

WILL HELP GLADSTONE.

McCarthy Pledges the Support of the Irish Members.

Full Attendance of Nationalists Assured—
—Absence of Many Redmondites—
English Reformers to Follow
Home Rule—Labouchere's
William O'Brien's In-
tention.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—As the time for the opening of Parliament draws near speculation about the make up of the Home Rule bill increased. Each day some one is sure that he has the entire scheme, and each succeeding day brings another who is just as certain that he can give every detail of Gladstone's bill. The London Tory newspapers, especially, are teeming with "authoritative" statements about the measure. The Morning Chronicle says that its French correspondent, who is an intimate friend of the prime minister, is strongly of the opinion that Mr. Gladstone intends to "dish" Mr. Labouchere and upset the Unionists by revealing the act forbidding the Irish Parliament to meet in Dublin, instead of presenting the Home Rule bill. "All that would be required then," says the correspondent, "would be the adoption of a resolution by the Privy Council permitting the members to meet in Dublin, and a short act empowering them to pass local acts, leaving bills affecting property and taxation to be debated at Westminster." This is a sample of the opinions of the many editors, and all the others are about as senseless as the Chronicle's.

Ireland's friends, however, are hard at work on the measure. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, held a long conference at the prime minister's residence in Downing street last Friday. The matter under discussion was probably the financial proposals that are to be embodied in the Home Rule bill. It is evident from a carefully-worded editorial in the London News that Mr. McCarthy's presence in Downing street was due to some difference of opinion between the Liberal and Irish leaders upon the question of Ireland's contribution to the imperial exchequer after the Irish Parliament shall have been installed in Dublin. Most people had forgotten

THIS IMPORTANT PART of the home rule scheme, but the Irish leaders have never lost sight of it: and only last week Mr. Timothy Healy referred to it as a matter upon which the Irish people would do well to keep most careful watch. It is now pretty generally admitted that the bill of 1886 imposed financial burdens upon Ireland quite out of proportion to her means and altogether unjust, and the new measure will have to set this right. The difference between the English and Irish estimates of what an equitable contribution should be is said to represent a sum of about \$2,500,000 per annum, which clearly is worth fighting for.

It is probable also that the premier conferred with Mr. McCarthy about the attendance of the Irish members at Westminster during the forthcoming session. Gladstone explained to McCarthy how he was situated regarding his own following, and asked if the absolutely exhaustive attendance of the McCarthyites was assured. Gladstone anticipates the unbroken support from his own men, and attaches no importance whatever to talk about the formation of of "caves" on the home rule bill. Gladstone holds that it is vitally important there should be no absentee from the Irish ranks, because any decrease in their attendance would have a bad moral effect; it would indicate indifference to home rule as well as entail a reduction of the majority and the consequent weakening of the power of the ministers to carry through home rule.

McCarthy was unable to speak for the Parnellites, but said the members of the Irish party were making arrangements to insure the fullest attendance. As Gladstone indicated, they quite recognized that it was essential to the success of the home rule bill, and, as far as was humanly possible, every member of the Irish party would be present throughout the session. Gladstone also pointed out that it was as important that they should be present during the transaction of

ENGLISH BUSINESS

If, as of Irish business, the ministers got a check by having their majority mate-

rially reduced on an English measure it would weaken them all around. McCarthy admitted this, and said that was a consideration fully present in the minds of his party, which arranged for unremitting attendance.

The Parnellites cannot give as full attendance as the Nationalists, and their absence will be a source of weakness. Only four of their members will be able to reside regularly in London during the session. These are William Redmond, Hayden, Maguire and Nolan. The other five could only come over for specially important divisions.

Labouchere is still very much in evidence about the Liberal clubs. On the afternoons when cabinet councils are held, he entertains groups armchairs about him with satirical comments and mysterious hints of disaster, but the first sacred conviction that he would be able to smash everything has toned down now to a purely idle curiosity to guess how much harm he is likely to do himself. This view is perhaps unduly optimistic, but is the natural result of a contemplation of Gladstone's own outrageously good health and exuberant confidence. Ever since 1886 the Liberal party has been periodically getting down in the mouth and being pulled up again by this eternally vigorous and hopeful old man. This time despondency has been peculiarly ripe and deep, and there is a certain shamefacedness in the aspect of doubters as they struggle up out of the slough one by one and view

THEIR AGED LEADER

blithely buckling on his armor for the fight. The consciousness that he never dreams of defeat puts them to the blush, but also gives them a sanguine notion of the result, and they now talk as if they had always made sure of victory. If triumph does come, it will be a thousand times more due to Gladstone's own marvellous personality than to the strength and virility of his English lieutenants. He laughs amusedly at the reports of Tory afternoon papers that he is seriously ill, takes long daily walks, and looks forward joyously to the prospect of fighting his great bill through committees and debates. Labouchere, by the way, is the only Radical who is creating a disturbance, but his protests are always qualified by his statement that he only regards himself as a soldier in the ranks, and, while expressing his own opinions as to the tactics of the leaders, he will still obey their commands.

It is not believed that William O'Brien will really persist in his alleged intention to become bankrupt rather than pay the monstrous bill of costs that an Orange jury in Belfast gave to George Bolton against him. Certainly nobody desires that he should, and money would be forthcoming to pay it for him if necessary, but if he is obdurate in the matter the vacancy in the city of Cork will, undoubtedly, be filled by Michael Davitt. Otherwise Davitt is slated for Northeast Cork, and Jeremiah Jordan and William Murphy, for the two divisions of Meath, both of which the Nationalists are sure of winning. There is also a well-grounded rumor that one prominent Parnellite will be found an ardent Nationalist when the session opens.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

Cardinal Vaughan was born in Gloucester, England, in 1832, and is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire. He became a Roman priest, and towards the close of the year 1871 he visited the United States, accompanying to Maryland a detachment of priests sent from St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, England, on a special mission to the colored population of America. Cardinal Vaughan was president of St. Joseph's College. He was appointed Bishop of Salford, England, and succeeded the late Cardinal Manning as Archbishop of Westminster. He is a conservative in his political views. His travelling companion to Rome on his present journey is Bishop Clifford, the senior prelate of the English Catholic hierarchy, he having been consecrated Bishop of Clifton as far back as February, 1857. Bishop Clifford was one of the three leaders of the opposition at the Vatican Council. The others were Bishop Strossmayer, of Hungary, and Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis.

The Most Rev. Michael Logue, Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe, July 20, 1879, was appointed coadjutor for Armagh in 1887 and succeeded

to the See in 1888. He has not figured prominently in Irish political affairs, although understood to sympathize with the National cause.

VERY REV. T. E. WALSH, C.S.C.

His Brilliant Presidency Has Placed Notre Dame in the Van of American Universities.

The Very Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame Indiana, was born at Lacolle, in the Province of Quebec, near Montreal, in 1853; he was carefully educated by his parents with the view of his fulfilling that vocation for which he showed a decided feeling,—that of a religious. His father was a man of extraordinary firmness of character, and his mother of eminent piety, and his surroundings in his native place were such as to develop and preserve his pious and studious disposition and to confirm his vocation. He completed his studies at the College of the Holy Cross at Neuilly, in France. Near enough to Paris to enjoy all the artistic advantages offered by that modern Athens, he was far enough away not to have his serious studies interfered with by his interest in the fine arts. As it was, he made many valuable acquaintances during his sojourn in France, and among the admirers of this clever young religious intended for the American mission was the famous Dr. Villemessant, of the Figaro, who at heart had the greatest respect for religion. Father Walsh's incorrigible modesty,—a most insuperable obstacle in the way of any detailed biography,—has forced the present writer to glean what he could from the traditions of the Holy Cross at Neuilly. Father Walsh, according to those traditions, was one of the most brilliant students of that institution. To a perfect taste in English literature, he added, all the strictness of the French school of critics. In all directions he was well equipped; so that it was only natural that Father Sorin, Superior of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, should conclude to place him in his most beloved University of Notre Dame. As usual, Father Sorin's wisdom has been justified. Father Walsh was made president in 1881. He was then the youngest college president in the United States; he had been ordained priest in by Bishop Dwenger in 1877.

Father Walsh enters with the utmost sympathy and comprehension into those plans of that wonderful and venerable man of genius, Father Sorin, who conceived and executed the founding of Notre Dame. It is not hard, therefore, to find the reasons for his success in making Notre Dame at present the foremost Catholic college in the country. He is an American of Americans, while preserving all the best parts of his French education. He is as progressive and broad-minded as his superior. The magnificent work done by his predecessor, Father Corby, has been carried on with apparent ease by him under new conditions. The difficulty of such a work can best be understood by those engaged in it. Without endowments, dependent on the fees of its students, depressed by the callousness of many Catholics to the needs of higher education, Notre Dame's period of transition was beset with many hardships. But the worst is passed, and the university, owing to the efforts of the President and his devoted staff, has taken its rightful place in the van of the American colleges. It needs now only such provisions for scholarships and fellowships as will give poor boys, desirous of higher education, a chance of a thorough post graduate course.

Father Walsh is still a young man,—a careful administrator, a brilliant scholar and one of the most polished speakers of this country. He has the art of ruling his six hundred students in a manner which excites both their affection and respect. He believes in personal influence in the moulding of character, and in æsthetic as well as in the more serious training of young minds and hearts. Father Walsh's keen perception of character, tact and indefatigable attention to small as well as great things, are the basis of his success as an executive and an educator. He has gathered around him a brilliant faculty who have been largely moulded by his prudent, yet progressive system and methods.

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to revive "An Act to Incorporate the Equity Insurance Company," being Chapter 103 of 50 and 51 Victoria; and to amend the same by changing the name thereof to "The St. Lawrence Insurance Company."

Montreal, 10th January, 1893.

A. W. GRENIER,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Notice

Is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec application will be made for a bill to incorporate "L'Alliance Nationale," as a benevolent society.

BEAUDIN & CARDINAL.

Attorneys for Applicants.

Montreal, December 20, 1892.

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