

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

(Nebraska State Journal, March 11.)

The usual crowded meeting assembled in the hall of the Irish National League yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. O. Cassidy presiding. Secretary Stanton moved the following resolutions in reference to the exposure of the Pigott forgeries and consequent collapse of the Times conspiracy.

Resolved, By the members of the Lincoln branch of the Irish National League of America, that although we deny the right of any English court to pronounce judgment upon the measures that may be adopted by the Irish people to secure their legitimate national rights, and declare our refusal to permit the pronouncement of any English tribunal to affect the esteem we feel for the leader of the Irish people and his patriotic associates; nevertheless, we rejoice that a court, presided over by three English judges by training and education prejudiced against the national demands of the Irish people, the conspiracy of the Tory cabinet, the London Times to blast the reputation of Charles Stewart Parnell and his associates by means of perjury and forgery, has so signally failed and has so disastrously recoiled upon the conspirators themselves.

Resolved, That we congratulate Mr. Parnell, not upon the vindication of his character and that of his colleagues, because the Irish race has no such vindication was necessary, but we congratulate him because the vindication of the truth, the hidden in the manifestations of the Tory government and its shameful policy of the Tory government, has been laid bare to the eyes of the civilized world, and has received the condemnation and exorcism of all right thinking men, and must, if there be a remnant of shame in the breasts of the British people, insure the downfall of a cabinet personally and collectively guilty of conspiring with perjurers and forgers to drive their political opponents from public life, a policy based and more cowardly than that of deliberate assassination, or even the policy of dynamite charged by perjured rascals against the Irish leaders.

Resolved, That we tender our undying thanks to Patrick Egan, our fellow citizen and brother member of the Lincoln branch, as the man above all others to whom is due the credit of exposing the foulness and wickedness of this most famous conspiracy of modern times, and we hereby express our hearty recognition of the eminent service he has rendered to the cause of Ireland, of truth and of justice.

Mr. Stanton spoke at considerable length in support of the resolutions, referring back to the old time policy of bribery and fraud exercised by successive English governments against the Irish people, and said that the main object of the Times conspiracy was to destroy the mutual friendship that was growing between the English and Irish masses by exciting the fears and prejudices of the former. The exposure of the conspiracy has operated as a boomerang and to-day there never was a better feeling of good-fellowship between the two long estranged races. Lincoln can claim some share in the victory because in this city two years ago, at the request of Patrick Egan and John Fitzgerald, certain letters of Pigott's were submitted to Gov. Thayer and other state officers, and also to Mayor Sawyer, Postmaster Watkins and seven leading officers of our city banks, who were unanimous in their opinion that Richard Pigott was the writer of the first forged Parnell letter. Mr. Stanton believed the result of the exposure must be a great advance in the progress of Irish national freedom.

Mr. James Farrell seconded the resolution in warm and eloquent language, scoring without mercy the foul methods of the Times and Salisbury's cabinet, and giving to Patrick Egan his deserved tribute of congratulation on the success of his foresight and sagacity. Vice-President McGlave and Mr. Charles Dunback briefly expressed their approval of the resolution. Before putting the question, Mr. P. O. Cassidy expressed his hearty endorsement of the resolution in word and spirit, and felt it would be ungrateful of Irishmen to-day not to feel a sentiment of gratitude to Patrick Egan for the inestimable service he has rendered to his country. The resolutions were then put and carried, with applause.

An exceedingly pleasant incident of the meeting was the presentation to Hon. John Fitzgerald of a beautiful gold headed cane as a slight token of the appreciation of Mr. Fitzgerald's patriotic record.

Mr. Fitzgerald was taken by surprise, not having the slightest idea of the pleasant trap laid for him. He was equal to the occasion, however, and in clear, sparkling language, expressed his thanks for the compliment paid to him and declared again his determination to continue loyal and devoted to the cause of Irish liberty.

DONEGAL'S DISGRACE.
AN AGED MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

LONDON, March 21.—The Marchioness of Donegal has brought suit against her husband on the ground of cruelty and desertion. The Marquis is 67 years old. The case was heard to-day. The Marchioness testified that she was married to defendant in 1865; and she left her husband's house in 1872. Previous to leaving they occupied separate homes. One night the respondent brought a friend home with him and dragged her from her bed into the passage where his friend was waiting. Afterward the respondent lived with a woman named Wright. The defence produced witnesses who testified that Lady Donegal had committed adultery with a groom employed by her husband, and with another man. The case against the Marquis was dismissed. A counter suit brought by the Marquis against Lady Donegal was also dismissed.

BEAUTIFUL JAPAN.
THE PLAIN OF A WRITER WHO RESISTS THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

Beautiful Japan! Nobody who knew it in its Japanese days will care to think about it all changed and civilized. Its simple, kindly, hospitable people, ever with their polite salutation to the stranger; their unadorned simplicity; their ingenious, happy ways of life. What a picturesque country it was, and a picturesque people! To wander out on a "Rong" day and climb the hill up to the temple hidden among the trees, a spot where it seemed impossible not to worship. No cold grim stone church with a harsh bell clanging to service, but a quaint little temple, with its curling eaves and its simple little shrines; with dim old lamps burning in its bronzed lanterns, and its lacquered floor, its ornate carvings. The sun hardly reached it for the shade, and as you approached it for the winding path or by steps out in the rock, a sense of rest and peace came over you that made you glad. You never cared what deities they worshipped in those temples. They worshipped. Perhaps you would not use their ornaments, but you must worship, too, if you uttered no prayer, breathed no vow. The spell of some good man upon you, and it was not idolatry. And beyond you, in the distance, the merry words were gathered. Nothing but happy laughter and merriment. Nothing was there. They were flying kites, and it was itself a study to see them manage those tallest bamboo frames of all shapes, covered

with thin paper. There were two crowds, one on the hill opposite, and they were opposing armies. There were hundreds of moose in picturesque dress, of bright and sombre colors quaintly and beautifully harmonized, half their done up in high Japanese style—pictures that seemed to suit the landscape, that seemed to suit the occasion and the various occupations. Old men and boys, married women with their shaven eyebrows and their blackened teeth; young and old, from eighty to babyhood, and every body not in arms was flying a kite. What business had civilization in there? Why should we call progress break in upon this simple happiness? Simply because the restless spirit born in the West must find more room in the world; and people never can let other people alone.—San Francisco Chronicle.

MOON FABLES.

MYTHS ABOUT THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT BELIEVED BY THE SUPERSTITIOUS.

A maiden was accustomed to spin late on Saturday in the moonlight. At one time the new moon on the eve of Sunday drew her up to itself, and now she sits in the moon and spins and spins. And now, when the "conqueror" set in late in the summer, the white threads float around in the air. These threads are the spinning of the lunar spinner, says Dr. F. S. Oran in the *Popular Science*. The moon is especially a ghostly avenger of human arrogance, and has its humors, according to which things go well or ill with it. In this increase it has a special force and certain good will for the earth and its inhabitants, while in its decrease it is friendly to no one. The good woman must not do any sewing in the decrease of the moon, for the stitches will not hold; farming tools must not be left in the field, because, it is believed, if they are crops will not again thrive there. If an unbalanced child is exposed to the moonlight, it will lose its lock for its whole life. If one points at the moon with the finger he will suffer from swelling around the nail; and whoever spits at the moon will lose all his teeth.

These beliefs, too, are international. The same is the case with the religious notions about the moon. Stories of every kind, to be successful, must be performed on Sunday night in the new moon. The hair must be cut only in the increase of the moon, otherwise there is danger of getting headaches. If a person returning home in the evening sees the full moon, he ought to take some money out of his purse, and utter an incantation that will make it increase a hundred times during the month.

The moon is also supposed to have an influence over animals and plants.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

BUT YESTERDAY.

But yesterday the leaves were green,
And gaily deck'd the waving bough
In one short day, how changed the scene
How black 'tis now.

But yesterday the forest bloomed
And sent its perfume on the gale;
In one short day, oh! how changed,
The wither'd leaves now strew the vale.

But yesterday the robin sang
His merry note beside my door;
In one short day and he has gone
To warble on another shore.

But yesterday my friend and I
Together walked as oft before;
To-day is come his time to die—
His warm hand I'll clasp no more.

To-day he sleeps his last long sleep
Beneath the mountain snows,
While o'er his grave the lovd' ones weep,
And pray for his repose.

To theirs I add my humble prayer
That he may be forgiven;
And when I end my exile here
That we shall meet in Heaven.

Then we'll talk of yesterday,
When on the battle field we met,
We almost faint in the fray,
And barely did succeed.

Then we'll talk of yesterday,
And bless the tyrant's frown,
And to earth's strugglers still we say,
"Tis the Cross that buys the Crown."

J. L. LEAH.

DIVORCES THE WORLD OVER.

In Australia divorces have never been sanctioned.

Divorces are scarcely ever known to occur in modern Greece.

In Hindostan either party for a slight cause may leave the other and marry.

Divorces are scarcely allowed in Tibet, unless with the consent of both parties. Remarriage is forbidden.

In Cochinchina the parties desiring divorce break a pair of chopsticks in the presence of witnesses and the thing is done.

Among some tribes of American Indians the pieces of sticks given the witnesses of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce.

Two kinds of divorces are granted in Circassia. By the first the parties can immediately marry again; by the second, not for a year.

If the wife of a Turkoman asks his permission to go out and he says "go," without adding "come back again," they are divorced.

Among the Moors, if the wife does not become the mother of a boy, she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe and can marry again.

In the Arctic regions a man who wants a divorce leaves home in anger and does not return for several days. The wife takes the hint and departs.

In China divorces are allowed in all cases of criminality, mutual dislike, jealousy, incompatibility of temperament, or too much lequacy on the part of the wife.

MONTREAL'S PRODUCE TRADE.

Few people outside of those who are actually engaged in the general produce trade of Montreal, have the faintest conception of the volume of its vast aggregate. The value of the grain, flour, meal, &c., handled at this port for the past year ending December 31st, 1888, amounted to about \$14,250,000, butter and cheese about \$8,500,000, provisions including pork, lard, meats, &c., about \$2,500,000 making a grand total of \$25,250,000 for the articles above enumerated. To these we have not added hay, straw, potatoes, eggs, poultry, game, apples, maple sugar and syrup, and other products which come under the head of general produce, or we should have piled up a colossal total approximating \$30,000,000. And yet the produce trade of Montreal, which occupies such a prominent position in the actual business of this port, is very much underrated, probably on account of the quiet and unassuming manner in which it is conducted. Flour, feed, butter, and cheese, provision and general produce merchants annually handle the many millions of dollars worth of our country's products. It is not those who make the most show that accomplish the greatest results.—*Trade Bulletin*.

THE QUEEN AND THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

Reported Conversion of Her Majesty—The Empress Frederick also to be Received into the Church.

(Paris Figaro.)

Besides regular correspondents who keep the readers of this journal informed of all that passes abroad, the *Figaro* from time to time welcomes an important communication from an occasional correspondent. It is in the latter capacity that I make myself to-day the echo of a rumour much accredited at this moment in high Roman society. The news is softly going the rounds of the drawing-rooms of the "black robes" in Rome; it has scarcely begun to circulate discreetly in the diplomatic world; but I do not hesitate to make it public, addressing myself to a journal with such a wide circulation as the *Figaro*, were it not only to give the persons interested the opportunity of denying it.

The talk, then, was some days ago of the approaching resignation of the Queen.

"Have you not remarked," said a high Roman Prelate, "that for some time past her Majesty always manages not to be in England about Easter-tide?"

"As a matter of fact," interposed a very great personage, "the Queen was at Florence last year; this year she will be at Biarritz."

"Do you know why?"

"I am sure you could give me a thousand reasons."

"Because—the Queen doesn't wish to spend Easter in England."

"Easter?"

"Yes, Easter."

"Has the Queen, then, been converted to Catholicism?"

"So I have been assured, and if you knew from whom I have had this important news."

"It is then because, whilst reigning over a Protestant people, she desires to fulfil her Easter duties that Queen Victoria contrives to be far from the Court and the official world at Easter?"

"Doubtless; but listen, for I am not yet at the end of my confidences. It is not impossible that the widow of Frederick III. (always according to my informant, whose name I have sworn not to disclose) will become a convert to Catholicism."

"You are coming it stronger and stronger."

"Don't laugh. When the Empress Victoria was at Hamburg last year, a venerable ecclesiastic of that city often had the honour of conversing with her. This assiduity attracted the attention of an Italian Catholic, who at last asked the Hamburg priest if the Queen's daughter was not thinking of becoming a Catholic."

"And what was the answer?"

"No one can fathom the secrets of Divine Providence, said the old priest; the Empress is still a Protestant, but I believe that she leans a great deal to Catholicism, and I shall not be surprised to learn the news of her conversion one day or other."

What truth is there in these strange rumours? Here people are inclined to believe that they are well founded, and I have thought it right that *The Figaro* should be the first to make it known.

Commenting on the foregoing the *Liverpool Catholic Times* observes:—Her Majesty has become a Catholic, if we are to believe the *Paris Figaro*. She could do nothing better; but, for all that, the *Figaro's* news is more than doubtful. We shall not do the French paper the injustice of saying that in political matters it is as untrustworthy as the *Times*, but we are certain that for the sensationalism of its social items it has no competitor among English journals.

We directed altogether the report of the Queen's conversion. Her Majesty, having been brought up in early life under the influence of Lord Melbourne, and having since then passed her years in an environment of Liberal Protestantism, is known to entertain broad religious views, and in her conduct as a sovereign she has always been a model of toleration; but it is one thing to respect the tenets of a creed and another to embrace them. In point of fact, when her Majesty was at Florence last year all those about her noticed how reserved and distant she was in respect to all things purely Catholic. On the occasion of her visit to the famous Certosa Monastery, near Florence, whilst the party was being shown round by the well-known Irish Father who resides there, she almost avoided conversation with him, though her daughter, the Princess Beatrice, was both frank and genial. The *Figaro's* further statement that the Empress Frederick is about to be received into the Church is probably worthy of as little credence as the announcement with regard to the Queen.

THE SNAKE LEGEND IN FULL.

WHY IT IS BELIEVED—THE REASON WHY SNAKES CANNOT EXIST IN IRELAND.

The question is often asked, Why is the legend of the banishment of snakes inseparably connected with the name of St. Patrick in every land, and that faith in it has outlasted faith in nearly all the other miracles of St. Patrick?

Simply because a great fact supports it—there are no snakes in Ireland and no other reptiles which live in and on the earth. There are frogs which live entirely in water, as there are fish; but the soil is, in time, fatal even to imported reptiles which are placed in it. The "lepracaun," or "lepracaun," a sort of lizard, lives almost entirely above ground, in the crevices of stone fences and timbers.

As everybody has heard the legend and very few have seen it in its original form, it is here presented verbatim:

"Even from the time of its original inhabitants did Hibernia labor under a threefold plague: a swarm of poisonous creatures, whereof the number could not be counted; a multitude of demons visibly appearing, and a multitude of monstrous creatures rising out of the earth and out of the sea, so prevailed over the whole island that they not only wounded men and animals with their deadly stings, but slayed them with cruel bitings, and not seldom rent and devoured their members. And often was beheld such a multitude of these, flying in the air, or on the earth, that the island was deemed incapable of containing so many; wherefore it was accounted the habitation of demons and their peculiar possession."

And the most holy Patrick applied all his diligence to the extirpation of this threefold plague, and at length, by his salutary doctrine and fervent prayer, he reaved Hibernia of the increasing mischief. Therefore he, the most excellent pastor, bore on his shoulder the staff of his mission, and aided of the angelic band by its comminatory elevation, gathered together from all parts of the island all the poisonous creatures into one place; then compelled them all to a very high promontory, which then was called Cruachanagall (Patrick's crag), and by the power of his word he drove the whole pestilent swarm from the precipice of the mountain headlong into the ocean. O eminent sign! O illustrious miracle! Then turned he to Mamia and the other islands, and by the power of his prayer, he freed all these likewise from

the venomous reptiles. But other islands the which had not believed at his preaching, are still covered with procreation of these poisonous creatures."

PLINY ON THREE LEAVED PLANTS.

One strong reason for the esteem and veneration in which the shamrock is held by the Irish people is that when preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish St. Patrick used this plant, bearing three leaves upon one stem, as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery. In view of the good saint's association with the shamrock and with snakes it is worthy of note that the Latin writer Pliny, in his "Natural History," says that serpents are never seen upon the three leaved plant, and that it is an antidote to the stings of snakes and scorpions.

BUILDINGS OF PAPER.

IT IS RECOMMENDED BY SOME CONTRACTORS IN PREFERENCE TO WOOD.

The use of paper fabric for building purposes—by the term paper being meant, broadly, a flexible sheet made of vegetable or other fibre, which has been reduced to a pulp and then pressed out and spread and dried—is now advocated by some builders on the following grounds, says the *American Analyst*:

First, continuity of surface; that is, it can be made in rolls of almost any width and length, is flexible, or, by gluing several layers together, may be made stiff, and will stop the passage of air because there are no joints.

Second, it has no grain, like wood, and will not split.

Third, it is not affected by change of temperature, and therefore has an advantage over sheet metal as roofing material.

Fourth, whereas in its natural condition it is affected by moisture, it may be rendered waterproof by saturating with asphalt or by a variety of other methods.

Fifth, it is a non-resonant, and well fitted to prevent the passage of sound.

Sixth, it is a non-conductor of heat, and can be made also of incombustible material like asbestos, or rendered fire-resisting by chemical treatment. The combination of paper with other substances and solidifying the mass of pressure, renders practicable the production of a material capable of replacing wood for many purposes, and not the least among its characteristics or adaptability is the ease with which it may be made into sheets of any width and thickness, that it will not warp or shrink from heat, cold or dampness.

MR. PARNELL'S STATEMENT IN 1887 JUSTIFIED TO-DAY.

Mr. Parnell, in the House of Commons, on the 18th of April, 1887, the day on which the forged letter condemning the murder of Mr. Burke was printed in fac-simile in the *Times*, said:

The right hon. gentleman (Mr. A. J. Balfour) refused from answering the speech which I delivered on the first reading of this (the Coercion) Bill, and now, upon the second reading of this Bill, he goes back to the speech, and he attempts an answer to it.

What I said was that I was perfectly sure that no reply can be made to him; and with characteristic unfairness—an unfairness which I suppose we must expect to be continued in the future—he has refused to be the ten or twelve minutes that I should have craved to refer to a villainous and barefaced forgery which appeared in the *Times* of this morning, obviously for the purpose of influencing the division, and for no other purpose.

Our readers will remember that Macdonald, the manager of the *Times*, admitted then under cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell that the publication of the forged letter at that time (when the voting on the Coercion Bill was about to take place) was an opportune time. How the English public was then humbugged by the *Times* may be seen from the following further extract from Mr. Parnell's speech:

I think I was entitled to have had from the right hon. gentleman an opportunity of exposing this deliberate attempt to blacken my character when there would have been some chance of what I stated reaching the outside world. I say there is no such chance now. I cannot suppose the ten minutes which I have now in my eye the design of practically preventing my denial of the unblushing calumny having that effect upon public opinion which it would otherwise have had if it had been spoken at a reasonable hour of the night. It appears that, in addition to the passage of this Coercion Act, the dice are to be loaded—that your great organs of public opinion in this country are to be permitted to pay miserable creatures for the purpose of producing these calumnies. Who will be safe in such circumstances and under such conditions? I do not envy the right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland this first commencement of suppression of defence—this first commencement of calumny and of forgery which has been made by his supporters. We have heard of the misdeeds of Mr. Ford, the editor of the *Irish World*; but Mr. Ford never did anything half so bad as this. . . . I never directed such a letter to be written. . . . I never said a word before I saw it in the *Times* this morning. The subject-matter of the letter is preposterous on the surface. The phraseology is absurd—as absurd as any phraseology that could be attributed to me could possibly be. In every part of it it bears absolute and irrefragable evidence of want of genuineness and want of authenticity. Politics are come to a pretty pass in this country when a leader of a party of eighty-six members has to stand up, at ten minutes past one, in the House of Commons in order to defend himself from an anonymous fabrication such as that which is contained in the *Times* of this morning.—*Hansard*, Vol. CCXXIII.

TORY DISHONESTY.

SALISBURY'S EXPLANATION OF THE SITUATION TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, March 20.—The Queen sent for Lord Salisbury before she left England and desired him to enlighten her fully on the political prospect. The Marquis of Salisbury informed Her Majesty that he might rest assured there would be no complications or orials for some years to come, as he was fully prepared to prolong the existence of the present Parliament to the latest possible period, and in point of fact, dissolution might be expected to take place in July, 1893. I have good reason to believe that there is a secret understanding between Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Salisbury that this Parliament shall simply expire from inaction. It is quite reasonable that the Unionist leader should desire this arrangement, for he is perfectly aware that at the next election his followers will be driven from their seats like the chaff before the wind. If the Ministers had one shred of honor, they would at once dissolve and give the country an opportunity to express an opinion upon conduct so disgraceful. But instead of this they actually glory in having pleased the magnates and the police at the disposal of the *Times* in its endeavor to prove its charges against the Irish members. To argue with men so utterly lost to the decencies of political life is useless.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

It is well the people of Great Britain should understand the object for which Mr. Balfour orders his Orange Removables to inflict scandalous sentences such as that imposed in the case of Father Stephens. Had Father Stephens promised to abandon the cause of the Falacarragh tenants and leave them entirely at the mercy of the landlord, he would not have been condemned to six months' imprisonment. What the "mercy" of Irish landlords is can be judged from two reports which have just appeared in the daily press. One is to the effect that the four hundred tenants on the Pononby or a's are to be evicted, and that the property is to be placed in the hands of a London company, which includes Mr. Smith Barry amongst its directors, and to be farmed by them. The other is that the Marquis of Clanricarde has given Father O'Connell notice to remove from the chapel grounds the huts in which the evicted tenants of the estate have found a shelter. We do not believe these two inhuman projects will be carried out. Not because Mr. Balfour would not in his heart desire to further them by the aid of soldiers and police, but because he dare not. There are stages at which the barbarism even of Mr. Balfour and the landlords must halt.—*Liverpool-Catholic Times*.

BALFOUR ROASTED.

In the British House of Commons—A Street Specimen of Coercion Magistrate.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Baron Henry de Worms, parliamentary colonial secretary, read a telegram from the Cape in reply to enquiries concerning Captain Segrave who commanded the constabulary at the Mitchellstown riots in 1887. The telegram said Segrave was dismissed from the Cape infantry service in 1885 for gross neglect of duty and breach of trust. A scene of great disorder followed. The Irish members rose in their places and cheered and there was a cry of "Pigott," "Pigott," and "Keweenaw." Mitchellstown. Mr. Balfour said he had suspended Segrave but preferred not to dismiss him until documentary evidence of his guilt had been received.

On the vote on Mr. Balfour's salary, Mr. Morley severely criticized the Government's action in carrying on a "furtive and clandestine" battle behind the opponents' backs. Mr. Bradlaugh moved that Mr. Morley's salary be reduced by £500. Mr. Morley advanced a mass of details respecting witnesses for the *Times* with the view of disproving the Government's profession of neutrality. These details were mainly drawn from facts elicited by daily questioning in Parliament. Mr. Balfour professed that he had not followed the proceedings of the Parnell commission with much interest. That was surprising. One would have expected that the minister who fired the train would have curiosity enough to note the result of the explosion. In regard to the proposed vote of censure, it would be irrational to propose it now because fresh disclosures were made daily, but it would come in good time.

Mr. Balfour, amid continued Opposition laughter, described the charge that the Government was connected with the *Times* through Houston and Pigott as a scandalous and unfounded libel, while affecting to regard it as the most shocking of crimes. They had charged Houston with having acted in complicity with Pigott, but they declined to examine Houston when invited to do so. He thought it would be more decorous for the gentleman opposite to submit to constant sub judice. (Renewed laughter.)

Asking how it was that witness were intimidated Mr. Balfour was called to order by the chairman. Continuing he said the Government volunteered no information for the purposes of the commission, but they were willing to give it to either side when required.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said Mr. Balfour misapprehended Mr. Morley's case. The fact that Irish constables had been subpoenaed did not make it necessary for them to remain for months in London, unless they were performing distinct services for the *Times*. The speaker raised a laugh by showing how the statements of Mr. Matthews and Mr. Balfour conflicted.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that so far from being impartial, the Government withheld from persons accused matters material to their defence.

Mr. Healy said he had tried to cross examine Mr. Soames on his mode of getting up evidence by the *Times*, chief ally, Justice Smith.

The chairman (interrupting) called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw his reference to Her Majesty's age.

Mr. Healy contended that he did not refer to the judge, but to the commissioners, and that the commission act simply called the commissioners by their names.

The chairman, nevertheless maintained that Mr. Healy was out of order.

Mr. Balfour again rising to answer criticisms taunted the Parnellites with allowing Pigott to escape after he had confessed forgery.

T. P. O'Connor was called to order for charging Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour with trying to galvanize the Parnell forgeries into life again. An exciting scene ensued, Mr. O'Connor twice refusing to withdraw the remark as far as it concerned Lord Salisbury and approving cries of his colleagues.

The chairman appealed to the members on both sides to assist him in keeping order, but he did not further insist upon withdrawing Mr. O'Connor's remark. Mr. O'Connor charges that the *Times* was equally guilty of allowing Pigott to escape after he confessed forgery.

Mr. Wm. Redmond (Nationalist) was called to order several times, and the chairman finally warned him against further unseemly conduct. Mr. Redmond's motion was rejected by 272 to 211.

When the division was called Mr. Chamberlain crossed the House and sat chatting with Mr. Ritchie, a member of the Cabinet. His presence on the ministerial side of the House called forth from the Opposition hilarious cries of "At last in your proper place."

We may be the creatures of yesterday, but we are the creators of tomorrow.—T. F. Seward.

FREE
Solid Gold Watch
Solid Gold Ring
Solid Gold Chain
Solid Gold Bracelet
Solid Gold Earrings
Solid Gold Pins
Solid Gold Buttons
Solid Gold Buckles
Solid Gold Belts
Solid Gold Shoes
Solid Gold Socks
Solid Gold Hosiery
Solid Gold Undershirts
Solid Gold Collars
Solid Gold Cuffs
Solid Gold Rings
Solid Gold Chains
Solid Gold Bracelets
Solid Gold Earrings
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Solid Gold Undershirts
Solid Gold Collars
Solid Gold Cuffs
Solid Gold Rings
Solid Gold Chains
Solid Gold Bracelets
Solid Gold Earrings
Solid Gold Pins
Solid Gold Buttons
Solid Gold Buckles
Solid Gold Belts
Solid Gold Shoes
Solid Gold Socks
Solid Gold Hosiery
Solid Gold Undershirts
Solid Gold Collars
Solid Gold Cuffs
Solid Gold Rings
Solid Gold Chains
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