

involves the constitutional right of the Legislature to legislate on "Property and Civil Rights," as expressly declared in the British North America Act. This constitutional right Mr. Meredith is willing to forego and sacrifice at the demand of the Ottawa legislators, so as to receive their aid to place him at the head of affairs. Mr. Mowat is rightfully pitted against the Dominion Government on this question; the latter has attacked the autonomy of the Province to permit under certain conditions one man to monopolize the use of rivers and streams for lumbering purposes, in violation of the public ownership of such streams and to the great injury of the lumber trade. Here then is an issue which involves the rights of the public and the powers of the Legislature that can only be protected by a vote in favor of the Government. The Opposition, to continue its negative policy, pretends dissatisfaction with the Educational Department and with the present reformed License System. It wants to go back to the old state of affairs that existed some twenty years ago. Unable to progress it strives to retrogress. It is of common fame that the present Educational System in Ontario is one of the best, and has produced remarkable results. But in spite of the progress which the Province has made under it, Mr. Meredith, inspired by the organ of culture, has proposed the abolition of the Educational Department, which has a responsible Minister at its head, and the restoration of the Council of Public Instruction with the administration of educational affairs under a chief superintendent. This proposition lacks wisdom and is against the best interests of education.

No irresponsible administration, such as is involved in Mr. Meredith's proposal, can ever be better than an administration which is ever and at all times responsible for its slightest act. Quebec Province knows to its cost what an irresponsible school administration means, and Ontario would be far better off without a taste of our experience. The Opposition have also manifested an inclination to go back to the old system on the license question. But the general disfavor which this retrogressive step seemed to create deterred Mr. Meredith from demanding the abolition of the Crooks Act, which has worked so much good in the interests of temperance and morality. Mr. Meredith is, however, ready to work into the hands of the Federal Government in regard to this question of the liquor traffic. The Dominion authorities are anxious to seize upon the powers which are now vested in the Local Legislatures in relation to licenses, and which should remain where they are. Mr. Meredith, by attacking the present license system, weakens the powers of the Local Government, a work for which he should receive no sympathy or encouragement to accomplish. It is clear that the record of the present Liberal Administration cannot be impeached, but should be appreciated by a solid vote of continued confidence. Every man who will exercise his right of suffrage in favor of the Government will, by that act, consolidate the best interests of the Province and ensure the welfare of the people.

Send a postal card to Rev. A. A. Lambing 48 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a copy of his interesting pamphlet, "Mary's First Shrine in the Wilderness." It gives an account of the early French occupation of the site of Pittsburg, contains a beautiful picture of the Shrine, and is sent to any address, free, on application. 26 5

BRAVE WORDS FROM A PROTESTANT PAPER.

It is not often that we find in the columns of a non-Catholic contemporary such sterling truth so forcibly announced as the following from the Dayton (Ohio) Journal in reply to the bitter bile of the Know-nothing Leader, of Cleveland, the editor of which is the notorious Cowley who has sued Archbishop Gilmore for slander:

"The Cleveland Leader appears to think that the Catholics are the especial opponents of the taxation of churches. They are not as hostile to it as the Methodists and some other Protestant churches. But the proposition to tax church property is highly objectionable to all churches, and is a measure which the people of this country will not support. Why tax their church property? The devout people who worship in their churches tax themselves to build them, and the whole community receives the benefit of them. The splendid churches of the Catholics are signal proofs of the prosperity of the communities where their graceful spires mount heavenward. It does not excite the envy or inspire bitterness in the heart of any genuine Christian man to contemplate the noble architecture of the Roman Catholic churches. They are not men who profess to be Christians to stop their Pharisaism. To talk of taxing church property because the Catholics seem to have more of it than any other denomination is as absurd as it is bigoted."

The Reverend Father Barber, O.M.J., of the Ottawa College, is preaching a series of Lenten sermons for the Basille congregation by special request of his Lordship Bishop Duhamel. The good father's discourses are characterized by an earnestness and fervor which go straight to hearts of his hearers, and the best possible results are expected from his missionary labors, which are crowned with success wherever he goes.

A man, on being told by a generous farmer that he would give him a barrel of older, asked the farmer if he would bring it to his house. "Certainly," replied the good farmer, "with pleasure." "Well," said the grateful man, "what will you pay for the barrel when the older is gone?"

LOCAL NEWS.

—Last week there were 91 interments in the Roman Catholic cemetery and 15 in Mount Royal, comprising 45 males and 46 females. Two deaths from diphtheria, and three from typhoid fever.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A largely attended meeting was held yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall to discuss the advisability of raising subscriptions in this city for the relief of sufferers by the present distress in Ireland. Mr. C. J. Doherty was called to the chair, and Mr. Wall acted as Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, and after hearing suggestions from gentlemen present, the following committee was appointed to organize a public meeting to be held during next week, and also to advise of the best means of collecting the subscriptions, viz.:—Messrs. C. J. Doherty, F. A. Quinn, M. Donovan, Wm. Conroy, J. Foley, M. Kelly, M. Laughman, T. Buchanan and E. Wall.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MR. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto. 13-4f

"MURDER WILL OUT."

ON THE TRACK OF THE QUEENSVILLE MURDERERS. However startling the announcement may appear, it is nevertheless a fact that the police are now in possession of seemingly reliable information which may lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties concerned in the Queensville murder case, which occurred in Morey's livery stables some four years ago. This terrible affair, which so startled our peaceably disposed citizens at the time, has now almost been forgotten. The detective force have been somewhat sharply criticized on account of their apparent helplessness to bring the guilty parties to justice, or of having made any very strenuous exertion in the case. It, however, appears that an officer of the law, who is not a detective but employed as a regular constable, has been working up the matter above and, it is said, has gathered sufficient evidence to place the handcuffs on at least one of the perpetrators of the diabolical act. The arrest has nevertheless been delayed for further proof, which if forthcoming, will result in having the affair sifted to the bottom.

NOTICE.

Each bottle of Buss's Electric Oil will hereafter be accompanied by a corksewer, as it is important that the cork should be preserved and the bottle well corked when not in use to retain the strength of the medicine. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney Complaints or of the Urinary Organs; cures complaints arising from Colds, such as Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Cough, Asthma and Difficult Breathing.

ELECTRIC OIL, NOT ELECOTRIO OIL. The two words have very different significations, as will be seen by reference to Webster. The Electric Oil has no claim to Electric properties only by the picture on the wrapper, which looks like begging the question. The popularity of Briggs' Electric Oil is such as to induce unprincipled persons to appropriate all the law will allow them to do. The proprietors of the Electric Oil have no claim to the words Electric or Thomas; but to the words Briggs' Electric they do lay claim by right, as they have made them of value to themselves. 33-4ts

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.

BODY SMOTHERING STILL LIVING—A WELL KNOWN SALOON KEEPER IMPLICATED—A QUIESCENT DETECTIVE.

Notwithstanding the reports given by THE POST on previous occasions relative to body smothering and a warning given to the resurrectionists the crime of grave robbing still exists. On Saturday last four bodies were stolen from the vaults of St. Anne des Plaines and on Sunday night the same gang paid a visit to St. John's and stole two bodies from the cemetery at that place. The bodies seem to have been carefully selected, being mostly those of people who have died of peculiar diseases, one of them was that of a man over six feet in height. Five bodies were also stolen from St. Paul de l'Ermitte yesterday morning. It is a well known fact that the bodies stolen in the neighborhood of Montreal are not for the city medical schools, but for exportation to the New England medical schools. A Post reporter saw three packing cases this morning labelled, "Medical Department, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont," and at once followed the cases to the Bonaventure Depot, where the Custom officers were interviewed and the scribe representing THE POST was told to attend to his own business. At the same time two of the city detectives were on the platform, and when asked to investigate the contents of the mysterious boxes to the States respectively declined, and in consequence the cases were soon dispatched to their destination. The detectives having stated to our reporter that they had no authority to inspect packages at the depot, even when they found packages were supposed to contain dead bodies, our reporter called upon His Honor Mr. De Montigny, and was informed by that gentleman that the detectives failed to do their duty in allowing the corpses to leave the city.

Further investigation by our reporter revealed the fact that a well known saloonkeeper is an interested party in the body smothering case, and that a proof of the same being presented to the License Commissioners the renewal of his license will be refused. Later on, a private detective stated to our reporter that he has had his eye on the saloon keeper for several months, and it is thought that if convicted the saloon keeper and resurrectionist will get at least ten years in the Penitentiary. So says the Police Magistrate.

MOWAT MUST GO.

This is the cry made all along the line. Will he or will he not go? That is the question. We shall not attempt the solution of the question, but answer one of the questions of individual importance to the question of In and Out. How can I get rid of my tormenting cough; get rid of them without pain; get rid of them quickly and effectively, without possibility of return? The answer is, use Putnam's Painless Cough and Wart Cure, the great cure. Always sure, safe and painless. Putnam's Extractor. Use it and no other. Friends are in the market. Don't run the risk of ruining your feet with such caustic preparations. N. C. Poisson & Co., Kingston, proprietors.

FIRE.

Conflagrations of late have been common in Montreal, but rarely has such excitement been created as when, at half-past six o'clock this morning, an alarm of fire was sounded and the conflagration found to have broken out at the Reformatory on Mignonne street. Probably never was such a sensation created in Montreal in re-

lation to fires, as was created to-day, when it was known that an institution containing over 300 prisoners confined behind prison bars was on fire. Thousands rushed to the scene of the conflagration, and at first many cries were raised, that some of the inmates had been burned to death in their rooms. When a reporter of THE POST repaired to the ill-fated spot, every side of the building was surrounded by crowds of excited people. Flames were pouring forth from all the workshops situated in the west wing of the building, and in a very short time smoke was seen ascending from the windows of the main building. Luckily, however, the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the workshops. It seemed at one time that the fire would have mastery over the entire structure, but owing to the extra energetic struggle of the firemen, the danger was averted. After hours of hard working, the flames were subdued, but not until the following workshops and contents were entirely consumed, viz.: The tailor's, the blacksmith's, the painter's, the saddler's, the tinsmith's and other workshops, but the shop and contents of the shoemaker's were left uninjured. Damage, estimated at \$30,000, fully covered by insurance.

THE POET PRIEST ON "POETRY."

Father Ryan, of Mobile, lectured last evening under the auspices of the Catholic Club on the Academic Hall, under the Gen. The lecturer was introduced by the Rev. Father Ryan, S.J., the Director of the Club, and on coming forward was received with great applause.

Father Ryan said that after preaching a Mission he was much fatigued, and trusted his audience would not in consequence expect him to do anything for those men who held so high a rank in all the branches of learning and as soldiers of the Church, the Jesuits. They bear on their banner the motto "For the Greater Glory of God" and under that banner fought everywhere the battles of the church—and where that banner went, all opposing banners must go down. It was, therefore, a great pleasure for him to do anything for the Jesuits. Continuing he said: "When one defines a thing, sometimes one destroys something in it. Certain things cannot be defined. Who can define God? Who can define truth? Who can define poetry? Webster says poetry is a composition embellished in musical language. But that is not poetry. Poetry is indefinable. What it is I know no more than you; I proclaim my ignorance in regard to defining poetry. The Catholic Church is a poet church, but it writes its poetry in the lives of its saints. A poet has intuition. Take a rose to a chemist, he will tear it to pieces to tell you what is in it. Take it to a poet in every leaf of that rose he will see a veil that God is wearing in which He hides the mysteries of His great powers. The poet loves nature. He loves to live by the sea—there is nothing like the poetry of the sea—its mournfulness, its loveliness, its meanings, as if it knew that some time unknown to itself, in spite of itself, it had swallowed up the lives of men. The American people are not, as a rule, a poetic people. They see not, hear not what nature shows and says to us. By instinct every poet loves and admires nature. In a rose, a lily, if he be a true poet, he finds a line or a rhyme of God's Great Poem of Creation. But there are true and false poets. Poets should serve the truth. Nowadays we have poets who are sensual and desecrate poetry by surrendering it to the vile and the sensual. Poetry has abandoned the altar, and to reach its level again must return penitent, like Magdalen to the foot of that altar.

Oscar Wilde—the aesthetic Oscar, the sunflower gentleman—came to this country, and he said that art had no moral standard. He is a falsifier who crowns the flesh. We are taught to crucify because the crucifixion of the flesh is the coronation of the spirit. (Applause.) Every religious act, the saying of the Mass, every prayer, properly said, is a true poem—and every prayer to fulfil his mission should have the soul of a poet. Religion is doctrine, and doctrine is poetry. What is redemption? The beautiful romance of love, everlasting love written in the crimson ink of Christ's blood. There is no poetry like that of the Bible. David wrote the great poems of the Old Testament, and many of his descendants sang the first poem of the Magnificat. In society to-day there is a lack of appreciation of the higher tones of truth, the higher kinds of poetry. The world is full of machine poetry. For us of the Catholic Church, we can find in her all the highest kinds of poetry. The only atheist poet in modern times was Shelley. Byron, had as he was, believed in God; Wordsworth, Coleridge, Montgomery and the rest of them believed in God; and when the last roll shall be called, I believe the poets will be far ahead of the philosophers. He then read "Two Loves" and several other of his own poems, which were received with much applause, the reading of the "Mystic" particularly being greeted with intense enthusiasm. He also read a selection from Longfellow's "Hawthorne."

The President of the Club moved, seconded by F. A. Quinn, Esq., a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried amidst applause.

ALBANI.

A Talk with the Canadian Night-Ingale.

Mrs. Albani-Gye has been interviewed in Toronto by a Globe reporter, where she gave her first performance last evening. "Je suis restée Canadienne" was her emphatic reply to the first question put to her by her interviewer, on his having been introduced by her husband, Mr. Ernest Gye, and on his enquiring if she had not almost forgotten this country. And, indeed, Canadienne she has remained in manner and in appearance; the typical Canadienne *avec ses beaux yeux d'azur*, as the national song of the Province of Quebec has it, her race, and her long residence in England and her marriage to an Englishman have not at all altered her in that respect.

"And so they say that I have refused to sing in Montreal unless I get a guarantee of \$2,500," she said. "You may simply say it is not the case. Money the cause, indeed! I do not intend to keep what I earn in Montreal. Not! It is merely a question of time. I can't get away at present for more than a day, and when I go to Montreal I must have more time than that, for I do not see any one on the days I sing, and I have a few relatives and friends I wish to see when I go to Montreal. And, above all, I must go and spend a whole day in my dear old convent of the Sacred Heart, where I spent seven happy years of my life. I left it when I was fifteen and a half years of age. Who is there now among the nuns?"

The interviewer, who chanced to have some knowledge of the noted institution, situated at the Saint-Augustine, behind the Montreal mountain, which institution was its palmetus days in the times of Miss Emma Lejeune,

and which still holds high rank, vouchsafed some information on the points she desired, whereupon Madame Albani continued:—"I left just at the death of Madame Talon and Madame de Venturi, who taught me my first words of Italian." Here the great cantatrice laughed and smiled at these convent recollections, and one could have imagined her one of the merry gossips who dined in the regulation convent white *pique*, and wearing no other ornament than the medal of some sodality suspended by a green or blue ribbon. Once more she was a "child of the Sacred Heart."

HER SCHOOLMATES.

"Do I remember any of my schoolfellows? Yes! Let me see: There was Miss Phrosine Perrault, who sang so beautifully, Miss Corinne Starnes, and I think I recollect a Miss Susan Agar. Were I to see her I should know."

All three ladies belong to Montreal and are well known there. Miss Perrault is the sister of the French Vice-Consul, Mr. C. O. Perrault; Miss Agar is now Mrs. Dillon, the wife of one of the city assessors; the other lady is the daughter of the Hon. H. Starnes.

"Of course! When am I going to sing in Montreal? Towards the end of March, for sure. I leave for England in April to sing at Covent Garden, as usual; but I hope to come back some day. Now, before you go, let me show you the photograph of my boy. Is he not a beauty, my lovely boy, and only three and a half years old?"

There was no denying it, even making full allowance for a fond mother's pride; and it was with reluctance that the writer found that time had flown on swift wings during this pleasurable interview or rather unconventional chat, and that he had to take his departure. As the talk had begun so it ended, with the same expression of patriotic sentiment inscribed in the writer's album:—"Souvenir d'une Canadienne."

EMMA ALBANI-GYE. "Viel," she said, as she handed the book back, "Une Canadienne, tout simplement."

OBITUARY.

Madame Marie De L'Assomption, originally Miss N. Fortin, of Cape St. Ignace, died at the Billery Convent on February 14th, aged 34 years.

J. C. Reynolds, formerly agent of the Dominion Telegraph Co. at Belleville, Ont., died on February 13th of consumption at Galtville, Florida.

The death of Mrs. Reginald Force, at Exeter, Devonshire, England, at the age of 82 years in announced. The deceased was mother of Mr. Anthony Force of this city.

The obsequies of the late Hon. John McMurich were held on February 15th. There were present many of Toronto's most prominent business men. The burial took place in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Ex-Governor Morgan died in New York on February 14th at the age of 72. His fortune is estimated at from seven to twelve millions. The President will leave Washington to-day for New York to attend the funeral.

Thakombay, the Fujian King is dead.

A Vienna despatch says Count Festetics is dead.

Lyman B. Atwater, D. D. L. L. D., of Princeton, is dead.

Ex-Governor Smith died in Milwaukee, Wis., on February 13th.

Meyer Magnus, a Jewish philanthropist, residing in Berlin, is dead.

Goode, who assaulted Queen Victoria in 1837, died in Broadmoor asylum on Friday.

Phyllis Williams (colored), aged 11, died at Toronto, near Birmingham, on Friday February 16th.

At Dubuque, Iowa, ex-Gov. Stephen Hemensted died suddenly on February 16th of heart disease.

Mr. John Von Roter, for many years Deputy-Sheriff of Quebec District, died on February 13th, aged 75 years.

James Kay, assistant foreman of the Evening News printing office, Toronto, died very suddenly at the Continental Hotel, where he boarded, on the morning of February 15th.

Daniel S. Lathrop, of Thaxton, Lathrop & Co., car wheel manufacturers, Albany, N. Y., died on February 15th, aged fifty-eight. He was a barrister-at-law of ex-Governor Stanford of California.

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over 25,000 men in the crowd. The procession formed near the Nelson monument, got into line and then marched in straggling columns along Whitehall to Westminster. The crowd was orderly and there was no interference from the police. Many of the sections of the crowd sang labor songs. A few were excitedly declaiming, while the larger part of the men marched steadily along in quiet, but solemnly in earnest. Mr. Bradlaugh's purpose is to present himself surrounded by his host at the door of the House and there again demand admission as a representative of the people. The crowd is rapidly gaining strength. No breach of the peace is anticipated by the authorities.

Chas. Bradlaugh's arrival at the House of Commons was the signal for great cheering from the host that followed him. He drove up to the entrance in Palace Yard in triumph, and as he entered the members' lobby he was again loudly cheered. Mrs. Bessant and the Misses Bradlaugh were present in the great hall. The west end is in a fever of excitement. It is reported that a detachment of military from the Horse Guards has been ordered to be in readiness to move at any moment. There is no disturbance as yet. At the close of the reading of Bradlaugh's letter by the Speaker, the Government announced officially that it was the intention of Ministers to propose the affirmation bill. Amid cries of "On, oh," Mr. Bradlaugh said he would postpone any further action until this bill had been discussed. Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends then left the House, and the announcement of the proposed action of the Government was made to the people outside, when the crowd quietly dispersed, and the Bradlaugh demonstration ended without incident. This is regarded as a popular victory.

ROMAN EVENTS.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

The correspondence between the Holy Father and the German Emperor appears to have been a long and arduous one. The latest communication was a letter from the Pope to the Emperor, in which His Majesty was addressed to Leo XIII. with reference to a revision of the May Laws. The Pope's letter was a long and arduous one, in which he expressed his regret that the satisfaction felt by him by your Holiness at the establishment and activity of my mission in the Vatican will furnish me with the best reason for seeking by a corresponding advance, to reply to the

hitherto taken by my Government, which have made it possible for most of the (Prussian) episcopates to be re-elected. I am, however, in such an advance, were it to be made in the matter of the pre-emption of clerical appointments (to the State), would be much more to the interest of the Catholic Church than to that of the State, as rendering it possible for the vacancies which have occurred in the service of the Church to be filled up. If by an advance of the clergy in this respect, I could arrive at the conviction that the readiness to effect a rapprochement were mutual, I would thus be able to renounce my own position as a monarch in the course of the struggle for the protection of ecclesiastical rights of the State became requisite, without being obliged to resort to the use of force, and thus to secure the most peaceful relations (between Church and State). I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to assure your Holiness anew of my personal reverence and loyalty. In this letter, the Emperor, dated Berlin, December 22nd 1872, is signed by the German Emperor, and countersigned by Count von Bismarck.

THE REICHTAG AND THE CHURCH.

The effects of the Reichstag, I hear already manifest in Germany. It is reported that Dr. Windhorst, the well-known leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, has announced that he will resign his position as King's letter to his Holiness the Vicar of Christ, and his friends will refrain from bringing forward their contemplated motion for the repeal of one of the most stringent of the laws, called the expatriation law. The publication of the letter was certainly politic, as Dr. Windhorst and his party have no inconsiderable weight in the Reichstag. It reports appears truly. The comments of the

GERMAN PRESS.

are also instructive. For instance the *Tageblatt*, in calling attention to the conciliatory attitude of the Emperor, says: "It is reported that Dr. Windhorst, the well-known leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, has announced that he will resign his position as King's letter to his Holiness the Vicar of Christ, and his friends will refrain from bringing forward their contemplated motion for the repeal of one of the most stringent of the laws, called the expatriation law. The publication of the letter was certainly politic, as Dr. Windhorst and his party have no inconsiderable weight in the Reichstag. It reports appears truly. The comments of the

THE BISHOP OF NORTHAMPTON.

who arrived here last month in order to pay the customary Episcopal visit