my left leg and my ear, and one eyebrow begins to fall." Another priest (Father Conrardy, also a Belgian) has gone to take up the task which is falling from his hands. The end cannot now be far off. We might perhaps, have thought that a spirit so noble deserved a fate less dismal. But that is our way of judging things. The

# PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

doomed man himself has another way of looking

at the incidents of his face, and we are forced reverently to confess that his is the juster as well as the nobler way of regarding it.

Landlords vs People-Mr. Casey, M.P., Ex plains the Situation-A powerful Appeal.

SIR,-My attention has been specially called to this matter lately by reading some of the London Times' verbatim reports to the proceedings before the "special commission." Without reading these one can hardly realize the wide range of the inquiry, the latitude al-lowed as to evidence or the full importance of

the issue at stake.

It has been put in evidence, for example, that certain districts were fairly quiet and content up to 1879 or 1880, when had harvests, League organizations, evictions, discontinu and violence "came all in one year" as turkeys hope crop and beer" did in England. The Times' counsel try to draw the inference that, not only the viothe league-though they do not accuse it of having caused bad barvests. The Parnellite lawyers, on the other hand, bring out, in cross-examina tion, admissions which go to prove that poverty and evictions were the causes both of the organized action of the tenants. By the came means they have shown, in most cases, the existence of class grievances or personal comity, which account for, though then cannot justify,

Already, then the whole question of the con-dition of the Irish tenants, of their relations with the landlords and the causes of the existing state of things, has been opened up by the Times and evidence has been taken in support of its views. Of course equal latitude must be given to evidence and arguments on the other side. If evidence as to tenants' league and tenants' "outrages" is admitted, evidence as to landlords' leagues and landlords' "outrages" is admitted also. If one side may try to prove the alleged connection of " Parnellism and Crime." the other must be allowed to allege and sustain by witnesses the relationship of "Landlordism and Crime.

In fact, if the case of Irrland is to be presented, fairly and fully, to the British public at all, it must be done by evidence and argument pro-duced before this Commission. And it is the British public alone who can do justice to Ireland. There is no reason to doubt their sense of fair play. They only want to know all about the matter.

But both evidence and argument cost money, and the two parties before the Commission are very unequally matched in this respect. It is already proven, out of the mouth of the Times own witnesses, and both the Government's own police, and the landlords'—the "Loyal Pa triotic"—lesgue, have been active in procuring evidence for that side of the case, the latter pay-

ing hard cash for it.

Now, the issue at stake is not merely that of a certain newspaper against certain members of Parliament. It is that of the landlords of Eng land and Ireland, backed by the Covernment of the day, against the people of Ireland. For it is evident that the Times means to plead that all existing troubles are due to the League or-ganizations and not to real grievances, and that t represents the other forces named.

In support of this contention of the Times

there are almost unlimited wealth and almost absolute executive power, controlling a more than Russian police force.

On the other side, the bills must be paid by a

few; not very wealthy, Irish members aided by voluntary subscriptions. Yet they must not only pay eminent counsel, able to deal with the Attorney General of England, but also the expenses of many witnesses when their turn comes to produce evidence. It he s been stated in the press that the Times

& Company's expenses—notwithstanding their advantages through the police, maintained by

to the Times combination for they are boundless—but sufficient to present fairly the case of the poorer masses of Ireland against the wealthy classes. This will require the help of many

who are not Irish. It is to the interest of all Canadians, as such and as British subjects, to belp in healing the breach between Irishmen and their fellow-citizens. But I would appeal to their sympathy rather than to their interest, and I believe they

will respond. GRORGE E. CASEY, M. P. for W. Elgia, Out.

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many dogs can be placed on a dollar?' Celery is said to soothe nervousness. This applies, with an S, to nervous employes.

with the public-advertise. If the flat iron is dirty tie up a piece of yellow beeswax in a rag, and when the iron is almost, but not quiet, hot enough to use rub it quickly with the wax, and then with a coarse cloth.

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PROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX Polynesian. Tlursday, Feb 21
Sardinia" Toursday, 5 arch 7
Circassian. Thursday march 21
Parisian Thursday April 4
Polynesian. Thursday April 4
Sardinian. Thursday April 4
Sardinian. Thursday, May 2

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muscles of the mouth having contracted laid go the debte. The the bill was voted the bill was voted by the bill was voted as the granting teeth, the thickened tongune they like a figg between them; the cyclick, crued tightly back, exposed the inner surface, and the profunding cycleals, now shapeless and broken, looked not anlike bursted grapes. It was a leptone shill, the winding the last few was a leptone; oblid, the winding the last few days had assumed that borrible visage surely present it through may return to its arms by which it doubt, might have the mediation, but the means of remember of the mea