involves the constitutional right of the Legislature to legislate on "Property and Oivil 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 O:tawa 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 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. Metedith, 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 educa-

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 inclin. ation to go back to the old system on the license question. But the general disfavor which this retrogressive step seamed to to create deterred Mr. Meredith from demanding the abolition of the Orooks Act. which has worked so much good in the interests of temperance and morality. Mr. Meredith is, however, ready to work into the such as Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Dyphtheris, hands of the Federal Government in Cough, Asthma and Difficult Breathing. regard to this question of the liquor traffic. The Dominion authorities are anxious to selze upon the powers which are at present vested in the Local Legislatures in relation to | Electric properties only by the picture on the licenses, and which should remain where they are. Mr. Meredith, by attacking the gresent license system, weakens the powers of the Local Government, a work for which he The proprietors of the Electric Oil have no should receive no sympathy or encouragement | claim to the words Eclectric or Thomas; but to accomplish. It is clear that the record of claim by right, as they have made them 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 and ensure the welfare of the people.

the best interests of education.

Send a postal card to Rev. A. A. Lambing 48 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Ps., for a copy of his interesting pamphiet, "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, see, on application. BRAVE WORDS FROM A PROTESTANT

PAPER. It is not often that we find in the columns of

a non-Catholic comtemporary 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 Cowles who has sued Archbishop Gilmour for slander:

Cowles who has sued Archbishop Gilmour for slander:

"The Cleveland Leader appears to think that the Catholics are the especial opponents of the taxation of churches. They are not as hostille to it as the Methodist and some other Protestant churches. But the proposition to tax church property is higotry. The people who build churches are those who pay most taxes. They give from their surplus to benefit the mass of the community. If any candidates for office in any given community desires to be left at home, he will announce himself in favor of taxation. But the fact is that the proposition is born and cultivated in narrow-minaed sectarian soil. Its whole animus is anti-Catholicity in many things, we have no alternative but to confers the great work it has done in the world, and its absolute necessity as a moral and religious influence over mankind. If it were not for the Catholic Church there are not armies enough in Europe to protect society. In this country it would require a standing army to accomplish what the Catholic Church cost by the slient exercise of its religious authority. Why tax their church property? The devout people who worship in their churches tex themselves to build them, and the whole community receives its share of benefit from them. The splendid churches of the Catholics are signal proofs of the prosperity of the communities where their graceful stress mount heavenward. If does not excite the envy or inspire bitteness in the heart of any genuine Christian man to contemplate the noble architecture of the Roman Catholics. Isn't it about time for 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 Leten sermons for the Basilica 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 fuccess 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 "Well," said the grateful man, cider is gone?"

LOCAL NEWS.

-Last week there were 91 interments in the Roman Catholic cemetery and 16 in Mount Royal, comprising 45 males and 46 females. Two deaths from dyphtheria, and three from typhoid fever.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A largely attended meeting was held yesday 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 B. Wall.

OATARRH.

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

"MURDER WILL OUT."

ON THE TRACK OF THE QUENNEVILLE 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 Quenneville murder case, which occurred in Morey's livery stable some four years ago. This terrible affair, which so startled our pesceably disposed citizens at the time, has now almost been forgotten. The detective tional affairs under a chief superintendent. force have been somewhat sharply criticised on This proposition lacks wisdem and is against account of their apparent helpleseness 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 re gular 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 BRIGGS' ELECTRIC OIL WILL hereafter be accompanied by a corkscrew, 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,

> ELECTRIC OIL, NOT ECLECTRIC OIL The two words have very different significations, as will be seen by reference to Web-The Eclectric Oil has no claim to ster. 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. to the words Briggs' Electric they do lay 33-4ts value to themselves.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.

BODY SNATCHING STILL THEIVING —A WELL KNOWN SALOON KEEPER IMPLICATED - QUIESCENT DETECTIVES -

Notwithstanding the reports given by Tas snatching and a warning given to the resur-rectionists, 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 and every priest to julil his mission should visit to St. John's and stole two bodies from have the soul of a poet. Religion is doctrine, the cemetery at that place. The bodies seem and doctrine is poetry. What is redemption? 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'Ermite Old Testament, and many of his descendants 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 The only atheist poet in modern times was Vermont, Burlington, Vermont," and at once | Shelley. Byron, bad as he was, believed in followed the cases to the Bonaventure Depot, God; Wordsworth, Coleridge, Montgomery where the Custom officers were interviewed and the scribe representing Tus Post was told to attend to his own business. At the same time two of the city detectives were on the ers. He then read "Two Loves" and several platform, and when asked to investigate the other of his own poems, which were received 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 en interested party in the body snatching 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 ys 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 far greater individual importance than the question of Ins and Outs. How can I get rid of my tor-menting corns; get rid of them without pain; antse of \$2,500," she said. "You may get rid of them quickly and effectually, with. out possibility of return? The answer is, use Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Oure, the great corn cure. Always sure, safe and painless. Putnam's Extractor. Use it and no other. Fraude are in the market. D n't run the risk of ruining your feet with such caustic appli-cations. N. C. Poison & Co., Kingston, proprietors.

FIRE.

Conflagrations of late have been common in Montroal, but rarely has such excitement been created as when, at half past hix o'clock this morning, an slarm of fire was sounded and the configration found to have broken out at the Reformatory "what will you pay for the barrel when the on Mignonne street. Probably never was such a sensation created in Montreal in re- days in the times of Mile. Emma Lajeunesse,

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 configuration, and at first mates 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 iollowing 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 POST PRIEST ON "POETRY."

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

great applause. Father Ryan said that after preaching Mission he was much fatigued, and trusted his audience would not in consequence expect too much of him. It was a pleasure to 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 nim 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 postry. Postry is indefinable. What it is I know no more than you; I proclaim my ignorance in regard to defining postry. The Catholic Church is a post 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 post loves nature. He loves to live by the sea. There is nothing like the postry of the sea-its mournfulness, its loveliness, its

moanings, 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 asthetic 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-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 sang the first poem of the Magnificat. In of the higher tones of truth, the higher kinds

society to-day there is a lack of appreciation 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. when the last roll shall be called, I believe the poets will be far shead of the philosophwith much applause, the reading of the "Mystic" particularly being greeted with intense enthusiasm. He also read a selection from Longfellow's "Hiawathe."

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

ALBANI.

A Talk with the Canadian Nightingale.

Mms. Albani-Gye has been interviewed in Toronto by a Globe reporter, where she gave her first performance last evening.

"Je suis restee 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 for-

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 Sault au Recollet, behind the Montreal mountain, which institution saw its palmiest

and which still holds high rank, vouchsafed over 25,000 men in the crowd. The procesleft just at the death of Madame Tracaneau. So I am still going to find Madame Talon and many cries were raised, that some of the in- | Madame de Ventini, who taught me my first words of Italian." Here the great cantatrice laughed learnily at these convent recollections, and one could have imagined her one of a merry group of girls dressed in the regulation conventual white pique, and wearing no other ornament but 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

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 wite 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 allewance 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-GYR. "Veila," she said, as she handed the book back, "Une Canadianne, tout simplement."

OBITUARY.

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

J. C. Reynolds, formerly sgent of the Dominion Telegraph Co. at Belleville, Ont., died on February 13th of consumption at Gainsville, 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 Mc-Murrich 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 Fijian King is dead. A Vienna despatch says Count Festelics is dead. Lyman H, Atwater, D. D. L. L. D, of Prince-

Ex-Governor Smith died in Milwaukee, Wis., on February 13th Meyer Magnus, a Jewish philantrophist, resid

ing in Berlin, is dead. Goode, who assaulted Queen Victoria in 1837, died in Broadmoor asylum on Friday. Phylis Williams (colored), aged 111, died at Union, near Binghampton, on Friday February

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

Mr. John Von Exter, for many years Deputy-Sheriff of Queb: c District, died on February 12th, aged 73 years.

James Kay. assistant foreman of the Evening News printing office, Toronto, died very and-denly at the Continental Hotel, where he board-ed, on the morning of February 18th. Daniel S. Lathrop, of Thacher, Lathrop & Co., car wheel manufacturers, Albany, N. Y., died on February 18th, aged fifty-eight. He was a brother-in-law of ex-Governor Stanford of

Information was received at Halifex on Feb. Thormuch was received at Hallax on February 13th, on the death of Captain Leander S. Sweine, of the brigantine "Edith," by drowning at Cienfuegos. The deceased belonged to Capa Negro, N. S., and had sailed for a number of years out of Fallax.

years out of Fallfax.

The Duchesse de Chaulnes, celabrated by her lawsuits with her mother-in-law, the Duchesse de Chevruese, for the recovery of her children, died in Parls on February 15th in a humble lodging in La Villette. She was only in the twenty-fourth year of her age. Her history was a very romantic one, and many believe she was hardly dealt with. She is described as a magnificent looking woman with a lovely complexion, white, even, teeth, regular, features and a wealth of chestnut hair.

After a long and serious illness. Hop. John

and a wealth of chestnut hair.

After a long and serious illness, Hon. John McMurrich, of Toronto, died on February 14th. Deceased was born near Paisley. Scotland, in 1804, and came to Toronto in 1833. His commercial life had been a prisperous one, and deceased was known throughout the whole Dominion. He several times represented Toronto at the Council. In 1862 he was ejected to the Senate for the constituency of Saugeen, which he represented for two years. He was an unobtrusive but liberal benefactor of the various charities. ous charities. Funeral services over the remains of ex-Gov-

Funeral services over the remains of ex-Goyernor Morgan were held in New York on
February 18th, in the Brick Church, Fitth
Avenue. A large number of prominent citizens
were present. President Arthur and Generals
Grant and Hillhouse, Augustus Scheil, John
Jacob Astor, Hugh J. Jewett, Hamilton Fish
and Young were pall bearers. The casket remained in the church till the following morning
when a special train conveyed it to Hartford.
Conn., where it was deposited in the vault of
Cedar Hill cemetery.

The funeral services over Wagner commenced The funeral services over Wagner commenced

The funeral services over Wagner commenced at the Deysom, Bayreuth, Frussia. The remains were placed on the station platform, the funeral march from "Siegfried" belog played. After addresses, the body was removed to Washenfried Villa, and laid in the tomb with a simple religious blessing. The hearse was preceded by two carriages loaded with wreaths sent from all parts of aurope. Following the hearse came the clergy, the representative of the King, numerous deputations, artists and millitary and civil officers, and a large crowd. The town is draped in mourning.

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 area is beaux jeux doux, as the national song of the Province of Quebec has it. Madame Albani has all the vivacity of 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 guarantse 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. No! 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 ail,

BRADLAUGH'S DEMONSTRATION. HIS ABBIYAL AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-

GREAT BXOITEMENT IN THE METROPOLIS. London, Feb. 15 .- Mr. Bradlaugh held his promised "public demonstration" last night. To disorder occurred.

Charles Bradisugh, at the head of a large concourse of people, left Trafelgar Equare for willowy girl with dark hair and eyes, and a face the House of Commons to-day. There were full of animation.

some information on the points she desired, sion formed near the Nelson monument, got whereupon Madame Albani continued :- "I into line and then marched in straggling columns slong 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 tramped steadily along silently, but evidently in earnest. Mr. Bradlaugh's purpose by their brilliancy as debaters and their is to present bimself surrounded by his hest 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 obsered. Mrs. Besant 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 Rorse 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 Bradiaugh'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 Fathor

The correspondence between the Holy Fathor and the German Emperor appears to have been of a less informal character linan was at first supposed. The following is the text of the letter which his Majesty has addressed to Leo XIII. With reference to a revision of the May Laws.—"I beg to thank your Holiness for the letter which you addressed to me under date the 3rd current [December] and I heartily return the good wishes to which you therein gave expression. It strengthens me in the hope that the satisfaction felt with me by your Holiness at the establishment and scitvity of my mission fat the Vatican] will furnish you with a fresh reason for seeking, by a corresponding advance, to reply to the

CONCILIATORY STEPS

hitherto taken by my Government, which have made it possible for most of the [Prussian] episcopates to be re-occupied. I am of opinion that such an advance, were it to be made in the matter of the pre-intimation of derical appointments [to the Stat-], would be much more to the interest of the Catholic Church than to that of the State, as rendering it possible for the vacancles 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 countenance the reconsideration by the Landtag of my Mourchy of such laws as in the course of the struggle for the protection of cantested rights of the State became requisite, without being permanently necessary, to secure peaceful relations [between Church and State]. I cladly avail myself of this opportunity to assure your Holiness anew of my personal reverence and devolon." This letter, which bears date Berlin, December 22nd 1834, is signed by the German Emperor, and countersigned by Count Von Bismarck. hitherto taken by my Government, which have Count Von Bismarck.

THE REICHSTAG AND THE CHURCH. The effects of this communication are, I hear

The effects of this communication are, 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 in consideration of the Emperor-King's letter to his Hollness the Vicar of Christ, he and his friends will refrain from oringing forward their contemplated motion for the repeal of one of the most stringent of the May decrees, 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, if reports speaks truly. The comments of the truly. The comments of the

GERMAN PRESS

. THE BISHOP OF NORTHAMPTON. THE BISHOP OF NORTHAMPTON.

who arrived here last month in order to pay the customary Episcopal visit. Ad limita had en audience of the Holy Father on the Wednesday in last week. His Lordship made use of the coasion, to lay at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff a sum of £140. representing the collections made by the faithful of his dionese for Peter Pence, and certain special offerings. The Holy Father graciously accepted the offerings and bestowed his Apostolic Benediction upon the dicess, with a special blessing upon each priest and convent within its borders. On Sunday last the Holy Father received in private audience the commission for the PETER PENCE OFFERINGS

of the archdiocese of Naples, who had the honor to depose at his Sovereign's feet the sum of 2,000 lire. Upon the same day, two Canons camerlenght of 8t John Lateran's, accompanied by the Master of Ceremonies, Mgr. Romanini, upon whom on the occasion the Pope bestowed the title of honorary cameriere segreto, presented his Holiness with the wollof the lambs blessed in the St. Agnes' hasilica on the feast of that young saint, and which are destined for the paliti of ecclesiastical dignifarier. At the private Mass celebrated that morning in his chapel by the Holy Father were admitted a number of distinguished foreign families, chiefly English, among which were Mr. Bellingham, M.P., with his wife, Lady Constance.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A NOVA SCOTIA MINE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 17.—A serious accident occurred in a coal slope near Maccan, Cumberland County to-day, resulting in the death of three workmen. It appears that eight men were descending the slope to commence their day's work when all were suddenly overcome by a rush of "black damp." Those in rear of the party observed their companions ahead fall to the ground insensible, and turned to rush back to the open air. Hardly had they started to return when they, too, began to feel the effects of the poisonous gases, and the next, moment fell to the ground, all of them but one unconscious. Alexander Dore, with a great effort, 'etailing his senses, managed to reach the opening and gave warning of the danger those below were in. A large crowd soon collected and volunteers quickly made their way below to the resone. Five of the seven men were got out alive, but the remaining two, named Patten and Wilson, and one of the rescuers named Burrows, perished. The bodies of the three latter were brought to the surface, but efforts to revive them proved useless. The slope in which the accident happened belongs to Col. William Bennett, of Amherst, who disposed of his adjacent coal mining property to the Steel Company of Cannda about a year ago, but retainen this one. Had the number of rescuers at hand been small, the loss of life would probably have been much larger, as many of hose who ventured into the rescue of the men fell themselves from the effects of the poisoned air, and had to be dragged out by the others. The distance from the opening of the slope to the place where the men fell was about eight hunds ed feet, and the risk in attempting to save them was very great.

A chemist in Germany has introduced a new system of preserving batter by covering it with a layer an inch in thickness of a strong solution of sulphate of lime, which he also used to preserve cider.

Dora Wheeler, the artist, is described as a tall, separated because he loved his country and

T. M. HEALY, M. P.

Brief sketch of the life and public service of the brilliant member for Wexferd.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., is perhaps the youngest, as he is the brightest and keenest, of that little band of agitators who, during transcendant ability as statesmen. He was born in the western part of county Cork in 1855 His father, Mr. Maurice Healy, having been elected master of the Lismore (Waterford) Union, left his Cork homestead and settled with his family in Lismore in 1866. His uncle, Denis Healy, was, and undoubtedly still is, clerk of the union in the neighboring town of Fermoy, county Cork, and is a man of good reputation and much influence in that section of the country.

The subject of this sketch lived with his uncle for several years and attended the St. Colman's school. As a scholar he was neither brilliant nor over industrious. He was always ready-witted and occasionally clever, with a good share of sarcasm and not a little quiet humor. He gave no evidence of future greatness, and his schoolmates never suspected that he would develop into the broad and analytical statesman that he is, and become such a tremendous and potential force in the public life not only of Ireland, but of the world. "The only thing," writes a close friend of his, "for which I thought him no. ticeable at school, was his great desire to have the hour for closing arrive. Then our afternoons were spent in the fields and groves and woods along the Blackwater, where we explored the recosses and caves, hunted for bird's nests and laid in stores of chestnuts, for which young Healy had a decided weakness. Then he did not seem to have any thoughts about patriotism or statesmanship. The Fenian movement was at its height, and some of us boys expected a bly fight at any moment. I was continually prating of it, but my friend Tim paid no attention to it."

During his school term and in the year following he studied phonography, and when he had mastered its mysteries he started, like many another bright Irish lad who could find no vent for his talents at home, to " seek his fortune" beyond the channel. He went to England, and after a short experience in the office of a firm of solicitors, entered the field of journalism, obtaining a position on Joseph Cowen's Newcastle Chronicle, to whose columns he is still, perhaps, the brightest and raciest contributor.

Mr. Healy's career as a politician has been, so far short, but exceedingly brilliant He joined the revolutionary wing of the Irish party while in England, and was understood to be a full-fledged Fenian. He has, we believe, severed his connection with the advocates of physical force, believing that a moral agita-tion based on the equities of the Irish question can secure the first desideratum of the people-home rule and the extinction of the odious land system. Even before the great agitation of 1879 81 had got into shape, young Healy had begun to see that the best way to work for Ireland was to agitate for autonomy. He joined the Home Rule movement in England and contributed not a little to its successful development.

When Parnell was nut at the head of the Irish party, he began to look around for bright young men, well trained, well educated and well balanced intellectually, to join the ranks. He secured O'Connor, O'Kelly, Dillon, Brennan, Healy, Sexton, O'Donnell and others, nearly all of whom were journalists. Healy was the youngest of the lot. Him he chose for his secretary, and it was while dicharging the duties of this office that he attracted the attention of the nation.

When the general election of 1880 came on candidates of the National party in the various boroughs and counties. Sexton stood for sexting attention to the conciliatory sentiments expressed by the Emperor, expresses the opinion that it would not have been worth while to enter upon the conflict between Church and State merely for the purpose of exacting the fulfilment of the duty of notifying ecclesiastical appointments to the Government. The Germania points out that the Emperor distinguishes between the Conflict Laws and the Organization Laws. The former on the cessation of passive resistance would of course fall into desuctude, while the latter would form the real point at issue, which will depend upon a revision of the May Organization Laws. The Church would find it impossible to accept without modification the duty of notifying ecclesiastical appointments as settled by Dr. Falk's Bill. these young men were put forward as the or their failures. These are part of the higtory of the century, as they marked a new era in parliamentary agitation

Mr. Healy developed marvellous qualities as a debater and an analyst of men and measures. He attracted the attention of the leading men in Parliament who had grown gray in the service. He was a mere boy-less than 26 when he took his seat-but he seemed to grasp public questions and understand them in the most setonishing way. When Giadstone introduced his land bill the young statesman began to study it. He worked night and day on it, and he came in at every sitting with some new objection and some fresh amendment, which clearly proved his understanding of the intricacies of the measure. He was said to be the only man in the House of Commons besides Mr. Gladstone who fully understood the bill, and the Healy clause which was forced on the Government is the only feature of it which is of any prac-

tical value to the Irish people. When Forster undertook to stamp out the Land League in 1881, Mr. Healy was one of the first to be marked for arrest. When Parnell and Dillon and O'Kelly were sent to Kilmainham, he was abroad and started at once for Dublin to join his comrades in prison, but he was intercepted with a telegraphic order and sent to Paris, where he held a conference with Treasurer Egan. Here it was decided that the member for Wexford and the patriot curate for Kilmallock, Bev. Eugene Sheehy, should visit the United States, where T. P. O'Connor had already arrived. Those who heard Mr. Healy then will bear testimony to the fact that no man ever came out to represent the League, who so clearly, forcibly and convincingly stated the Irish case. He attended the Unicago convention and contributed much towards bringing about the harmonious action reached by that great gathering.

Just prior to his departure for Ireland it had

been decided to start the Republic, and we held

a conference with Mr. Healy at the Parker House, which resulted in his accepting the position of special correspondent of this journal, a position which he ably and brilliantly filled up to the time when his pen was stopped by Earl Spencer and he was immured in Richmoni prison. While writing letters for The Republic, Mr. Healy was also contributing to the Newcastie Chronicle, to the leading magazines of Engand, Ireland and Scotland, attending to his parliamentary duties, sitting in the councils of the Irish leaders and studying law in London. He was, perhaps, the busiest man in the party, and yet he found time to win the affections of the gifted daughter of his friend andloo-worker, Mr. T. D. Sulliven, M. P. for Westmeath, whom he married about five or six months ago, and from whom he is now

dared to plead her cause before the civilized

world. - Boston Republic.