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WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 15, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY. Jan. 15. St. Paul. THURSDAY, Jan. 16, St. Marcellus. FRIDAY, Jan. 17, St Anthony, SATURDAY, Jac. 18, St. Peter's Chair at

SUNDAY, Jan. 19, Feast of Holy Name of

MONDAY, Jan. 20, SS. Fabian and Sebas-TUESDAY. Jan. 21, St. Agnes.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, SS. Vincent and Anastasius.

NEW AGENT.

Mr. R. Hussey has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS in St. Anicet, Huntingdon Co., P.Q.

Our National Currency.

At the banquet of the Dominion Commercial Travellers Association, Mr. Curran, M.P., in the course of his speech referred to the question of banking, which must shortly come up before the Dominion Parliament, owing to the present bank charters expiring in the coming year, 1891. He said that, ne doubt, the Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion would give this subject their most serious consideration and present their views to the Cabinet, but that the general feeling was that sympathy with the dual language system, but the currency of this country should have a the illustrious Archbishop, who was first national character on its face and on its back the national endorsation, a sentiment which was heartily cheered. There is a widespread feeling that the present issue of our banks is not sufficiently secured by deposits with the Government. No doubt there are not very many instances in which banks having failed, the helders of notes were not. after some delay, paid their full value. Yet, in some instances, that has not been the case, and on every eccasion the poor man, who was anable to hold his bank note until the affairs of the concern had been wound up, was the sufferer, having to dispose of it at a considerable discount to those who could afford to wait for the final settlement of the banks' affairs. No doubt such amendment will be made in the law as to fully secure the helders of bank notes; at the same time, an effort should be made to give a national character to our currency. It is absurd that in our Dominion United States currency should be brand, Dalton McCarthy, means everything everywhere accepted at its face value, whilst Canadian Bank notes are subject to a discount in every Province but that in which they are issued. It is stated that the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America favor the making of deposits or investment in Dominion bonds to the full amount of the circulation. This might be seking too much and would have a prejudicial effect on the smaller banks. The Bank of Montreal has such an enormous reserve that it could easily afford to conform to such a regulation; not so, however, with many other quite solvent institutions. The present system is teo leose and requires mere strin gency, but not to the extent said to be propesed by the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Desjardine, M.P., President of La Banque Jacques Cartier, is right when he says, as reported in the press a few days ago, that the present system of bank note circulation is deficient, in so far as the want of recognition of a Canadian Bank's notes in other prov noes than its own was concerned, but he is far from correct when he states that there is no other cause of complaint. He considers the present guarantee of the capital stock of our banks as ample, and that is not so. It will be necessary to approach this subject in a careful manner, so as not to affect business interests. The Minister of Finance will receive, we have no doubt, the sugges ions of our Boards of Trade with far more consideration than the representatives of the Bank Managers, who are interested in the continuance of the present system. One thing is certain, that a good sound Canadian currency will be a strong bond for the unification of the country, and make us feel that we are really one Canadian people from the

The O'Shea Suit.

Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Parnell, with his usual sagacity, is desermined that no time shall be lost by him in meeting and refuting the vile-charges made against him by Captain O'Shea in his suit for sparely attended meetings in church basedivorce from his wife. Both the Irish leader | ments in this city, all these signs of the times and Mrs. O'Shea have already filed an appearance in the case and the action will be fought to the bitter end. In taking notice of the Ennis Board's vote of confidence in Captain O'Shea's charges, Parnell very appropriately remarks that this proceeding " may be most advantageously met with the deadly weapon member of the Provincial Parliament, bravely of silent contempt." He further adds :- "I hid himself so as to shirk the vote on the Riel intend to delend the action. At the same question, was not present; but apart from

bility, or to use the words of btonewall treal army of Equal Righters were on the Jackson, 'there are times when the insignifi- scene at Waterlue, on the evening of the 7th cance of an accuser is less in the ingratitude instant. Dr. Davidson, Q.C., was there, and ef the acquaation."

Every attempt to besmirch the character of Parnell has hitherto falled, and, theroughly disgusted with their past failures, the Teries and the Times clique have determined to go to extreme lengths to secure the slight. est evidence detrimental to the reputation of the Irish leader. In this instance they will again meet with defeat as they did in connection with the Pigott forgeries and the best thing for them to do is to leave the character of Parnell slone and shake themselves clear of such arch-conspirators as Le Caron, Kirby, O'Snea and others of their stripe.

'Equal Rights" from a Protestant Point of View.

It is a matter of considerable interest, sepecially at the present time when the Mont. real Daily Witness and other sheets of a kind. red spirit, are howling with the fierceness of rabid and wanton bigots, to note well the events of the past few weeks in Ontario and to carefully consider whether the Catholics of Ontario, who are in the minority, are receiving, or have at any time received, that just measure of fair play which has at all times been treely accorded the Protestant minority of Quebec. If we recall to mind the facts brought out in the controversy between that profound scholar, philosopher and thesleader of the Ontario Opposition, Mr. W. R. Meredith, we will have a pretty fair insight Into what we might expect from those who identify themselves with the bogus Equal Rights mevement, should they through any unfortunate turn of events succeed to the government of the province. But we derive supreme consolation from the fact that such a deplorable state of affairs is not at all likely to be witnessed; and further, the result of that controversy has been such as to amply rapay us for any fears that we may at any time have had in regard to its effect upon the people of the province. The leader of the Opposition proved himself an adept in one er twe things. He may be a fallily good lawyer, but even in the line of legal argument he has been as a child in the hands of the profound schelar from the celebrated College of Maynooth. He (Mr. Meredith) wants to deprive us of our Catholic schools, and he has no attacked by the flery leader of the Opposition, handled him in such a manner as to lead the Toronte Globe, an "Equal Rights" paper, to | fully realize that outside of a few nobodies nablish an editorial on the subject, showing that the leader of the Opposition was no match for the Archbishop, and that in attacking him he had reckoned without his

Again, a glance at the municipal elections which recently took place, will prove hew much sincerity there is in the bogus Equal Rights movement. How many Cathelics have attained positions of eminence? How many Catholio mayors or Catholic reeves can we count in Ontario since the recent elections? Were we to give an accurate answer to the question our readers would be enabled to judge for themselves how much Catholics may expect from the Equal Righters; they would see at once that the Equal Rights movement, headed by that infament firefor Protestants and absolutely nothing for Catholics. Why should Montreal, which is Cathelic to the core, ever elect a Protestant Mayor? Has Toronto, whose fanatice atone Catholic Archbisheps, ever elected a Catholic mayor? Has Lendon elected a Catholic mayor? Has any town of any consequence in Ontario elected a Catholic mayor? Has even the little town of Almonte elected a Catholic reeve? Why should a gentleman who enjoys the advantages of a polished and refined education, whose ability as a public man not even the most narrew-minded biget would dare to gainsay, who is endowed with gifts most rare, who has a private and public record as pure and spotless as the driven snow, who is amiable, courteens and genilamanly, universally respected and loved, and who has cultivated and put to the best possible play, should such a man he rejected for the tracted the disease. reeveship, and one who lacks almost every simple qualification which we have mention. ed, except that of amiability, be given the position? The only answer is: "Protestant Equal Rights," which means in other words: " Everything for Protestants in Ontario and nothing-absolutely nothing-for Catholics.' It is high time that we should give that firebrand sheet the Daily Witness, and others of and bronchitis. a kindred spirit, to understand that we can see through their selfish, narrow-minded motives, and to warn them not to persist in their

J. L.

The Unkindest Cut.

sufcidal course.

With a zeal worthy of a better cause, the misguided fanatics, who masquerade under the name of Equal Righters in this province, have been pushing their efforts in the Eastern Townships. Their hesty retreat from the county of Brome, where they could not muster a corporal's guard, their overwhelming and ignominious defeat at Stanstead, their have not cured them, and last work they determined to make an assault on the village of Waterloo in the county of Sacford, and there plant their banner. By some unforseen accident, Mr. George Washington Stephens, that valiant champion, who, whilst he was a

time I utterly and entirely deny all culps- him and Mr. Walter Paul, the whole Mon-100 was Major Bond. It appears the town hall was crowded, but not with sympathizers of the disturbers of harmony in the province; On the contrary, the meeting made up its mind from the start, that if there was to be any speaking, it should be an Equal Rights meeting in samest, that is to say, that both parties would have an equal right to be heard. Strange, the Equal Righters demurred to the proposed arrangement, but, finally,

had to succumb to the inevitable. Dr. Davidson spoke, but did not make his accustemed speech, in fact, to use the expression of one of his opponents, he was as mild as a sucking dove. Major Bond also crated. The result of their joint efforts was the preposal and carrying by an almost unanimons vote of the following resolution proposed and seconded by Protestant gentlemen exclusively. It was moved by Hon. G. G. Stevens, W. I. Briggs, Geo. H. Allen, mayor; D. Darby and Charles A. Nutting, and seconded by John P. Neyes. G. Stevens.

T. A. Knowlten and C. H. Parmeles :-Resolved, first, that this meeting, having no sympathy with the objects of the Equal Rights sympathy with the objects of the Equal Rights association as laid down by its authorized exponents from the platform this evening, desires to repudiate all responsibility for this visit to Waterloo of the Equal Rights missionaries from Montreal; second, that in the opinion of this meeting, the Equal Rights agitation has no raison d'etre, all races and oreeds already enjoying equal and common rights under the laws of the land and equal and common guarantees and or the second the common guarantees. that profound scholar, philosopher and these logian, the highly esteemed and universally under the constitution; third, that, in the admired Archbishop of Kingston, and the does not constitute the endowment of a church, the does not constitute the endowment of a church, the does not constitute the endowment of a church. infringe upon the prerogative of the Crown, or encrosch upon Protestans or minority rights in this province, educational or otherwise; fourth, that in the opinion of this meeting the Jesuite Estate act, having been declared constitutional by the highest authority in the realm, hav-ing come into force and effect irrevocably, settles a vexed question upon terms advantageous both to the peace and prosperity of the province; fifth, that, entertaining a patriotic desire to see all races and creeds composing the population of our common country living in harmony and working together loyally with the common aim and sapiration of building up a powerful, united and prosperous people in the northern half of this continent, this meet ing desires to deprecate and repudiate a propoganda calculated to wound the race or religious sensibilities of any body or class of citizens and to create divisions and provoke dissensions in the body politic on the cleavage of race or

raligious prejudices. We are glad to observe that the greatest latitude was allowed to Mesars. Davidson and Bond. Their speeches were listened to respectfully, showing that the meeting was alive to its responsibility in the eyes of the Province, and it is to be hoped that those in our Sister Provinces who imagine the ER movement has any significance here, or is countenanced by respectable Protestants, will seeking for noteriety no one of influence and respectability in the community will have any thing to do with the wire pullers who are seeking to disturb the harmony that has fortunately so long existed amongst men of different creeds in our midst.

Hon. L. O. Taillon.

During the debate on the address, at the opening of the Provincial Parliament at Quebec, the leader of the Opposition was twitted by a member of the House, owing to the fact that his government had fallen, because he had refused to intervene on the Riel Question, which he held to be outside of the jurisdiction of the Local House. The Hon. Mr. Taillon replied "It is better to die well than to live badly." The answer was appropriate and manly. Everyone must admire the striking qualities of the Hen. Mr. Tailion, whether they agree with his policy or not. and the reply we have just quoted will be remembered long after the present contending parties shall have disappeared from the political scene.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP FABRE has received a letter from Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegata to the recent Baltimore convention, thanking him and the clergy of Montreal for his reception here. Since his return to Rome he has had an audience with the Pone. who was much pleased to hear of the progress that the Church has made in Canada.

LA GRIPPE is no respector of persons. use the talents which the God of wisdom has The latest Information from Rome goes to been pleased to endue him with-why we show that His Holiness the Pope and eight ask in the name of all reason, justice and fair. | Cardinals of the Sacred College have con-

> THE new government of Brazil has begun badly by closing several houses of the raligious Orders, and there is some talk of the expulsion of the Jeaults.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests as the season's compliments—la grippe, influenza, pneumonia

THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

And its Value to Society and Individuals-A

The monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society at St. Patrick's Sunday afternoon was largely attended. "The pledge, a remedy against intemporance," was the subject of Father McCallen's lecture. He spoke of it as a voluntary act. It was also a supernatural act, the practice of which was meant to increase our merits here and aid in securing our salvation hereafter; hence we add "with the divine assistance"; for it is only by God's grace that we can practice any virtue in a way meritorious of eternalitie. It was a promise to practice temperance, but in ite highest degree of total abstinence it was a noble act of which every true Christian should be proud; for it was an imitation of Christ be proud; for it was an imitation of Christ our Lord, who gave self denial and mortifica-blon as a mark of disolpleship. "If any man would be my disolple let him deny himself." The reverend orator encouraged hearers to be proud of the title of temperance men and women. No matter what the motive of taking the pledge, whether for example's sake or for self-preservation or for self-reformation, it was a nobleChristian act.

condemnation of those who offer liquor inatend of food to the poor who visit them of ask for help. A square meal would do good to the suffering poor; a glass of liquor was more likely to harm than to help. He onconraged young men who were companions to take the pledge together, as the example of those who had not the pledge would be baneful to those who had taken it.

After the sermon the pledge was adminis-

tered to twenty-eight persons.

The business meeting was held subsequently in the new St. Patrick's hell. The chair was occupied by the roy. president, Rev. Jas. A McCallen, Mr. A. Brogan, N P., actul as vice-chairman.

The regular reports were submitted by the secretary, Mr. J. J. Costigan, and a large of new members were admitted. The principal business transacted was in relation to the forthcoming 50th anniversary of the ociety in February. The Rev. chairman made a stirring address, setting forth the good that had been done by the society during its career, and how the coming event should be celebrated.

Mease. Costigan, Dowd, Connaughton, Emercon, Finn, Sharkey and others made short remarks, and it was decided to have a grand religious coremony in St. Patrick's fence to show that Messrs. Mills, Ingham church on Sunday, 16th of February, and a and Hynes were employed in the prosecugrand musical and literary reunion in the charge of the necessary arrangements.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Premier Mercier is reported to be seri onely ill at Quebec

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has appointed Rev. A. Lacasse to be vicar of St. Henri. Judge Lynch was confined to his room

Knowiton the past week with a severe attack of The Rev. Father Ruhlman, S.J., moderator of the Union Catholique, and professor of phil-

ears frozen whilst on a visit to one of his stu-dents, who lies dangerously ill. Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, has applied to Rome for an assistant, being unable, through infirmity and old age to longer perform his ard

osophy at St. Mary's college, has had one of his

ous labors. His successor will be the present Vicar General Walsh, of Plattsburgh. At an ordination by His G.acs Archbishop Fabre held at L'Assomption, Mesers. E. Charle bois and C. Robillard were ordained to the tone ure Mr. A. L. Marsalais to minor orders, and Mr. J. A. Lamarche, of Monoreal, to be sub-dea

We are glad to learn that the Hon. Senator Murphy who has been suffering and is still confined to his bed from an attack of la grippe is recovering, although slowly, owing to extrem weakness. It is not probable the hon, gentle man will us able to be present at the opening

NORTHERN MAINE IN TERROR.

A Fortunate Arrest Frustrates a Murderous Scheme.

FARMINGTON, Me-, January 13,-Citizens of this country are intensely excited over the Givernment of the covery and arrest of a gang of would be trainwreckers, murderers and thiever, who had begun operations in the northern portion of the county. A few days ago an obstruction was found on the track of the Franklin & Megantic railroad in Salem. This is a narrow gauge road. which runs from Strong to Kingfield, and is a connecting road used by sportsmen from the cities bound to the Dead River sporting regions, very near the boundary line. A considerable amount of business is done over it, both passenger and freight. The obstruction consisted of several big spikes driven down at the ends of the rails at each side of the track, the spikes sticking up above the rails so that they held in place another rail placed horizontel. ly across the track.

or across the track.

Certain suspicious actions of a fellow who was seen hauging around the apot which was on the top of a steep embankment led to his arrest. He was taken to Kingfield and had a hearing before Trial Justice Dolbier, who bearing before Trial Justice Doloter, who bound him over for the Grand jury, at the March term of the court, and he was committed to the county jail here. He gave his name as Emery E. Oakes and is about twenty years old and of shiftless habits. In jail he refused to clean up his cell when told to do so by Jailer Jewell, and for this he was locked in his cell and deprived of the privileges the other prison era er joved.

Oakes stood his punishment but a short time before he "squealed" and told the juiler it was too bad for him to suffer along, when others were as much to blame as he.. "I am not alone in this business," said he, and then asked to

see the Sheriff.
Sheriff Sylvestre quickly appeared and into his ears was poured a thrilling confession.
Oakes admitted that he placed the obstruction on the track and that he was one of a gang of three who had their headquarters in an old and unoccupied lumber camp on the side of Mount Abram in the town of Salem. The gang, he said, were bound together by the most terrible oaths, and their intention was to wreck trains

and rob generally.

He had been selected by the gaug to fix the Franklin and Megantic railroad for their first exploit. He had done his part and now he having been discovered, the others failed to come to his assistance and he intended to 'give them away." "Bur," said the Sheriff, "you know somebody would be killed if a train struck this

"Oh, yes," was the cool answ r. "But no-body would know who threw the train off. In the excitement we would be there, rob the mails and the dead and wounded passengers so far as we could; then we were to meet at our head-quarters, divide the spoils and arrange for the next campaign.

TOLD IT COLD BLOODEDLY.

Oakes told all this as unconcernedly as though Oakes told all this as unconsertedly as anough it was an ordinary beginess transaction. He said his pals were in old man named Henry Ruzzell, of Saless who served a sentence in bits jail a short time ago for threatening to shoot a fellow-workman who had off nder him, and

retiow workman who had off nder him, and Jesse Doyen, a man about 35, who lives in Wess Phillips, near Oakes' home.

Special Deputy Guld arrested Ruzzell in Salem and lodged him in jail here Saturday last. Doyen suddenly left his home the day after Oakes was arrested, but Officer Gould treated him to address (Inford a manufactured). traced him to and over Oxford county and ar-rested him, arriving here this afternoon with his prisoner. Doyen was found selling to the natives a blood syrup of his own decorpion and was about to start for New Hampshire. The brio are not very interesting looking subjects. Trey, however, put a bold face on the matter, atoutly declaring their innocence, and say the story from the start is the invention of a crank.

OLEARED OUT BY BURGLARS.

While the news of the arrest of this gang is yet a fruitful topic of conversation, comes the news of the operations of a gang of burglars in New Sharon, ten miles south of this place where the post office and four stores were entered and ransacked last night. Rear windows in all these places were emashed in and th burglars entered, rifling money drawers, and carrying away goods. The am unt of their stealings cannot now be stated. Every letter in the post office was tern open and the entents strewn about the flor. All the postage stamps were stolen, besides other goods. These robwere stolen, besides coller golds. Interest beries are shrouded in mystery, not the slightest clue to the perpetrators being obtainable. The sufferers are Robert Y. Swift, postmaster and merchant; W. W. Norcross, Huraba Soule, T. Arichar Paul and the village milliner, Miss Koss Curtis. It is feared that the gang may be A. Curtis. It is teared that the gang may be elf-preservation or for self-reformation, it was nobleChristian act.

Rev. Mr. McCallen was very severe in his

ASKING FOR A NEW TRIAL. Cronin's Assassins Find "Errors" in the Court Proceedings.

January 10.—This afternoon CHICAGO. Atterneys Wing, Donahue and Forrest filed a motion for a new trial to the cases of Coughlin, Burke, O'Sullivan and Kunze, convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin. The motion of the murder of Dr. Cronin. was filed in accordance with the order of Judge McConnell, befree whom the arguments will be made Monday. The motion assigns 39 causes of error on the rulings of Judge McConnell during the trial. These grounds of alleged error embrace every point contested by the attorneys for the defence, and ranged from an objection to the court's overraing the motion to queen the indictments up to the assertion that the defence has since the trial discovered new evidence which entitles them to a new trial. Too first error alleged is that the court erred in everrating the motion to quash the indictment made on baha't of each of the defendants The depial of Coughlin's motion for a separate trial is made the basis of four alleged errors, there being a separate count for each defen

dant The refusal of the court to permit the detion by private parties who were actuated Queen's hall on the Monday following. A by improper motives is alleged to have been special committee was appointed to take prejudicial to the defendants. The court's allowing these three lawyers to assist in the prosecution is said to be an error. Mr. Hynes is made a subject of a special count in the motion, in which he is said to have been moved by a spiritof personal hostility towards Coughlin, Barke and O'Sullivan, and was not it to act as prosecuting attorney. The overruling of the challenge for cause preferred by the defendants to a long list of venironien whose names are given in the motion, is said to be an error. Side remarks made by the State A torney while examining jurors are

charged to have born improper. Judge Longenecker's opening statement to the jury is cited as an error and characterized as improper and illegal and prejudicial to the rights of the defendance. Another alleged error was the failure of the court to enforce the rule excluding witnesses for the state from the court room during the trial. It is charged as an erior that the prosecution was permitted to introduce as evidence and exhibit to the jury the clothing, instruments and hair of Dr. Croain, the false teeth, the truck and all material evidence in the case The introduction of Dr. Cronin's knives after the state had closed its case is said to have been an error. Objection is made to a number of the inatructions given to the jury by the court. The verdict is pronounced contrary to law and not justified by the evidence, and finally it is said, The defendants, and each one of them, have discovered evidence which entitles them to a new trial."

Wiil Salisbury Appeal?

LONDON, January 13 -The London Herald's assertion this morning that the Government is going to the country after the budget is passed, appears to be founded on very good grounds. It says to day that the announcement will take members of Parliamant and the general public by surprise, and it is quite possible that some of the Minisperial organs will endeaver for a moment to cast doubt upon it. All the same, it is scrictly accurate and represents the full and well considered intention of the ministry. The reasons which have induced the Government to come to this determination are manifold. In come to this determination are manifold. In the first place they rely greatly upon the popularity of Mr. Balfour. It is believed that the popularity of the budget will be so great as to neutralize the forces of the opposition. Then it is anticipated that the issue of the O'S ea divorce suit will be to seriously damage Mr. Paruell, and tout it will be wise to go to the content while the Irish leader is under the country while the Irish leader is under the cloud which is is supposed the trial will inevitably cast over him. The Irish party will, believed, for the time, be completely

it is believed discredited. THE O'SHEA SUIT A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

In a word the calculations of the ministry are founded to a very large extent on th divorce suit which so suddenly made its appearance in this cause list in the closing days of 1889, and it is not thought possible that these calculations can be whelly falsified. The Government also believes that the longer an election is deferred under the present circumstances the better will become the chances of sheir op ponents. Causes of dissatisfaction already exist in reference to the tithes question, the free education question, and the proposed land purchase scheme, but if the ministry could obtain a renewed mandate from the people, all opposition, whether from within or without, would be effectually broken down.

A LESSON FROM DISBABLL'S EXPERIENCE. It is felt that a great chance was lost by Lord Beaconefield when he did not appeal to the country immediately after his return from Berlin. The lesson of that has sunk deeply into some minds, and the time has come for acting on the experiences gained by the disaster o: 1880, and the electioneering machinery has

been kept in perfect working order. On the Gladstonian side there is no such readiness Looking, therefore, at all the circums ances, no doubt is entertained that the magical effect of the budget, the injury which is in believed is inevitable to the weight and influence of Mr. Parnell, and the sharp and sudden nature of the appeal, all combined, will note to bring about the discomfiture of the Gladstonian party at the polls.

Nominations in N B.

Sr. John, N B , January 13.—This was nomination day for candidates for the House of Assembly throughout the province. The Government claim the return of fourteen supporters by acclamation one of the forty-one seats. Th

following were the nominations:

S. J ha city-Gover m n-H G Thornes

John H Parkes, County — D McLellan, W A

Quinton, H L Sturd-e, W B Carwell, Opposition, city—Dr F H Ward, T C Smish. County

—Dr Stockton, William Shaw, James Rourke, H A McKeown.

Albert — Mesers. Trummerson and Osmoud, Government; Turner and Lewis, Oppo

Queen's-Hetherington and Palmer, Gov erument; Gilbert, independent Government, As this county elects two Government men the Givernment has already one straight supporter sure, Sunoury—Harrison and Glassier, Govern

Sunoury—Harrison and Glassier, Government; W C Perley, Opposition.
Northumberlant—John Morrissey, E Hutche J P Burchell, John O'Brien, Opposition.
Victoria—G T Baird and James E Porter,

Gaverament. King's-Taylor, White and Pugsley, Govern nent, elected by acclamation Restigouch—Murray and La Bellois,Govern

cent, elected by acclamation. Charlotte—Russell Mitchell, Douglas Hibbaid, Government, elected by acolsmation. Glouchester Ryan and Perier, Government. lected by acclamation Kent-LeBlanc and McInery, Government

Phenney and Gog sin, Opposition.
York-Clair, Wilson and Erson Bellamy,
Government; Gregory and Allen, Opposi-

Madawaska-Theriault, Government, elected by acclamation
Charleton—Ketchum, Government; Harmon,
Independent: Atkinson, Independent.

To Save a Girl's Life.

Amos A. Luccoln, a lineman, came to New York from Philadelphia and, with excellent letters of recommendation, secured work.

Mgr. Segare, the Vicar-Apostolic of the Sudan, for many years a missionary at Sudan, for many years a missionary at Kurtoum, is now staying at Florence. NEW YORK, January 13.-Last November

Shortly afterwards he was taken sick with nervous disease, and was admitted to the New York hospital. On January 6, Lizzie Om nigham was brought to the hospital uncome and auffering from asphyxiation. She tinued unconscious until Thursday night, when the physician decided that a transfusion of blood might save her.

Lincoln offered himself as a subject. incisions were made in his arms, and the bloom was passed into the veins of the unconsoing girl. It was found that during the operation he had lost two pounds of blood. The successions of experiment was doubtful, for there was r notable improvement Friday or Saturday
Last night, however, the girl was pronounced
much better, although still in a dangerous con-

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

The Attitude of the Holy See Toward the Home Bule Question, From the Dablin Nation : Our Rome cor

respondent, who is well placed to procure authoritic information of what passes at the Vatican, sends us news this week which we are certain will be welcome to the Irish people. He says that the cardinal secretary of state to the Pope wishes it to be distinctly known that His Holiness has expressed his wish that on no account shall any matters regarding Irish or English politics be menregarding Irish or English politics be men-tioned to him by the members of the mission sent from England. In confirmation he mentions a fact which is common gossip as the Vatican, that the Pope the other day in terrupted a prelate, not an Itlah prelate, mod during an audience with His Holiness fried to begin a discussion on the Irlah question. These assurances will be welcome, confess that we regard them as being needed. At first blush the stated objects of the mission suemed altogother insufficent to account for its dispatch. The announcement that it merely had reference to Maltese affairs scarce. ly satisfied the suspicions which were aroused y so complete a departure from the traditional attitude of the court of St. James to the Vatican. The whole Catholic population of Malta is not more than half the population of the city of Dublin, and it was not easy to see how the affairs of so small a population could reconsitate the dispatch of a representative of Malta to Rome. The fact that Sir John Simmons was accompanied by Major Ross of Bladensburgo gave rise to a net unnatural uncasiness in Ireland. Mojor Ross has been prominent in the intrigue at Rome which led to so many heart burnings in Ireland, He is a brother-in-law of Lord Massereens; and he some time since contributed an article to Macmillan's Magezi e which by implication charged the mass of Irish men with being false to their church. stated in terms that Ireland is honeycombed with secret societies. That was one of the slanders whispered by him at Rome. His presence in Sir John Simmons' train was, th refore, a menace. We are glad to have our correspondent's assurance, then, that it is, if not meaningless that would be toe much to eay—at least powerless for evil, This assurance is more readily acceptable because of the fact that an explanationic

MALTESE ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

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forthcoming of the sudden diplomatic import

At the present moment almost every power in Europe is looking towards Africa for an enlargement of territorial dependencies. Ergiand is chartering companies for the appropriation of South Africa. It looks, too, as if she desired to settle down to Egypt, and her operations in northern Africa are watched with a jealens eye by France. Germany and Italy are also throwing out colonles on the dark continent, while Portugal is bearing the lion by her own extensions. In fact, Africa is becoming the battle ground of the colonizing ambition of Europeans, and is likely to hold the place which India held until Olive deolded its fortunes. It is of toe utmost importance, therefore, for each power to be master of all institutions in its own colonies. England is seeking come control of the Catholic missions, to the exclusion of French influence, and Lord Salisbury wishes to have the archbishop of Maita made ecclesisatical head of the Catholic missons in the English dependencies which are likely to be formed in northern Africa. The fact is sufficient to explain what at first sight whild seem inexplicable; and though the Tories would like to improve the oncasion, the wise determination of the Pape will, if persevered to, defeat it. The truth is that the field of Irish politics is not one for Popul interfer ence, no matter how well intended. The Iruh question is a party question, and the Pope cannot with advantage to the church deal with parties. The British party exctom is hard to understand. It has its counterpart no where on the continent, where when negotiating with the government of the mement one may be said to be dealing with the permanently established government. Lord Sailsbury holds no lease of power. His reign is limited, and within the area of domestic politics be bas no right of bluding his country be, and the morrow. The only field for the political influence of Catholicity in this country is by acting on and through the Catholic masses—and the Catholic masses will not touch the Salisbury cabinet except to break That is the plain truth of the situation, and it proves the supreme wisdom of the Pope's resolution to have nothing to say to the questions of Iciah or English politics.

New Phase of the Seal Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—The private of the Alaska Commercial company and other competitors for the fur seal privilege on the Seal I lands. They say that no matter who gets the lasse of the islands the figures at which the centract is made will be so close that the lessees cap make but small profits for a period of twenty years, and if private sealers are at all active the profits can be enlease," said Captain Nelson, a scaler, to-day, the see will chartly to declared open. We and the British scalers can make it so hot for any get of vessels that they will not make any money. Once the franchise does not pay the American Government will be willing to let the son be thrown open to all without fear or favor, and will reserve the Seal Islands as breeding grounds. This is what the private sealors have always struggled for, and we will get what we want eventually without the in-terference of the British Government. Our demand is that all persons have equal rights in the sea and that no one be permitted en, the islands.

The Trouble in Crete.

A letter recently received by Mr A E Zervoudacki, Greek consul here from Mr.Gao A Sperrackie, appoinces that the atrocities inflicted on the Greeks in the island of Crete by the Turkish troops still continue. In fulfillment of the order of the Governor of Crets the troops are going from village to village illtreating all the continue. the people of Greek extraction and destroying their dwellings. One young man named Kooo lie Debelackie, while trying to get out of the way of the soldiers was overtaken and liberally hacked to pieces. The Crebes lare anxious throw off the Turkish yoke and rule for themselves or under the direction of Greece.